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LIBRARY

— OF THE —

Southern Illinois

Normal University.



Rules Regulating the Use of the Library, Books and Periodicals.

1. The library is open during the 4th and 6th hours of Monday and Thursday, and after school on Wednesday.

Student is allowed to open a case or take a book from the shelves.

Books and magazines taken are to be recorded in the files.

Magazines are not to be taken by students from the library.

5. Students are allowed to keep books one week, and books may be renewed.
6. Permits to read in the library are to be given by the librarian.

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44TH CONGRESS, } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. 1,
2d Session. } Part 2.

35-680

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF WAR;

BEING PART OF

THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS

COMMUNICATED TO THE

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

AT THE

BEGINNING OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

VOLUME I.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1876.

REPORT
OF
THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *November 20, 1876.*

MR. PRESIDENT: The short space of time that has elapsed since I entered upon my present duties has barely sufficed to familiarize me with the affairs of the Department, and in this report I shall confine myself to a summary of the reports of the General of the Army and the chiefs of the various bureaus, referring you for details to the full reports of those officers, which are presented herewith.

It is unnecessary to speak here of the size or organization of the Army, for the "whole subject of reform and re-organization of the Army" has been referred, by the act of July 24, 1876, to a commission consisting of two members from each house of Congress, the Secretary of War, and two officers of the Army. This commission met on the 11th of August, and has since collected a large mass of valuable statistics and opinions bearing upon the questions before it. These are now under consideration, and after full deliberation the report will be made up and presented to you for transmittal to Congress. It is hoped that the convictions of a commission containing such distinguished officers as Generals Sherman and Meigs, and Senators and Representatives of experience both in military and legislative affairs, will receive from Congress the consideration to which they are entitled, and that a comprehensive organic act may be framed for the Army which shall relieve it in the future from much of the special legislation which in so many cases is very detrimental to its discipline and efficiency.

By the act of March 1, 1875, the President was authorized to make and publish regulations for the government of the Army, in accordance with existing laws. A set of regulations was drawn up under this act and was in course of consideration when, by resolution of August 15, 1876, the President was requested "to postpone all action in connection with the publication of said regulations until after the report of said commission shall have been received and acted on by Congress at its next session." In accordance with this resolution the draught of the regulations has been submitted to this commission for consideration in connection with other matters brought to its attention, and no further action has been taken for their promulgation.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, ESTIMATES, ETC.

The Chief of Engineers has submitted estimates as follows :

Fortifications and other works of defense.....	\$2, 228, 000
River and harbor improvements	13, 220, 100
Buildings and grounds in and around Washington.....	229, 050
Washington Aqueduct.....	349, 500
Surveys	332, 000

Total.....	16, 408, 650
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Of this it will be perceived that the greatest portion, over thirteen millions of dollars, is for rivers and harbors. I submit this without further comment than to remark that this is not an "estimate" in the sense of the estimates asked for other purposes; it is not approved nor disapproved, but it is forwarded in response to various acts of Congress calling for surveys and estimates for improvement at various localities.

For all purposes than those just named the estimates are—

For 1877-'78	\$37, 583, 555 10
The appropriations for 1876-'77.....	30, 610, 351 33
The appropriations for 1875-'76.....	31, 325, 822 00
The appropriations for 1874-'75.....	30, 915, 265 00

The increase in the present estimates over the appropriations for the current year is made up as follows :

Civil establishment	\$48, 437 36
Military establishment	4, 078, 655 40
Public works	2, 201, 902 70
Miscellaneous.....	644, 208 31

Total.....	6, 973 203 77
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The public works are the new building for the War, State, and Navy Departments, the Rock Island arsenal, and the hospital and other works much needed at West Point. All of these are now in course of construction and cannot be abandoned. The above increase is needed in order to prosecute the works economically. The increase for the civil establishment is imperatively demanded, as the business of the Department cannot be properly transacted with the present reduced clerical force. The increase in "miscellaneous estimates" is made up of \$350,000 for refunding to States the expenses incurred in raising volunteers; \$98,000 for furnishing artificial limbs under existing laws; \$50,000 for the Signal Service; \$77,850 for printing and binding, and the remainder, \$88,358.31, for various minor objects. The large increase—over \$4,000,000—asked for the military service is made up of \$1,385,000 for armament of fortifications, manufacture of small-arms, and the purchase of a site for a powder-depot; and nearly three millions for quartermasters' and subsistence supplies. These estimates are carefully made, and are based on the number of men authorized by law and their probable requirements, as determined by years of experience.

The appropriations for the current year furnish no criterion of what

is required for the support of the Department. It is probable that a deficiency appropriation will be necessary in order to meet the expenses during the latter months of the year, although no efforts will be spared to avoid it. It will be seen, on comparing the present estimates with the appropriations for 1875 and 1876, that an increase of \$6,000,000, in round numbers, is asked for; that one-third of this is necessitated by the increase of the number of men; and the rest by public works then only commenced and now requiring large expenditures, by the armament of fortifications and manufacture of small-arms, and lastly, but very largely, by the fact that for the past few years the supply-departments have been managed with the view of absorbing all the stores left over from the war, and other accumulations. By the end of the fiscal year it will no longer be possible to do this; the working stock on hand will be entirely exhausted, and it will be necessary at once to begin to replenish it.

The chiefs of bureaus consider it their duty to make estimates with the purpose of being able to meet all demands that may be made upon them. If these demands are less than anticipated, the money reverts to the Treasury by law. These estimates are approved and commended to the favorable consideration of Congress.

THE REPORT OF THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY

shows that our small force of effective troops has been very actively employed during the past year; quite as actively, in General Sherman's opinion, as at any time during the civil war. Their employment has been mainly directed to two objects: first, to compel the wild Sioux Indians to acknowledge the authority of the Government; and, second, to preserve order at the South. Of the latter it is only necessary to state that grave and well-founded apprehensions existed in the minds of the people of all sections of the country that disturbance might arise in the Southern States during the excitement of the late election, and that it was the imperative duty of the Government to be prepared to quell any such disturbance at the very moment of its outbreak. In order to be prepared for any such contingency, Lieutenant-General Sheridan, commanding the Military Division of the Missouri, was instructed to concentrate a sufficient number of troops in New Orleans under Brigadier-General Augur, commanding the Department of the Gulf; and Major-General Hancock, commanding the Division of the Atlantic, was directed to detach a sufficient number of companies from the garrisons on the sea-coast and send them to South Carolina for duty under the orders of Colonel Ruger, who had lately been assigned to the command of the Department of the South, and ordered to make his headquarters temporarily at Columbia.

Peace has been preserved by these precautions, and the difficult and arduous duties required of the officers and soldiers engaged upon this most delicate service have been performed with great prudence and discretion, and to the satisfaction of all right-minded men.

Concerning the active military operations in the Northwest, I invite your special attention to General Sherman's report. A clear, concise history of this "Indian war" is there given, from the time, about a year ago, when the Indian Bureau first intimated that these Indians must be brought into subjection, up to the present moment, when forces from General Terry's command are closing around one small remnant (of thirty lodges) under Sitting Bull, and General Crook is pursuing the other remnant under Crazy Horse. To this report it is unnecessary for me to add anything; but I wish to bring out in its full prominence the important fact that a vigorous effort is now being made—and so far with success—to disarm and dismount the agency Indians. Deprived of their arms and ponies it is reasonable to expect that on the next outbreak of hostilities the young warriors about the agencies will not at once start off to join the hostiles, and that the anomaly will not again be presented of the Government forces being met in summer by hostile Indians sheltered and cared for at Government expense during the previous winter. If this policy can be enforced, and if the wild Indians can be compelled by lack of ammunition to submit, and can be concentrated on a few reservations and deprived of their instruments of mischief, it looks indeed as if the "Indian problem" was approaching a solution, and, as General Sheridan says, "the Sioux war, and all other Indian wars in this country of any magnitude, will be over forever."

The state of affairs along the Rio Grande portion of the Mexican frontier continues in that same unsettled and unsatisfactory condition which has distinguished them for the past few years. On this subject I invite your attention to the reports of Brigadier-General Ord, commanding the Department of Texas, and the remarks of General Sherman thereon.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Adjutant-General exhibits in tabular form the strength and stations of the different parts of the Army on October 31, 1876. It also explains the manner in which the recruiting service has been conducted during the past year.

The affairs of the late Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands are now by law in the War Department, and their settlement is progressing under the direction of the Adjutant-General.

His report recites that the number of claims received during the past year has diminished, but it is expected that the act of Congress passed at its last session extending the time for filing claims for additional bounty will increase the future business to a considerable extent. The local offices at Saint Louis and Nashville have been finally closed, leaving existing local offices at New Orleans, Memphis, and Louisville; there has also been a considerable reduction of officers, clerks and messengers. Measures have been matured to return to the Treasury the moneys belonging to claimants who have not been heard from for seven years, on

the presumption that they are dead, so as to relieve the disbursing-officers of the responsibility for the funds.

Considerable difficulty is found in establishing the identity of claimants and in communicating with those in remote localities, and also in preventing the frauds for which the peculiar nature of the claims and claimants offers unusual facilities. All this has, however, been accomplished, and the work of paying claims for bounty, arrearages of pay, &c., is steadily progressing, and the affairs of the late bureau are being arranged in convenient manner for future reference. Full details of its financial condition will be found in the Adjutant-General's report.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The Inspector-General makes various recommendations concerning his Department and the Army, which properly come before the commission on Army re-organization. He, however, makes one recommendation calling for legislative action, and that a very important one, viz, that Congress shall recognize the magnitude of the crime of desertion.

In 1871 the desertions were 8,800, about 30 per cent. of the entire force. By the operations of the excellent law allowing "soldiers' deposits," (forfeitable by desertion,) and by increasing the standard for recruits, this number has been gradually reduced, until last year it was 1,832, or about 7 per cent. This, however, is much too large, and the great difficulty in checking this crime, which is so destructive of all discipline and efficiency, is the condoning of the offense by the public at large.

The Inspector-General recommends that Congress pass a law making desertion a felony, cognizable by the ordinary courts of the country invested with jurisdiction over criminal cases; it would then be the duty of the proper civil officers of the law to assist in bringing such offenders to justice.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

The Judge-Advocate-General's report contains an interesting table classifying the offenses of which persons in the military service have been convicted before general, garrison, and regimental courts-martial during the past year. Of the total number of eleven thousand nine hundred and forty-one cases about twenty per cent. are for serious offenses, such as desertion, drunkenness on duty, assault and battery, &c.; the rest are for comparatively trivial offenses, and seem to prove that the soldier's legal rights are fully protected, and that he is punished, not by the arbitrary acts of his officers, but only after full and fair trial.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Quartermaster-General exhibits in detail the multifarious business operations incidental to supplying the Army with quarters, fuel, clothing, animals, forage, and transportation, besides various minor matters which are committed to his department.

The following opinion seems to be fully warranted :

Expense and embarrassment are caused by the law which compels separate accounts to be kept with each appropriation ; in some cases between forty and fifty separate accounts have to be kept. It adds to the cost of clerical labor, increases liability to errors and mistakes, and increases the amount of money which must be kept subject to draft, and thus depletes the Treasury without a corresponding benefit.

I recommend that this law be repealed.

I invite your special attention to that part of his report which refers to claims of loyal citizens under the act of July 4, 1864. Nearly thirteen hundred of these claims, amounting to \$8,000,000, are now pending in the Quartermaster-General's Office. The clerical labor attending their examination is not only a great tax upon that office, but its organization does not afford the proper machinery for investigating the loyalty of claimants. The only difference between this class of claims and those before the Southern Claims Commission is in the residence of the claimants; the Quartermaster-General investigating those "in States not in rebellion," and the Southern Claims Commission those "in States proclaimed as in insurrection against the United States." I strongly indorse the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, that these claims be referred to some other tribunal, and I suggest the Southern Claims Commission as the proper one. The amount paid for railroad transportation during the past fiscal year was \$606,993.85; of this amount \$442,819.79 was paid by disbursing-officers, and the rest settled through the Treasury. Actual payment for earnings to the Union, Central, and Kansas Pacific Railroads being prohibited by law, the accounts for services over those roads are referred to the accounting-officers of the Treasury for settlement, and the money so earned is transferred from the appropriation for transportation of the Army to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury as assignee for the companies. Their earnings during the year may be stated at \$585,468.13, but of this sum accounts for only \$163,964.16 had been examined and referred to the Treasury for settlement up to 30th June last. Accounts for \$130,503.97 had been rendered and were under examination; and for services during the year, estimated at \$291,000, no accounts had been received. Total amount paid these Pacific Railroads since their opening for traffic, \$7,288,830.04. Unsettled accounts of these Pacific Railroads had been rendered, and were, at the close of the fiscal year, under adjustment in the Quartermaster-General's Office and in the Treasury to the amount of \$610,720.98. Much annoyance and embarrassment are experienced by officers of the Army in securing transportation of persons and material over these roads, in consequence of being required to furnish transportation without the prospect of securing a remuneration for their services.

The "indebted railroads" in the South are gradually settling their indebtedness. Full statements of their affairs will be found in the Quartermaster-General's report.

The appropriations for the purchase of sites for military posts in Texas, viz, Fort Brown, Fort Duncan, and Ringgold Barracks, still remain unexpended, the owner of the Fort Duncan site refusing to sell for the amount appropriated, and the titles to the others being in such condition that transfer cannot be effected.

The Army has been efficiently and promptly supplied during the year with the various articles of clothing necessary for the comfort of the troops. A considerable surplus of clothing remained in store on the 1st of July, 1876, which enabled the Department to greatly reduce the estimate for the current year, but will all be used before next July, and the next appropriation should provide for a year's supply of new clothing. The estimate for this is \$1,500,000.

There are now seventy-eight national cemeteries, the appropriation for maintaining which for the current year is \$125,000. The expenditures for the last year were \$146,959.98. Only seventy superintendents were provided for in the last appropriation bill. The erection of walls, fences, and lodges is progressing, and will, in a few years, be completed, if the necessary appropriations are made; the expense of maintenance will then be diminished. The number of interments on June 30, 1876, was 310,356, of which 164,655 were unknown. The work of erecting headstones over the graves has been completed at fifty-seven of the cemeteries, and 92,046 known and 87,242 unknown graves have been marked. Contracts for the remaining number have been entered into. There are about seventeen thousand graves of Union soldiers who fell during the war and were buried by the Department in various public and private incorporated cemeteries not known as national military cemeteries, which, if authorized by Congress, can be marked with headstones by using a portion of the \$1,000,000 appropriated for headstones. It is estimated that \$60,000 would meet this expense, and its re-appropriation for this purpose is recommended.

From June, 1875, to April, 1876, the Quartermaster-General was absent on special service, by order of the President, for the purpose of studying abroad the constitution and organization of European armies, especially with reference to their staff arrangements. Much valuable information was gained by General Meigs during this visit, and it has already been made available in the discussions of the Army commission. It will, however, form the subject of a separate report. During his absence the duties of Quartermaster-General were performed by Brevet Maj. Gen. Rufus Ingalls.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Commissary-General of Subsistence shows that the Army has been promptly supplied with subsistence stores in the garrisons, the expeditions against the Indians, and the winter cantonments in the remote Northwest. Also, that supplies have at various times been issued to Indians, (subsequently repaid by the Indian Bureau,) and

in one instance, to the citizens of Savannah during the prevalence of yellow fever. Stores have been purchased in the principal markets of the country, or the local markets nearest the points of consumption, preference being given to the local markets when the proper articles could be obtained at as reasonable rates to the Government as from other markets; the original cost, transportation, deterioration, and loss in transit being considered in estimating total cost at points of consumption. It has not yet been found practicable to purchase flour of proper quality in Texas or New Mexico. With improvements in agricultural and milling machinery, however, it is hoped that next year the posts in Texas and New Mexico may be supplied by purchase from the millers of the country.

The Commissary-General calls attention to the fact that it is necessary to purchase and ship supplies for the posts on the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers before the 1st of July of each year. As the present appropriation is only sufficient for the wants of the current fiscal year, he recommends that for this purpose \$300,000 of the next appropriation be made available from the passage of the act.

The same difficulties have been met in the Subsistence as in the Quartermaster's Department with the claims under the act of July 4, 1864. During the current year, owing to the reduction of clerical force, the examination of these claims in the Commissary-General's Office will, of necessity, be entirely suspended. I strongly recommend, as before stated, that all claims under the act of July 4, 1864, be transferred to the Southern Claims Commission.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Surgeon-General contains a statement of the financial condition of his Department on July 1, 1876. The health of the Army during the year has been good, and the mortality from disease (8 per 1,000 of mean strength) unusually small. On the other hand, the number of deaths from wounds has been exceptionally large, (15 per 1,000.) The mortality from disease among the white and colored troops has been about the same. During the summer and autumn of 1875, yellow fever appeared at four garrisons along the coast. The troops were promptly moved, and the contagion was checked. There were in all 61 cases and 29 deaths from this disease." During the present season no cases have yet been reported.

Attention is invited to the great amount of labor required of the Record and Pension division of this Department and the totally inadequate clerical force to perform it. During the past year more than 25,000 official applications for information were made upon this division; with the present clerical force these letters must wait nine months before they can be answered, and the business is every year falling still further behind. This causes great distress to the claimants for the benefit of the very liberal pension laws.

The Army Medical Museum and Library have been increased in

specimens and volumes during the past year, and their great value has still further attracted the attention of the medical profession in this country and abroad. The manuscript of the subject catalogue of the library is in such a state of forwardness that it can readily be furnished to the printer, and I recommend that Congress authorize its publication by the Government Printer. During the year a second edition of 5,000 copies of Part 1 of the Medical and Surgical History of the War was issued. The second surgical volume of the same work was also published, and various professional papers of minor importance.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Paymaster-General contains numerous recommendations as to the organization of Pay Department; all of which have been brought before the commission on Army re-organization, and will receive due attention. He also recommends that mileage be restored to 10 cents a mile, instead of 8 cents as now provided by act of 24th July, 1876, and that the prohibition as to "free roads" be rescinded. This act forbids mileage to be paid "on any railroad on which the troops of the United States are entitled to be transported free of charge." On these roads officers are obliged to obtain transportation-orders from the Quartermaster's Department, but these only cover the railroad-fare, which, as is well known, is only a portion of the actual expenses of travel. The remaining expenses must be borne by the officer himself. It is hoped that this injustice will be corrected, and that the mileage rate may be increased to 10 cents, as 8 cents a mile is not, as a rule, sufficient to cover the expenses of travel west of the Mississippi River, where the greater portion of the Army is stationed.

The soldiers' deposits during the year aggregated nearly half a million of dollars. The success of this scheme of a Government savings-bank for the benefit of the soldiers, and its excellent effect upon the *morale* of the Army, induce me to give my hearty support to the annuity scheme, particularly at this time, when the news of the disaster to Custer's command is still fresh in our minds, and when we have seen the officers and soldiers of the Army generously subscribe a purse of \$10,000 for the benefit of the widows and orphans of their comrades slain in that battle. This subject has long been studied by intelligent Army officers, and its entire feasibility has been demonstrated; it entails no risk or expense on the part of the Government, and imposes no arbitrary obligations on the officer unless he voluntarily purchases an annuity. An outline of the project will be found in the Paymaster-General's report, and the draught of an act to establish the annuity-fund is now being considered by the commission on Army re-organization. It is hoped that this project, which has met with nothing but favorable comments from all who have investigated it, and which was commended by the President in his last annual message, may at this session be enacted into a law.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Chief of Engineers states that work has progressed satisfactorily upon our sea-coast defenses, and as much has been accomplished as the limited appropriation would permit. It is recommended that heavy guns should be mounted in covered positions along the inlets to our harbors, as the basis of successful defense, and as being essential to the efficiency of torpedoes as channel obstructions. The trials with torpedoes at Willet's Point have been continued with satisfactory results. As much of the material for the torpedo system cannot be obtained in an emergency, the Chief of Engineers has asked for an appropriation of \$150,000 to procure and store such parts of the apparatus as would be immediately required in the event of sudden hostilities.

Works for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and the surveys and examinations connected therewith, have progressed satisfactorily during the fiscal year. The amounts appropriated by the river and harbor act of March 3, 1875, were applied to the specific objects therein designated. The removal by blasting of a portion of Hallet's Point, in East River, New York, which forms part of the operations in progress for the improvement of the navigation of Hell Gate, was successfully accomplished in September last without accident.

To carry into effect the act of March 3, 1875, for the further security of navigation on the Mississippi, which directed an inquiry to be made of the expense of causing shear-booms to be placed on the upper end of any or all bridges on the river, for the better security and convenience of navigation, a board of officers of the Corps of Engineers has been constituted, and is now engaged upon the consideration of the subject.

Of the amounts appropriated for public works on the rivers and harbors by the act of August 14, 1876, I directed allotments to be made, so as to limit the expenditure for those objects to \$2,000,000, and at the same time directed that no new works be begun. This amount has been increased by subsequent allotments to \$2,237,600, and the works are now being conducted on that basis.

The various surveys under the Engineer Department have made good progress during the year, although somewhat crippled by small appropriations.

In the elaborate survey of the lakes the field-work on Lake Ontario and the Niagara River has been completed. On Lake Erie the triangulation has been carried west to Westfield, and the topography and hydrography west to the Welland Canal, in the north, and to Ashtabula on the south shore. Lines of levels have been run from Albany to Oswego, and from Port Dalhousie to Port Colburn. Determinations of latitude and longitude have been made at ten points in aid of State surveys. Five of the series of detailed charts of the lakes have been completed during the year, and eight charts have been printed and distributed in aid of the great commerce of those waters.

Two volumes of the report of the geological exploration of the fortieth parallel have previously been published and distributed, and the remaining volumes are now ready for the Public Printer, together with copies of the atlas sheets and other illustrations.

In the engineer survey of the Territories west of the one hundredth meridian progress has been made in Colorado, California, Nevada, New Mexico, and Arizona. Of the report, volumes III and V and part of volume IV have already been printed. Volume II and the second part of volume IV are now ready for the Printer, and the others are in an advanced state of preparation. Seven topographical maps, representing about 17,000 square miles each, and six geological sheets have been published. The examination of the river Colorado, with the design of determining the feasibility of its diversion for purposes of irrigation, has been completed, and the report thereof will be found in the report of the Chief of Engineers. It is hoped that Congress will recognize the desirability of a regular progress of this very useful survey, and will provide ample appropriations for that purpose.

No little embarrassment has been caused during the current year by the failure of the appropriation for surveys by the engineer officers stationed at headquarters of the various military divisions and departments. These officers collect geographical and other information in their own reconnaissances and those of line officers on scouts and campaigns, and have at very little expense produced reports and maps of the highest utility, not only to the commanding generals, but to the public at large. This work is now entirely stopped by the failure of the appropriation and the consequent discharge of draughtsmen and other persons employed. Unless further appropriation is made a large mass of valuable material in the form of notes and sketches, now ready to be incorporated into reports and maps, must remain in its present useless form. It is urgently hoped that the estimate for this work will receive favorable attention from Congress.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Chief of Ordnance calls attention to the inadequate appropriation for repairs of smaller arsenals, and renews his recommendations, now made for several years, and always approved by the War Department, to concentrate the manufacturing operations of the Ordnance Department at three arsenals and the armory, and to sell all the remaining arsenals, except a few in central positions which can advantageously be used as store-houses. To this recommendation I invite your earnest attention. It has the approval of all military authorities, and need involve the Government in no expense, if it is provided that the proceeds of sales may be credited to the Ordnance Department, instead of being covered into the Treasury, as now required by law. The estimated value of the land and buildings of the arsenals recommended to be sold is between two and three millions of dollars. The report of a board of ordnance officers, contain-

ing full information on this subject, will be found in the third volume of the last annual report of the Secretary of War.

I also approve of the recommendations of the Chief of Ordnance for liberal appropriations for the Rock Island Arsenal, which I personally visited during the autumn, and with the importance of which I was much impressed; also for an adequate appropriation for the manufacture of small-arms. Under the present inadequate appropriation we shall have in reserve at the end of the fiscal year only 10,000 breech-loading arms of the latest pattern, and will be unable to meet the demands from the States and Territories for their quotas under existing laws. The Chief of Ordnance also recommends the establishment of a powder depot and mills, and states that the annual deteriorations of gunpowder stored in our forts is 12 per cent., and the prevention of this deterioration would in a few years more than repay the expenses of establishing a suitable depot for its preservation.

Under the head of armament of fortifications there is an estimate of \$950,000. I submit this without remark, leaving it to Congress to determine whether it shall be the policy to spend so large a sum to arm our fortifications, in view of the possible change and improvements in large guns. It is, however, notorious that our forts are not properly armed, and that guns cannot be procured in an emergency. The conversion of the smooth-bore guns into 8-inch rifles has progressed satisfactorily. The coiled wrought-iron tubes used in the conversion have been imported, but a trial of a gun with a tube of domestic manufacture has given the best results, and proved conclusively that our product is equal to the imported, notwithstanding the long experience in such work in English shops. Dependence can now be placed in the private enterprise and skill of our own people for the tubes for 8-inch rifles, and in the preparations of guns of that nature. It is thought that the same system can be applied to converting the larger smooth-bores into 10-inch and 12-inch rifles, and experiments are now in progress looking to that end; and if sufficient funds are provided, experiments will also be instituted with the object of converting the smooth-bores into breech-loading rifles.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

The report of the Chief Signal-Officer contains a great deal of information that is interesting to the public at large, as well as a large mass of data useful for scientific and statistical purposes.

As at present organized, there are 145 stations, in charge of enlisted men, educated for the purpose at Fort Whipple, from which telegraphic reports of observations are received, in addition to the reports received from the Dominion of Canada. From these reports tri-daily forecasts or "probabilities" are made in the central office, and furnished the press and distributing-stations in one hour and forty minutes. Of these probabilities 88.3 per cent. are verified; they reach one-third of the households of the United States.

Next in importance to the "probabilities" are the cautionary signals, displayed, when necessary, by day and night at forty-eight of the principal ports of the sea and lake coasts. Of these cautionary signals 77 per cent. have been "justified;" *i. e.*, the wind has, in fact, attained such violence as to make it dangerous for vessels to be abroad; and in no case has a great storm swept over any considerable number of ports without pre-announcement.

The "farmers' bulletins" are made up of the "probabilities," and are posted daily in nearly seven thousand post-offices at 11 a. m., or ten hours after leaving the central office. They contain much information of use to the agricultural community, such as the direction of the winds, which for a certain locality in a certain month are more likely to be followed by rains than others, &c.

The "river reports" are published daily, in the same manner as the "probabilities," and give the depth of certain western rivers at certain points; also notice of an approaching dangerous rise.

Finally, the "canal reports," announcing temperatures likely to affect canal commerce, are issued at the season of closing navigation.

In addition to these various reports of immediate practical importance, the Chief Signal-Officer is collecting a large mass of data for the study of meteorology. By the operation of the proposition of the Meteorological Congress at Vienna, in 1873, daily simultaneous observations are now made at points in nearly every country in Europe, and in Algiers, Japan, Sandwich Islands, and South America. These are interchanged semi-monthly; and it only needs the co-operation of naval and other vessels to be able to prepare a series of daily charts exhibiting the meteorological conditions at the same instant of time throughout the whole globe.

The seacoast service of the Signal-Service has been continued during the year, and by means of telegraph-lines running along the most dangerous parts of the coasts has rendered valuable assistance to vessels in distress, and also has communicated weather reports to the central office. The telegraph-lines in the interior, in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, aggregating a length of about 2,500 miles, have been successfully operated.

The success of this Signal Service, after more than six years of trial, is now an assured fact, and the time has come when its organization should be made permanent, and not, as now, subject to the vicissitudes of other military necessities in the detail and relief of acting signal-officers.

It is earnestly recommended that the bill which passed the Senate at the last session may become a law.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY

has maintained during the past year, under the able superintendence of Col. Thomas H. Ruger, its high standard of efficiency and discipline. Forty-eight cadets were graduated in June last, and the present number

at the academy is three hundred and six. The report of the board of visitors is submitted herewith. It contains numerous recommendations for changes in the course of study, concerning which I am not now prepared to make any recommendations. All reports tend to the opinion that the academy has never been in more efficient condition than at the close of the fiscal year.

In September last Colonel Ruger was relieved from duty, after five years' service as superintendent, and was succeeded by Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield.

The estimates for the next year, which are submitted herewith, contemplate the continuation of work on the cadets' hospital and the system of sewerage; both are most urgently needed from sanitary reasons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During the past year work has progressed upon the east wing of the new building for the State, War, and Navy Departments. Estimates for its completion will be found in the report of Colonel Babcock, submitted herewith. It is most urgently recommended that liberal appropriations be made for this building, and that they be available from the passage of the act. In this way part of the east wing may be used to temporarily accommodate the War Department during the coming summer, and the present War Department building be removed in order to begin the foundation of the north wing. If the appropriations are limited, the north wing will be delayed one year, and additional expense thus incurred.

The report of the board of commissioners of the Soldiers' Home shows that the finances of that institution are in a flourishing condition; also that the number of inmates is increasing from year to year, and that no pains are spared consistent with reasonable economy for the welfare and happiness of the inmates.

As required by the act of March 3, 1875, the progress on the works for the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi River, under James B. Eads and his associates, has been inspected and reported upon from time to time by Maj. C. B. Comstock, the officer detailed for that purpose under the provisions of the law, and his reports have been published by Congress. His last report, showing the condition of the works on the 17th of August, is transmitted herewith. It shows that the maximum draught of water which could be taken through the channel between the jetties on that date was $19\frac{3}{10}$ feet; but that there was a shoal at the head of the pass through which only $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet could be taken. Another survey is in progress at the present time, and Major Comstock telegraphs, under date of November 18th, that a draught of $20\frac{3}{10}$ feet can now be carried through between the jetties, but that for over 2,000 feet of its length this channel is not 200 feet in width, as required by law; and that at the head of the pass there is a channel from 30 to 90 feet wide through which $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet can be taken.

The full report of this survey will be presented to Congress as soon as received.

The question has been raised whether, under the provisions of the law, the first payment should be made after obtaining a depth of twenty feet of water between the jetties at the mouth of the pass, or whether the law required the same depth to be obtained through the shoal at the head of the pass, which shoal, it was claimed, was in the Mississippi River and not in the South Pass. In order to assist me in forming a judgment upon this question, I have assembled, with the approval of the President, a commission, consisting of Colonels Barnard, Wright, and Alexander, of the Engineer Corps, and have directed them to proceed to the South Pass and make a thorough examination of the works there. I have referred to them the question of the interpretation of the words "average flood-tide," (as used in the act,) from which all measurements of depth are to be determined; and have also asked them to report upon "the permanency with which the said jetties and auxiliary works are being constructed."

The report of this commission has just been received and is submitted herewith. Their opinion is substantially that, when Eads and his associates have secured a channel twenty feet in depth and two hundred feet in width at *the mouth of the pass*, the United States are bound under the law to pay them \$500,000; but that on their part, unless Eads and his associates secure a depth of twenty feet *entirely through the pass* before the 3d of September, 1877, Congress may revoke their grant. This seems to me a perfectly equitable proposition both for the United States and for Eads and his associates; but, in order that there may be no question on either side in a matter involving so large an expenditure of money, I have submitted the case to the Attorney-General for his opinion whether this proposition would be strictly in accordance with the law. Should this view be sustained by the Attorney-General, it is my duty to notify Congress that \$500,000 will probably be required to make first payments to Eads and his associates on or before February, 1877, and the sum of \$1,000,000 may possibly be required for further payments during the next fiscal year. The commission reports on the question of "average flood-tide" that the previous interpretation is substantially correct, and that the zero on the United States engineers' gauge is a correct datum from which to measure depths; also that the works are being constructed essentially in accordance with the spirit of the act, adding this proviso:

We have already remarked that we deem not only an enlargement of section but a large application of stone to be essential to the security of the jetties, their sea ends especially; and we are of the opinion that this enlargement of section at the sea-ends and consolidation throughout by the application of stone should be undertaken at once, and a reasonable progress therein be made the condition of the second and all future payments.

This suggestion will be adhered to.

Good progress has been made upon the examination of the rebel archives and the publication of the official records of the war of the rebellion. The work thus far accomplished may be summarized as a multiplication (by printing) of the copies of documents on file, in order that they may be readily examined and be safe from loss by fire. No report or document of any kind, which by any possibility can be useful for historical research, is omitted. They are arranged in chronological order, printed and compared with the originals with great care, and then bound in volumes of suitable size. They are arranged into various classes, and up to date have progressed as follows:

UNITED STATES.

Reports of operations 7 volumes, to July 10, 1862.
 Adjutant-General's Office correspondence 3 volumes, to March 31, 1862.
 War Department, letters received 1 volume, to Dec. 18, 1861.
 War Department, letters sent 1 volume, to Dec. 28, 1861.
 War Department, telegrams received 6 volumes, to April 23, 1865.
 War Department, telegrams sent 4 volumes, to May 28, 1865.
 General-in-Chief, telegrams, 3 volumes, published alphabetically as far as letter S.
 Summary of military operations reported on United States returns, 1 volume, 1861.

CONFEDERATE STATES.

Reports of operations 1 volume, to Dec. 31, 1861.
 War Department, letters received 1 volume, to Dec. 31, 1861.
 War Department, letters sent 1 volume, to Dec. 31, 1861.
 War Department, telegrams received 1 volume, to Dec. 31, 1861.
 War Department, telegrams sent 1 volume, to Dec. 31, 1861.
 Miscellaneous, general and special orders 1 volume, to Dec. 31, 1861.
 Adjutant and inspector-general, telegrams sent 1 volume, to Dec. 31, 1861.
 Troops tendered to confederate war department 1 volume, to Dec. 31, 1861.

It is believed that during the present session of Congress the Department will be in a position to submit, in a compact and complete form, so far as the data in its possession will admit, the war records of the Confederate States for 1860 and 1861, and perhaps also a portion or all of those of the Federal Government for the same period. It is known that voluminous confederate records are in the hands of State and private societies and individuals, to obtain which repeated efforts have been made. They are of very great importance, and attention is invited to the necessity of legislation that will enable the Government to obtain possession of the originals or of duly authenticated copies.

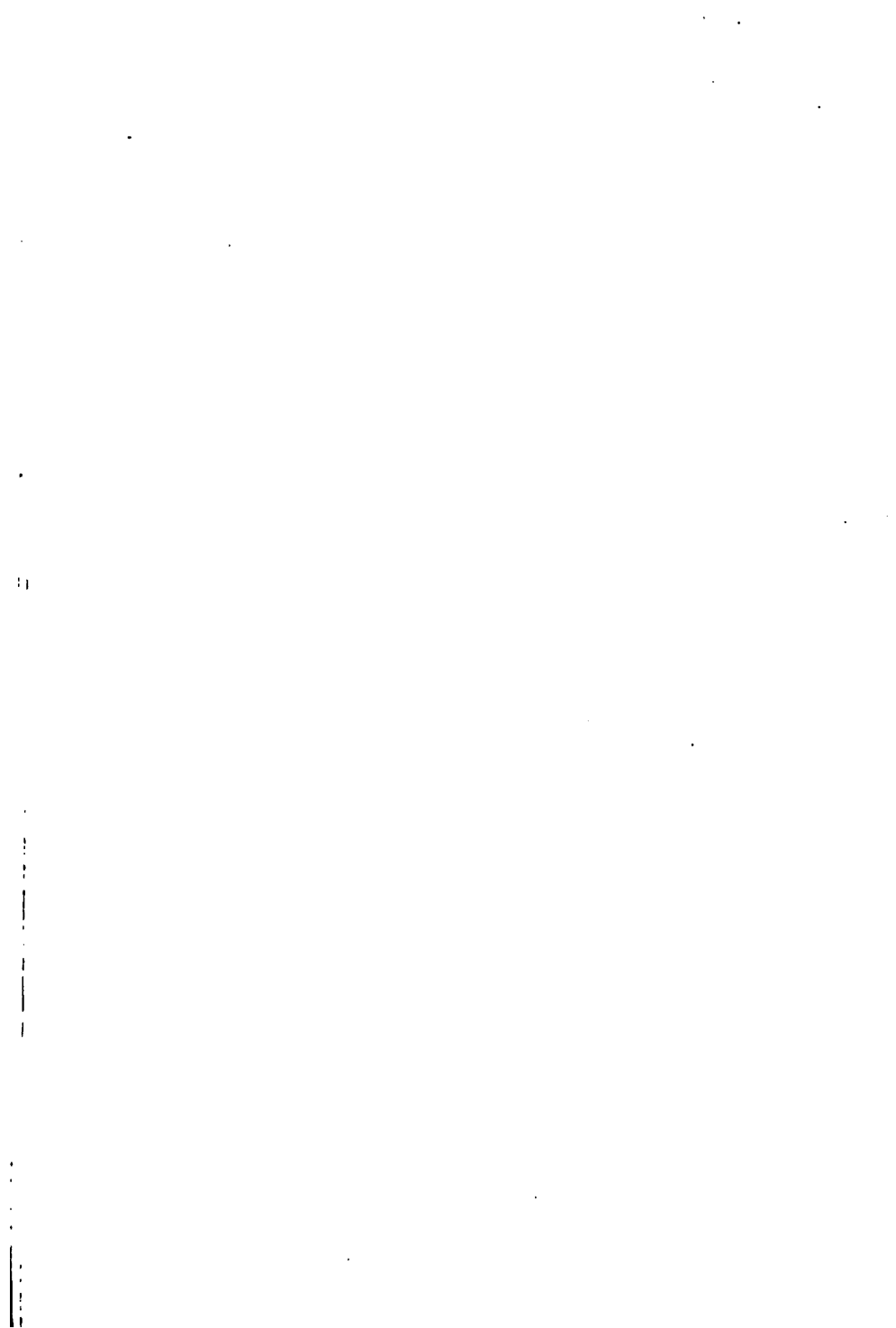
It is my duty to report that the Brady collection of war views, purchased by Congress for \$25,000, are gradually becoming valueless through the deterioration and destruction of the sensitized surfaces of the negatives. I recommend that the Secretary of War be authorized to devote a portion of the appropriation for publishing the rebellion records to the preservation of these pictures of battle-fields, fortifications, and other military scenes, which will be invaluable as illustrations of the work now in hand.

As required by law, I visited the military prison at Fort Leavenworth during the month of September. This prison has now completed the first year of its existence as a distinct institution, and the result confirms the wisdom of the plan of confining prisoners serving long terms in one place, and utilizing their labor for the benefit of the Government. A full statement of its affairs will be found in the Adjutant-General's report, and attention is invited to the urgent necessity for a proper hospital-building, for which an estimate of \$12,000 is submitted. The present arrangements, by which the sick are treated in the basement of the prison, are so defective, that should an epidemic break out it would be impossible to prevent it from spreading throughout the whole body of prisoners.

In the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, the War Department took part as an exhibitor in connection with the other Executive Departments in the Government building. The Ordnance, Engineer, Signal, Quartermaster, and Medical Bureaus were all represented by models, machinery, drawings, and instruments pertaining to their special duties and labors, and there was in addition a large display of war material of all kinds. The exhibit was well arranged, and reflects great credit upon the officers in charge, who have been unremitting in their labors to make the contribution of this Government one that should be worthy of its dignity and importance among nations. In addition to the efforts of the War Department as a contributor, a number of its officers have been present as instructed spectators, and have been charged with making thorough scientific examinations and reports upon the display made by other nations in the line of their specialty. These reports are now preparing, accompanied with illustrated catalogues and descriptions, and will be presented to Congress by the board appointed by the President on behalf of the Executive Departments.

J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY.



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HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., November 10, 1876.

SIR: At the date of my last annual report, November 2, 1875, the headquarters of the Army were at Saint Louis, Mo., but by General Orders No. 28, April 6, 1876, they were transferred back to Washington, under the administration of your immediate predecessor, Hon. A. Taft. I beg to record my thanks to him and yourself for the most liberal support in the execution of my office.

In November last the territory of the United States was divided into four grand military divisions, commanded by the Lieutenant-General and the three major-generals of the Army; but on the 1st day of July, 1876, the President designated Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield to succeed Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger as Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, on the expiration of his term, September 1. Accordingly Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell was detailed to succeed General Schofield in the command of the Division of the Pacific, and that of the South was made a department and added to the Division of the Atlantic; therefore at this time there are but three military divisions—Missouri, Atlantic, and Pacific.

By the assignment of Major-General Schofield to the superintendency of the Military Academy, that institution is raised to a command equal to that of a division, and West Point should rightfully constitute a military department, so that its Superintendent, as the commanding general of a department, may exercise all the powers and functions of such commander, especially to order general courts-martial, to approve or disapprove their findings, and to execute all sentences not specially reserved by the Articles of War to the President and Secretary of War. The Military Academy, in addition to its well-established character as a literary and scientific school, should form the model for an army, and the habits of the youth trained therein should be in exact accordance with what experience has demonstrated to be necessary for the efficient government of an army in the field.

At the "Polytechnic" of Paris a general of artillery is the head; at Metz, a general of brigade; at St. Cyr, a brigadier-general. In Prussia, where military education is nearly universal, the National War Academy, at Berlin, which corresponds with ours at West Point, is presided over by a lieutenant-general, and, generally, throughout Europe the most renowned and exalted of their general officers are chosen to preside over the education of their youth; so that I deem it a matter worthy of special mention that General Schofield, with his consent, has been placed at the head of our National Academy, and under his adminis-

tration I am sure it will take rank among the first educational establishments of the world.

A special reason why a general officer should occupy this post is, that he is common to all arms of service, and not subject to the doubt which naturally attaches to a field-officer of the general staff, of artillery, cavalry, or infantry, who is inclined, naturally, to favor his own corps or arm of service.

In order to exhibit fully the exact condition of the Army, I submit the following tables, which have been compiled at the office of the Adjutant General:

1st. Table giving the present legal organization of the Army, marked A.

2d. General return of the *actual* strength of the Army, as compiled from last reports, marked B.

3d. Statement exhibiting the positions and distribution of the troops serving in the Military Division of the Missouri, marked C.

4th. Statement exhibiting the positions and distribution of the troops serving in the Military Division of the Atlantic, marked D.

5th. Statement exhibiting the positions and distribution of the troops serving in the Military Division of the Pacific, marked E.

Since the compilation of these papers many changes have occurred in the location of troops; still they exhibit the normal condition of affairs. By the annual appropriation bill approved July 24, 1876, the limit of enlisted men was re-enacted at 25,000; yet a proviso permitted the recruitment of the "cavalry" up to one hundred men per company, "to be kept as near as practicable at that number," and "a sufficient force of cavalry shall be employed in the defense of the Mexican and Indian frontier of Texas." To fulfill the requirements of this law literally would necessitate 12,000 enlisted men for the ten cavalry regiments, and, further, deducting 2,500 for recruiting, general service, and necessary detachments, would leave only 10,500 for the thirty regiments of artillery and infantry, or about thirty men to a company—practically less than twenty-five—a number entirely too small for efficient service. Subsequently, however, by the act approved August 15, 1876, Congress provided for an additional 2,500 enlisted men, which were absolutely required to admit of the increase of the cavalry arm, as provided for in the first-cited statute. Under this act recruitment, for the cavalry arm especially, has been stimulated so that at this time the military establishment consists of—

General officers.....	11
Aids-de-camp, (not counted in aggregate)	32
General staff officers.....	368
Engineers.....	107
Ordnance.....	65
Signal officer.....	1
Chaplains.....	30
Cavalry officers.....	419
Cavalry, enlisted men.....	9,267
Artillery officers.....	279
Artillery, enlisted men.....	2,563
Infantry officers.....	871
Infantry, enlisted men.....	11,932
Engineer Battalion.....	242
Permanent recruiting parties, &c.....	633
Recruits at artillery-school.....	101
General-service men, employed as clerks.....	280
Ordnance Department.....	387
West Point detachment.....	227
Hospital-stewards.....	200

Ordnance-sergeants	112
Commissary-sergeants	146
Indian scouts	214
Available recruits	55
Prison-guards at Fort Leavenworth.....	61

Total 28,571

of which 2,151 are officers, and 26,420 are enlisted men ; so that the aggregate number of enlisted men has not yet reached the lawful limit of 27,500.

Enlistments have recently been checked in all branches of the service except cavalry, and extreme care will be taken that in no event shall the legal limit be passed. It is well known that no military force can be kept up to the full legal standard, and that the combatant force always falls far below the paper organization. This now consists of—

Cavalry, officers and men	9,686
Artillery, officers and men	2,842
Infantry, officers and men	12,803

Aggregate 25,331

all of whom are as actively employed as though war existed. For a more complete understanding of these figures I refer you to the statement, herewith, showing the organization and distribution of the enlisted men of the Regular Army, compiled from official returns received up to October 31, 1876, marked F.

As before explained, the territory of the United States is divided into three military divisions, viz, of the Missouri, Atlantic, and Pacific.

The Division of the Missouri embraces the States and Territories bordering on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, extending westward so as to include substantially the entire Rocky Mountain chain, is commanded by Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, with his headquarters in Chicago, and is composed of five separate Departments :

1st. That of *Dakota*, commanded by Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry, with headquarters at Saint Paul.

2d. That of the *Platte*, commanded by Brig. Gen. George Crook, with headquarters at Omaha.

3d. That of *Missouri*, commanded by Brig. Gen. John Pope, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

4th. That of *Texas*, commanded by Brig. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, with headquarters at San Antonio.

5th. That of the *Gulf*, commanded by Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur, with headquarters at New Orleans.

The Military Division of the Atlantic embraces the States which border, or are near, the Atlantic coast; is commanded by Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, with his headquarters at New York City, and is composed of—

1st. The former Departments of the *Lakes* and *East*.

2d. The Department of the *South*, commanded by Col. T. H. Ruger, brevet brigadier-general, with headquarters at Atlanta.

The Military Division of the Pacific embraces the States and Territories which border on, or are near, the Pacific coast, is commanded by Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, with his headquarters in San Francisco, and is composed of three Departments :

1st. That of the *Columbia*, commanded by Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard; with headquarters at Portland, Oregon.

2d. That of *California*, commanded by Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, with headquarters in San Francisco.

3d. That of *Arizona*, commanded by Col. A. V. Kautz, brevet major-general, with headquarters at Prescott.

By this subdivision of territory every foot of the country is under the supervision of a general officer, near at hand, with a part of the Army, proportioned to the supposed necessity, to maintain order and peace, whereby the settlement of the country may progress and the civil officers be enabled to enforce the laws of the United States. I herewith submit the annual reports of all the division and department commanders as far as received, and to them refer for the more minute details of events which have occurred therein during the past year. From these it will appear that a remarkable state of peace has been maintained among the Indian tribes of the Pacific States and Territories. At one time the removal of the Chirichua Indians in Arizona to a place selected for them by the Indian agent, on the San Carlos reservation, threatened serious hostilities, but by the prompt action of General Kautz, with parts of the 6th Cavalry and 8th Infantry, the removal was effected without serious results.

In the Military Division of the Atlantic there are no hostile Indians, but the troops have been actively employed in aiding the United States marshals in enforcing the revenue laws, and in protecting the weak against the prejudices of the strong in the frequent cases of civil elections. These duties call for the highest qualities of firmness and prudence, and I am sure the behavior of the troops in every instance has commanded the respect of all men. The care and preservation of public property and of the sea-coast forts is a chief duty of the troops in this division, but the reports of the chief of engineers and of ordnance will better describe their actual condition than I am able to do from any reports that reach me.

The chief military events of the year have transpired in the Military Division of the Missouri, where a state of actual war has existed for many years, and still continues. I am not yet in possession of General Sheridan's annual report, but, in anticipation of its receipt, will endeavor to give a concise account of some of the chief events as gathered from reports and letters that were received during their progress. In the Department of the Gulf the troops under General Augur have been shifted from place to place, in aid of the civil authorities, under the same state of facts as is hereinbefore referred to in the Department of the South, with similar results, and have always used their power with consummate discretion and good judgment.

On the Texas frontier, especially the Mexican border, has long existed an unsatisfactory condition of affairs. Civil war has existed in the border Mexican States, and each faction has at times sought asylum on this side the Rio Grande; but from General Ord's letters and reports, there seems to be an organized system of robbery by small bands of Mexicans and Indians, who cross to the Texas side, commit murders, steal horses, cattle, &c., and escape back with their stolen property to the other side, where they are comparatively safe from pursuit by our troops, who rarely hear of the raid till it is too late to intercept it. I believe no one supposes the authorities of the national government of Mexico can be privy to this nefarious business, and it is probably carried on in spite of the better people on both sides of the border. There are now in Texas two regiments of cavalry, the 8th and 10th, which will be filled up as rapidly as possible to the maximum standard; also, three regiments of infantry—10th, 24th, and 25th—which are necessarily very small under existing laws. Still I hope with increased activity these troops will suffice to protect the border from

the incursions which discourage settlement, and are otherwise very irritating and demoralizing.

In the Department of Missouri the Indians of New Mexico have been remarkably good, and the Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, located on the reservation at and near Fort Sill, have been exceptionally quiet this summer, though requiring, for reasonable security to the Kansas frontier, pretty strong garrisons at Forts Sill, Elliott, Dodge, and Supply, and small garrisons along the Arkansas River and the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

The chief events to which I have referred are those relating to the war with the Sioux. These Indians are the old *Dacotahs*, who have been steadily pushed westward by the tide of settlement, from New York and Canada, through Wisconsin, to the great plains north of the Platte and west of the Missouri River. As Indians they claim absolute property in the vast region west of the Missouri River, as far as they could roam and fight their way, by title of conquest. They lived solely on game, and scorned all the arts and refinements of civilization. They resisted the approach of all settlements, and opposed firmly the construction of the Great Pacific Railway—an enterprise of infinite advantage to the national welfare and to civilization. As early as 1867 Congress provided for a peace commission, composed of four civilians and three Army officers, to treat with these Indians, and to arrange, according to the then immemorial usage of the Government, a treaty which would cause them to cease their war on the men engaged in exploring, surveying, and building the Pacific Railroad limit, and define the territory to be occupied by them, and lay the foundation for their ultimate civilization. I speak, as a member of that commission, of the objects then deemed most pressing and essential. The commission had to treat with other tribes at the South, viz, the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches; were engaged for two years in visiting and conferring with these scattered bands, and, finally, in 1868, concluded many treaties, which were the best possible at that date, and which resulted in comparative peace on the plains, by defining clearly the boundaries to be thereafter occupied by the various tribes, with the annuities in money, provisions, and goods to be paid the Indians for the relinquishment of their claim to this vast and indefinite region of land. At that date the Sioux Nation was composed of many distinct families or tribes, amounting in the aggregate to about 50,000 souls, of whom 8,000 were reputed to be warriors. In the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of November 1, 1864, the enumeration of Sioux is given as "46,663, out of about 53,000," and they are classified as among the "wilder tribes," undergoing a process of civilization, and, with the exception of possibly seven thousand to ten thousand, none of these were designated as hostile; "and the hostiles themselves were so scattered and divided in cliques and bands that, except under extraordinary provocation, or in circumstances not at all to be apprehended, it is not probable that as many as five hundred warriors will ever again be mustered at one point for a fight."

These Indians, as all others, were under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Indian Bureau, and only small garrisons of soldiers were called for at the several agencies, such as Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, on the head of the White Earth River, in Nebraska, (outside their reservation,) and at Standing Rock, Cheyenne, and Crow Creek, on the Missouri River, to protect the persons of the agents and their employés. About these several agencies were grouped the several bands of Sioux

under various names. Thus, in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of November 1, 1875, there were at—

Red Cloud agency, (Ogallallas)	9, 136
Fort Peck, (Yanctonais)	2, 726
Fort Peck, (Santees and Sissitons).....	1, 000
Fort Peck, (Tetons)	400
Fort Peck, (Assiniboines)	1, 998
Spotted Tail agency, (Minneconjoux).....	1, 189
Spotted Tail agency, (Brulés)	8, 421
Standing Rock agency, (Yanctonais)	4, 203
Standing Rock agency, (Uncapapas)	2, 100
Standing Rock agency, (Blackfeet).....	1, 019
Crow Creek agency, (Yanctonais).....	1, 200
Crow Creek agency, (Brulés)	1, 800
Cheyenne River agency, (Two Kettles).....	2, 261
Cheyenne River agency, (Minneconjoux).....	2, 817
Cheyenne River agency, (Sans Arcs)	1, 778
Cheyenne River agency, (Blackfeet)	730
Total	42, 778

All these Indians were receiving food, clothing, &c., and undergoing the process of civilization; but from the time of the peace commission of 1868 to the date of this report there had remained out, recognized as hostiles or "outlaws," under the lead of Sitting Bull and a few other chiefs, a number of Sioux, estimated by the Indian Bureau in 1874 "at 7,000, of which number 4,000 came in to Standing Rock and other agencies, reducing the number of those who can now probably be called hostile to about 3,000." Of these the Commissioner reported, November 1, 1875, that "it will probably be found necessary to compel the northern non-treaty Sioux, under the leadership of Sitting Bull, who have never yet in any way recognized the United States Government except by snatching rations occasionally at an agency, and such outlaws from the several agencies as have attached themselves to these same hostiles, to cease marauding and settle down, as the other Sioux have done, at some designated point."

The steps following this clearly-stated policy were in exact accordance therewith, and with the laws and usage of the Government. Indian Inspector E. C. Watkins investigated the subject and made a full report, under date of November 9, 1875, in which he advised that troops be sent against these hostile Indians "that winter; the sooner the better," and advised that the force consist of one thousand men. General Sheridan, in whose division these Indians were, instructed General Crook to prepare, but subsequently, on the 3d of December, 1875, the Secretary of the Interior notified the Secretary of War of his purpose to send out runners to notify these Indians that they must come in to their reservations by or before the 31st of January, 1876, or a "military force would be sent to compel them." Accordingly the military preparations were suspended till the 1st day of February, when the Secretary of the Interior notified the Secretary of War that the time given the hostile Indians having expired, he formally turned them over to the military authorities for such action on the part of the Army as he, the Secretary of War, might deem proper under the circumstances.

General Sheridan then instructed General Crook to proceed to reduce these Indians to subjection. This officer started on the 1st of March, in person, at the head of an expedition composed of ten companies of the Second and Third Cavalry, under Col. J. J. Reynolds, Third Cavalry, and two companies of the Fourth Infantry, with teamsters, guides, &c., amount-

ing in all to eight hundred and eighty-three men. They followed, substantially, the old Bozeman trail, by the abandoned Forts Reno and Phil. Kearney, thence northeast, scouting Rosebud and Tongue Rivers, to a point at the mouth of Red Clay Creek, where General Crook changed his course to the southeast, toward Powder River, and at a point on the head of Otter Creek, March 16, divided his command, sending Colonel Reynolds, with six companies of cavalry, with one day's rations, to follow the trail of two Indians, seen that day, and to join him, General Crook, at the mouth of Lodge Pole Creek, on Powder River, the next evening. Colonel Reynolds moved at 5 p. m. of the 16th, and by a night march struck the camp of Crazy Horse, one of the hostile bands, the next morning. The Indians fled to the hills, leaving the camp in the hands of the troops, who proceeded to destroy it and its contents by fire. The Indians molested the troops during this operation by firing from rocks, bushes, and gullies, but the village was utterly destroyed, when Colonel Reynolds drew off and proceeded to make junction with General Crook, at the time and place appointed. Much controversy then arose, and still continues, as to whether Colonel Reynolds accomplished all that his opportunity afforded, and this subject is not yet concluded. Nevertheless, he made junction with General Crook on the morning of March 18, near the place agreed on, when the expedition returned to Fort Fetterman, reaching that place March 26. During this expedition the weather was bitterly cold, the thermometer showing, March 11, 23° Fahrenheit below 0; March 12, 26° below 0, and March 17, the nights preceding and following the attack on Crazy Horse's village, were so cold that the men were not allowed to sleep, for fear of the consequences. No one who is not familiar with the rugged nature of the country, its bitter cold in the winter season, and utter absence of all that supports life, can judge of the difficulties which must be endured and overcome to insure the success of military operations in that quarter. During this expedition Colonel Reynolds lost four men killed, five men and one officer wounded, and does not report the number of Indians killed. The result, therefore, was only the destruction of the tents or teepees of the Indians, with their contents, including ammunition and winter supplies, described as embracing articles of food and clothing that must have come from the agencies.

This expedition was not conclusive or satisfactory. Therefore, General Sheridan determined to proceed more systematically by concentric movements, similar to those which in 1874-'75 had proved so successful at the south against the hostile Comanches, Kiowas, and Cheyennes. He ordered three distinct columns to be prepared to move to a common center, where the hostiles were supposed to be, from Montana, from Dakota, and from the Platte. The two former fell under the command of the department commander, General Terry, and the latter under General Crook. These movements were to be simultaneous, so that Indians avoiding one column might be encountered by another, but up to that date the military authorities were bound to assume that the peaceful or treaty Indians were at the agencies, and that either of these three columns could not encounter more than the hostiles, estimated by the Indian Bureau at 500 warriors, or by anybody at the time at more than 800 warriors.

General Crook started from Fort Fetterman on the 29th of May with two battalions of the Second and Third Cavalry, under Lt. Col. W. B. Royall, Third Cavalry, and a battalion of five companies of the Fourth and Ninth Infantry, under Major Alex. Chambers of the Fourth Infantry, (now lieutenant-colonel Twenty-first,) with a train of wagons, pack-mules, and In-

dian scouts, all amounting to 47 officers and 1,002 men present for duty. This expedition marched by the same route as the preceding one, to a point on Goose Creek, which is the head of Tongue River, a tributary of the Yellowstone. Here General Crook parked his trains, mounted his infantry on mules, and, June 16, started on a scout to the head of Rosebud, also a tributary of the Yellowstone. In descending the Rosebud early in the day of June 17 he encountered a large force of warriors perfectly prepared for battle. He was aiming for their village, supposed to be about 8 miles down the Rosebud, but these Indians had not awaited the attack at their village, but had come out boldly and had attacked General Crook's command. The fight was on both banks of the Rosebud, and lasted into the night, when the Indians withdrew, leaving thirteen dead warriors.

General Crook's loss was nine dead and twenty-one wounded—one of these, Captain Guy V. Henry, Third Cavalry, was shot through the face. The ground where this fight took place was so rough—so covered with rocks, trees, and bushes—that it was impossible to estimate approximately the force of the enemy; but General Crook was satisfied that the numbers and quality of his enemy required more men than he had, and, being already encumbered with wounded, he concluded to return to his train on Goose Creek, which he reached on the 19th, and sent back for re-enforcement.

Meantime Col. John Gibbon, Seventh Infantry, with a force of about 450 men, composed of the Second Cavalry and Seventh Infantry, had marched from Fort Ellis, in Montana, down the valley of the Yellowstone, to meet General Terry, who, at the same time, was substantially ascending the same valley. The latter, (General Terry,) with the Seventh Cavalry, under its lieutenant-colonel, Custer, containing 600 men and horses and about 400 infantry, had started from Fort Abraham Lincoln on the 17th of May, following westward the route passed over by the Seventh Cavalry the previous summer, reached the Yellowstone, at the mouth of Powder River, on the 9th of June, where, by appointment, he met steamboats, (the river being navigable,) and here he established a supply camp. Resuming his march along the south bank, he reached the mouth of Rosebud on the 21st, having steamboats in the river accompanying his march. Near this point he came in communication with Colonel Gibbon, whose command was left at the mouth of the Big Horn, and determined in person to continue on to the same place, but to detach the Seventh Cavalry by a circuit to the Upper Rosebud and a tributary of the Big Horn, where all his command, embracing that of Colonel Gibbon, was to meet on a day appointed. Now, up to this moment, there was nothing official or private to justify an officer to expect that any detachment could encounter more than 500, or, at the maximum, 800 hostile warriors. The terrible calamity that befell Lieutenant-Colonel Custer's column makes it important to adopt exact official language, and I give General Terry's exact words, under date of June 27:

It is my painful duty to report that day before yesterday, the 25th instant, a great disaster overtook General Custer and the troops under his command. At 12 o'clock of the 22d instant he started with his whole regiment and a strong detachment of scouts and guides from the mouth of the Rosebud. Proceeding up that river about twenty miles he struck a very heavy Indian trail, which had previously been discovered, and pursuing it, found that it led, as it was supposed it would lead, to the Little Big Horn River. Here he found a village of almost unlimited extent, and at once attacked it with that portion of his command which was immediately at hand. Major Reno, with three companies (A, G, and M) of the regiment, was sent into the valley of the stream at the point where the trail struck it. General Custer, with five companies (C, E, F, I, and L,) attempted to enter about three miles lower down. Reno forded the river, charged down its left bank, and fought on foot until finally, completely overwhelmed

by numbers, he was compelled to mount and recross the river, and seek a refuge on the high bluffs which overlook its right bank. Just as he recrossed, Captain Benteen, who, with three companies, (D, H, and K,) was some two miles to the left of Reno when the action commenced, but who had been ordered by General Custer to return, came to the river, and rightly concluding that it was useless for his force to renew the fight in the valley, he joined Reno on the bluffs. Captain McDougall, with his company, (B,) was, at first, some distance in the rear with a train of pack-mules; he also came up to Reno. Soon this united force was nearly surrounded by Indians, many of whom, armed with rifles, occupied positions which commanded the ground held by the cavalry—ground from which there was no escape. Rifle-pits were dug, and the fight was maintained, though with heavy loss, from about half past 2 o'clock of the 25th till 6 o'clock of the 26th, when the Indians withdrew from the valley, taking with them their village. Of the movements of General Custer and the five companies under his immediate command, scarcely anything is known from those who witnessed them, for no officer or soldier who accompanied him has yet been found alive. His trail from the point where Reno crossed the stream passes along and in the rear of the crest of the bluffs on the right bank for nearly or quite three miles; then it comes down to the bank of the river, but at once diverges from it as if he had unsuccessfully attempted to cross; then turns upon itself, almost completing a circle, and closes. It is marked by the remains of his officers and men, and the bodies of his horses, some of them strewn along the path; others heaped where halts appear to have been made. There is abundant evidence that a gallant resistance was offered by the troops, but they were beset on all sides by overpowering numbers.

The officers known to be killed are General Custer, Captains Keogh, Yates, and Custer, Lieutenants Cooke, Smith, McIntosh, Calhoun, Porter, Hodgson, Sturgis, and Reilly of the cavalry; Lieutenant Crittenden, of the Twentieth Infantry, with Acting Assistant Surgeon De Wolf, Lieutenant Harrington, of the cavalry, and Assistant Surgeon Lord are missing. Captain Benteen and Lieutenant Varnum, of the cavalry, are slightly wounded. Mr. B. Custer, a brother, and Mr. Reed, a nephew of General Custer, were with him and were killed. No other officers than those whom I have named are among the killed, wounded, and missing. It is impossible yet to obtain a reliable list of the enlisted men who were killed and wounded, but the number of killed, including officers, must reach two hundred and fifty; the number of wounded is fifty-one.

At the mouth of the Rosebud I informed General Custer that I should take the supply-steamer *Far West* up the Yellowstone, to ferry General Gibbon's column over the river; that I should personally accompany that column, and that it would in all probability reach the mouth of the Little Big Horn on the 26th instant. The steamer reached General Gibbon's troops, near the mouth of the Big Horn, early in the morning of the 24th, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon all his men and animals were across the Yellowstone. At 5 o'clock the column, consisting of five companies of the Seventh Infantry, four companies Second Cavalry, and a battery of Gatling guns, marched out to and across Tullock's Creek. Starting soon after 5 o'clock in the morning of the 25th, the infantry made a march of twenty-two miles over the most difficult country which I have ever seen. In order that scouts might be sent into the valley of the Little Big Horn, the cavalry, with the battery, were then pushed on thirteen or fourteen miles further, reaching camp at midnight. The scouts were sent out at 4.30 on the morning of the 26th. They discovered three Indians, who were at first supposed to be Sioux, but, when overtaken, proved to be Crows, who had been with General Custer. They brought the first intelligence of the battle. Their story was not credited. It was supposed that some fighting, perhaps severe fighting, had taken place, but it was not believed that disaster could have overtaken so large a force as twelve companies of cavalry. The infantry which had broken camp very early, soon came up, and the whole column entered and moved up the valley of the Little Big Horn. During the afternoon efforts were made to send scouts through to what was supposed to be General Custer's position, and to obtain information of the condition of affairs, but those who were sent out were driven back by parties of Indians, who, in increasing numbers, were seen hovering in General Gibbon's front. At 8.40 in the evening the infantry had marched twenty-nine or thirty miles. The men were very weary. Daylight was failing. The column was therefore halted for the night at a point about eleven miles in a straight line above the mouth of the stream. In the morning the march was resumed, and after marching nine miles Major Reno's intrenched position was reached. The withdrawal of the Indians from around Reno's command and from the valley was undoubtedly caused by the appearance of General Gibbon's troops. Major Reno and Captain Benteen, both of whom are officers of great experience, accustomed to see large masses of mounted men, estimate the number of Indians engaged at not less than twenty-five hundred; other officers think the number was greater than this. The village in the valley was about three miles in length, and about a mile in width. Besides the lodges proper, a great number of temporary brushwood shelter was found in it, indicating that more men besides its proper inhabitants had gathered together there. Major Reno is very confident that there were a number of white men fighting with the In

dians. It is believed that the loss of the Indians was larger. I have as yet received no official reports in regard to the battle, but what is stated here is gathered from the officers who were on the ground there and from those who have been over it since.

Subsequently, on the 5th of July, Major Reno, the senior surviving officer of the 7th Cavalry, made the following report, addressed to the adjutant-general of General Terry:

The command of the regiment having devolved upon me, as the senior surviving officer, from the battles of June 25 and 26, between the 7th Cavalry and Sitting Bull's band of hostile Sioux, on the Little Big Horn River, I have the honor to submit the following report of its operations from the time of leaving the main column until the command was united in the vicinity of the Indian village:

The regiment left the camp at the mouth of Rosebud River, after passing in review before the department commander, under command of Brevet Major-General G. A. Custer, Lieutenant-Colonel, on the afternoon of the 22d of June, and marched up the Rosebud twelve miles and encamped; 23d, marched up the Rosebud, passing many old Indian camps, and following a very large lodge-pole trail, but not fresh, making thirty-three miles; 24th, the march was continued up the Rosebud, the trail and signs freshening with every mile, until we had made twenty-eight miles, and we then encamped and waited for information from the scouts. At 9.25 p. m., Custer called the officers together and informed us that, beyond a doubt, the village was in the valley of the Little Big Horn, and that to reach it it was necessary to cross the divide between Rosebud and Little Big Horn, and it would be impossible to do so in the day-time without discovering our march to the Indians; that we would prepare to move at 11 p. m. This was done, the line of march turning from the Rosebud to the right, up one of its branches, which headed near the summit of the divide. About 2 a. m. of the 25th the scouts told him that he could not cross the divide before daylight. We then made coffee and rested for three hours, at the expiration of which time the march was resumed, the divide crossed, and about 8 a. m. the command was in the valley of one of the branches of the Little Big Horn. By this time Indians had been seen, and it was certain that we could not surprise them, and it was determined to move at once to the attack. Previous to this no division of the regiment had been made since the order was issued, in the Yellowstone, annulling wing and battalion organization, but Custer informed me he would assign commands on the march.

I was ordered by Lieutenant W. W. Cooke, adjutant, to assume command of Companies M, A, and G; Captain Benteen of Companies H, D, and K; Custer retaining C, E, F, I, and L under his immediate command, and Company B, Captain McDougall, in rear of the pack-train. I assumed command of the companies assigned to me, and without any definite orders moved forward with the rest of the column, and well to its left. I saw Benteen moving further to the left, and as they passed he told me he had orders to move well to the left, and sweep everything before him. I did not see him again until about 2.30 p. m. The command moved down the creek toward the Little Big Horn Valley; Custer, with five companies, on the right bank; myself and three companies on the left bank, and Benteen further to the left and out of sight.

As we approached a deserted village, and in which was standing one tepee, about 11 a. m. Custer motioned me to cross to him, which I did, and moved nearer to his column, until about 12.30 a. m., when Lieutenant Cooke, adjutant, came to me, and said the village was only two miles ahead, and running away, "to move forward at as rapid gait as I thought prudent, and to charge afterward, and that the whole outfit would support me." I think those were his exact words. I at once took a fast trot and moved down about two miles, when I came to a ford of the river. I crossed immediately and halted about ten minutes, or less, to gather the battalion, sending word to Custer that I had everything in front of me, and that they were strong. I deployed, and with the Ree scouts on my left charged down the valley, driving the Indians with great ease for about two and a half miles. I, however, soon saw that I was being drawn into some trap, as they certainly would fight harder, and especially as we were nearing their village, which was still standing; besides, I could not see Custer or any other support, and at the same time the very earth seemed to grow Indians, and they were running toward me in swarms, and from all directions.

I saw I must defend myself and give up the attack, mounted. This I did; taking possession of a point of woods, and which furnished, near its edge, a shelter for the horses, I dismounted and fought them on foot, making headway through the wood. I soon found myself in the near vicinity of the village; saw that I was fighting odds of at least five to one, and that my only hope was to get out of the wood, where I would soon have been surrounded, and gain some high ground. I accomplished this by mounting and charging the Indians between me and the bluffs on the opposite side of the river. In this charge, First Lieut. Donald McIntosh, Second Lieut. Benjamin H. Hodgson, Seventh Cavalry, and Acting Assistant Surgeon J. M. DeWolf were killed. I succeeded in reaching the top of the bluffs, with a loss of the three officers and twenty-

nine enlisted men killed and seven wounded. Almost at the same time I reached the top mounted men were seen to be coming toward us, and it proved to be Colonel Benteen's battalion, Companies H, D, and K. We joined forces, and in a short time the pack-train came up. As senior, my command was then Companies A, B, D, G, H, K, and M, about 380 men, and the following officers: Captains Benteen, Weir, French, and McDougall; First Lieutenants Godfrey, Mathey, and Gibson; Second Lieutenants Edgerly, Wallace, Varnum, and Hare, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Porter.

First Lieutenant De Rudio was in the dismounted fight in the woods, but, having some trouble with his horse, did not join the command in the charge out, and, hiding himself in the woods, joined the command after nightfall of the 26th.

Still hearing nothing from Custer, and with this re-enforcement, I moved down the river in the direction of the village, keeping on the bluffs. We had heard firing in that direction and knew it could only be Custer. I moved to the summit of the highest bluff, but seeing and hearing nothing, sent Captain Weir, with his company, to open communication with the other command. He soon sent back word by Lieutenant Hare that he could go no further, and that the Indians were getting around him. At this time he was keeping up a heavy fire from the skirmish-line. I at once turned everything back to the first position I had taken on the bluffs, and which seemed to me the best. I dismounted the men, had the horses and the mules of the pack-train driven together in a depression, put the men on the crests of the hills making the depression, and had hardly done so when I was furiously attacked. This was about 6 p. m. We held our ground, with the loss of eighteen enlisted men killed and forty-six wounded, until the attack ceased, about 9 p. m. As I knew by this time their overwhelming numbers, and had given up any hope of support from the portion of the regiment with Custer, I had the men dig rifle-pits, barricaded with dead horses and mules and boxes of hard bread the opening of the depression toward the Indians in which the animals were herded, and made every exertion to be ready for what I saw would be a terrific assault the next day. All this night the men were busy, and the Indians holding a scalp-dance underneath us, in the bottom, and in our hearing. On the morning of the 26th, I felt confident that I could hold my own, and was ready as far as I could be, when at daylight, about 2.30 a. m., I heard the crack of two rifles. This was the signal for the beginning of a fire that I have never seen equaled. Every rifle was handled by an expert and skilled marksman, and with a range that exceeded our carbine, and it was simply impossible to show any part of the body before it was struck.

We could see, as the daylight brightened, countless hordes of them passing up the valley, from out the village, and scampering over the high points toward the place designated for them by their chiefs, and which entirely surrounded our position. They had sufficient numbers to completely encircle us, and men were struck on opposite sides of the lines from where the shots were fired. I think we were fighting all the Sioux Nation, and also all the desperadoes, renegades, half-breeds, and squaw-men between the Missouri and the Arkansas east of the Rocky Mountains, and they must have numbered at least 2,500 warriors. The fire did not slacken until about 9.30 a. m., and then we discovered that they were making a last desperate attempt, and which was directed against the lines held by Companies H and M. In this attack they charged close enough to use their bows and arrows, and one man lying dead within our lines was touched by the "coup-stick" of one of the foremost Indians. When I say the stick was only about ten or twelve feet long, some idea of the desperate and reckless fighting of these people may be understood. This charge of theirs was gallantly repulsed by the men on that line led, by Colonel Benteen. They also came close enough to send their arrows into the line held by Companies D and K, but were driven away by a like charge of the line, which I accompanied.

We now had many wounded, and the question of water was vital, as from 5 p. m. of the previous evening until now, 10 a. m., about 16 hours, we had been without any. A skirmish-line was formed under Colonel Benteen to protect the descent of volunteers down the hill in front of his position to reach the water. We succeeded in getting some canteens, although many of the men were hit in doing so. The fury of the attack was now over, and, to my astonishment, the Indians were seen going in parties toward the village. But two solutions occurred to us for this movement—that they were going for something to eat and more ammunition, (as they had been throwing arrows,) or that Custer was coming. We took advantage of this lull to fill all vessels with water, and soon had it by the camp-kettleful; but they continued to withdraw, and all firing ceased, save occasional shots from sharpshooters, sent to annoy us about the water.

About 2 p. m. the grass in the bottom was set on fire and followed up by Indians who encouraged its burning, and it was evident to me that it was done for a purpose, and which purpose I discovered later on to be the creation of a dense cloud of smoke, behind which they were packing and preparing to move their tepees. It was between 6 and 7 p. m. that the village came out from behind the clouds of smoke and dust. We had a close and good view of them as they filed away in the direction of Big Horn

Mountains, moving in almost perfect military order. The length of the column was fully equal to that of a large division of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, as I have seen it on its march.

We now thought of Custer, of whom nothing had been seen and nothing heard since the firing in his direction about 6 p. m. on the eve of the 25th, and we concluded that the Indians had gotten between him and us and driven him toward the boat at the mouth of Little Big Horn River; the awful fate that did befall him never occurring to any of us as within the limits of possibilities. During the night I changed my position in order to secure an unlimited supply of water, and was prepared for their return, feeling sure they would do so, as they were in such numbers; but early on the morning of the 27th, and while we were on the *qui vive* for Indians, I saw with my glass a dust some distance down the valley. There was no certainty for some time what they were, but finally I satisfied myself they were cavalry, and, if so, could only be Custer, as it was ahead of the time that I understood that General Terry could be expected. Before this time, however, I had written a communication to General Terry, and three volunteers were to try to reach him. (I had no confidence in the Indians with me, and could not get them to do anything.) If this dust were Indians, it was possible they would not expect any one to leave. The men started and were told to go as near as was safe to determine if the approaching column was of white men, and to return at once in case they found it so, but if they were Indians to push on to General Terry. In a short time we saw them returning over the high bluff already alluded to. They were attended by a scout, who had a note from Terry to Custer saying: "Crow scout had come to camp saying he had been whipped, but that it was not believed." I think it was about 10.30 a. m. that General Terry rode into my lines, and the fate of Custer and his brave men was soon determined by Captain Benteen proceeding with his company to his battle-ground, and where were recognized the following officers, who were surrounded by the dead bodies of many of their men: General G. A. Custer; Col. W. W. Cooke, adjutant; Capts. M. W. Keogh, G. W. Yates, and T. W. Custer; First Lieuts. A. E. Smith, James Calhoun; Second Lieuts. W. V. Reilly, of the Seventh Cavalry, and J. J. Crittenden, Twentieth Infantry, temporarily attached to this regiment. The bodies of First Lieut. J. E. Porter and Second Lieuts. H. M. Harrington and J. G. Sturgis, Seventh Cavalry, and Asst. Surg. G. W. Lord, U. S. A., were not recognized, but there is every reasonable probability they were killed.

The wounded in my lines were, during the afternoon and evening of the 27th, moved to the camp of General Terry, and at 5 a. m. of the 28th I proceeded with the regiment to the battle-ground of Custer and buried 204 bodies, including the following-named citizens: Mr. Boston Custer, Mr. Reed, (a young nephew of General Custer,) and Mr. Kellogg, a correspondent for the New York Herald.

The following-named citizens and Indians who were with my command were also killed: Charles Reynolds, guide and hunter; Isiah, (colored,) interpreter; "Bloody nife," (who fell immediately by my side,) "Bob-tailed Bull," and "Stab," of the Indian scouts.

After following over his trail it was evident to me that Custer intended to support ~~it~~ by moving farther down the stream and attacking the village in flank; that he found the distance greater to the ford than he anticipated; that he did charge, but his march had taken so long, although his trail shows he moved rapidly, that they were ready for him; that Companies C and I, and perhaps part of Company E, crossed to the village, or attempted it at the charge, and were met by a staggering fire, and that they fell back to secure a position from which to defend themselves, but were followed too closely by the Indians to permit him to form any kind of a line. I think had the regiment gone in as a body, and from the woods in which I fought advanced on the village, that its destruction was certain, but General Custer was fully confident they were running or he would not have turned from me.

I think (after the great number of Indians there were in the village) that the following reasons obtain for the misfortune: His rapid marching for two days and one night before the fight; attacking in the day-time at 12 m., and when they were on the *qui vive*, instead of early in the morning; and lastly, his unfortunate division of the regiment into three commands.

During my fight with the Indians I had the heartiest support from officers and men; but the conspicuous services of Brevet Colonel F. W. Benteen I desire to call attention to especially, for if ever a soldier deserved recognition by his Government for distinguished services he certainly does. I inclose herewith his report of the operations of his battalion from the time of leaving the regiment until we joined commands on the hill. I also inclose an accurate list of casualties as far as it can be made at the present time, separating them into two lists—A, those killed in General Custer's command; B, those killed and wounded in the command I had.

The number of Indians killed can only be approximated until we hear through the agencies. I saw the bodies of eighteen, and Captain Ball, Second Cavalry, who made a scout of thirteen miles over their trail, says that their graves were many along their line of march. It is simply impossible that numbers of them should not be hit in the several

charges they made so close to my lines. They made their approach through the deep gulches that led from the hill-top to the river, and when the jealous care with which the Indian guards the bodies of killed and wounded is considered, it is not astonishing that their bodies were not found. It is probable that the stores left by them and destroyed the next two days was to make room for many of them on their trains.

The harrowing sight of the dead bodies crowning the height on which Custer fell, and which will remain vividly in my memory until death, is too recent for me not to ask the good people of this country whether a policy that sets opposing parties in the field, armed, clothed, equipped by one and the same Government, should not be abolished. All of which is respectfully submitted.

In this engagement the five companies of the Seventh Cavalry, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Custer in person, viz, C, E, F, I, and L, were literally obliterated, and the remaining seven companies saved by the brave and prudent conduct of Major Reno, and the timely arrival of General Terry. The loss was 12 officers, 247 enlisted men, 5 civilians, and 3 Indian scouts killed, and 2 officers and 51 men wounded—a full list of names being on file. The loss by the Indians cannot be ascertained, but is variously estimated from 40 to 100 dead. Major Reno, from his bluff overlooking the valley of the Little Big Horn, saw the Indians break camp on the approach of General Terry's command, defile across the hills, and estimated the number of warriors at from 2,500 to 3,000, so that it amounted to a demonstration that the campaign had been planned on wrong premises; that the troops were dealing with not only the hostiles, estimated at from 500 to 800, but with the available part of the agency Indians who had gone out to help their friends in a fight, which was sure to result from preparations they themselves had witnessed. General Terry, after burying the dead and providing carriage for the wounded, regained his position at the mouth of the Big Horn, sent his wounded down the river in a steamboat, and called for re-inforcements. General Cook also awaited re-inforcements at his camp on Goose Creek, and the hostile Indians meantime remained between them, near the base of the Big Horn Mountains.

General Sheridan, who had the general supervision of these operations, ordered ten companies of the Fifth Cavalry, under Lieutenant Colonel Carr, from the posts along the Kansas Pacific Railroad to Cheyenne, Wyoming, by rail, whence they marched to General Crook's camp, at Goose Creek, via Fort Laramie. Detachments of infantry were also brought to the same destination as rapidly as possible, by rail, and marched to the same rendezvous, a distance of about three hundred miles. The Fifth Infantry, Col. N. A. Miles, was drawn from Fort Leavenworth and the Indian Territory, and dispatched to General Terry's camp, on the Yellowstone, by rail and steamboat, and six companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Otis, were transferred to the Division of the Atlantic, and other detachments of Infantry from the various posts in the Department of Dakota were forwarded to the same destination. The Seventh Cavalry was promptly reorganized by transfers and promotion of officers, and assignment of recruits. General Sheridan also became convinced at an early day that the Indians at the agencies who professed peace would, sooner or later, have to be disarmed and dismounted, and, on his application, the Hon. Secretary of the Interior promptly conceded to the military authority the supervision of all the agencies within the theater of war. He strengthened, as much as possible, the garrisons at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, as also those on the Missouri River, at Standing Rock, Cheyenne, and Crow River. For this purpose he drew the Eleventh Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Buell, from Texas, and six companies of the Fourth Cavalry, under Colonel Mackenzie, from Fort Sill

and Camp Supply, Ind. T.; Fort Dodge, Kans., and Fort Elliott, Tex.; and, to enable him to avail himself further of every man in his division, a detachment of four companies from each of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Regiments of Artillery were sent from the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards to the division of the Missouri to occupy posts necessarily vacated by the withdrawal of the troops already sent to re-inforce Generals Terry and Crook. These troops were so scattered over a vast extent of country that it was not until about the end of July that offensive operations were resumed. Meantime these forces had been separated by a distance of about a hundred miles of most difficult country, with this large number (near two thousand of hostile Indian warriors) between, and to communicate with each other it was necessary to send around by the rear near two thousand miles. In reconnoitering, and in communicating direct, many brave and gallant acts were performed by officers and soldiers, which I leave to their immediate commanders to recite.

On the 4th of August, General Crook reported to General Sheridan, from his camp on Goose Creek, that the Fifth Cavalry, then under command of Colonel Merritt, had joined him; that his force amounted to about two thousand fighting men, and that on the next day he would march against the hostile Indians, and at the same time make junction with General Terry. From some Crow Indian scouts, who had reached him from General Terry, he was fully advised of the position and intentions of the latter, and had also learned that on the 25th or 26th of July the hostile Indians had left the foot of the Big Horn Mountains and moved eastward to the Rosebud Mountains, which he knew to be destitute of game sufficient for the maintenance of so large a mass of Indians, and from which he inferred they would scatter on his approach, and thus complicate his game.

In like manner General Terry had received re-inforcements and supplies, and on the 26th of July reported to General Sheridan that he was in full communication with General Crook; that he would march the next day for the mouth of Rosebud, thence up that stream against the hostiles, and to make junction with General Crook. General Terry also reported that the mouth of Rosebud would thereafter be his "base."

Both columns, of about the same strength, moved as agreed on, and made junction on the Rosebud August 10th, at a point 35 miles above its mouth. The Indians had, as expected, skillfully slipped out, and neither column had a chance to strike a blow.

The Indians in their retreat left a broad trail leading toward Tongue River. This was followed promptly and steadily, but it seems to be impossible to force Indians to fight at a disadvantage in their own country. Their sagacity and skill surpass that of the white race.

As the direction of the trail indicated a purpose to reach the Yellowstone and cross it toward the north, General Terry dispatched Colonel Miles, with the Fifth Infantry, back to the depot at the mouth of Rosebud, to take steamboats and patrol the Yellowstone about the mouths of Tongue and Powder Rivers, to prevent escape in that direction. At that season of the year the Yellowstone was falling rapidly, and could be forded by the Indians in many places. The pursuit of the main trail was continued down the Tongue, across to the Powder River and down to its mouth, where both columns were reported on the 17th of August, General Crook on the east bank and General Terry on the west bank. The trail had turned eastward toward the Little Missouri. On the 27th of August General Terry reported to General Sheridan that each column was strong enough to encounter the Indians; that

General Crook would follow the trail, and that he would cross his force at the mouth of Glendive Creek, and operate north toward the Dry Fork of the Missouri. The country in which these troops were operating is the most inaccessible and difficult of any east of the Rocky Mountains, and, as the annual reports of Generals Terry and Crook are not yet received, it is difficult for me to follow them in this precarious pursuit of a dissolving enemy. But on the 5th of September General Crook reported from Heart River that the trail had scattered until it could not be pursued farther; that he had but two days' provisions, and that he would strike for Custer City, in the Black Hills, where he asked that provisions be sent to meet him.

During this long and most difficult march the advance of General Crook's column, under Captain Anson Mills, of the Third Cavalry, (150 strong,) on the 14th of September, near Slim Buttes, struck a hostile village of thirty lodges, killed some, among them a chief named American Horse, and captured others, and some ponies. In this engagement First Lieutenant Von Luetwitz was wounded in the knee, and had to have a leg amputated. No other casualties were reported. About the same time the main column was attacked by hostiles belonging to the village of Crazy Horse. In this no casualties are reported, but General Crook says he was compelled to abandon many of his animals on the march.

In the month of September several small parties of warriors who had been in the Custer fight returned to the several agencies.

The followers of Sitting Bull seemed to have retreated north near or beyond the Yellowstone, and those of Crazy Horse to the South near Slim Butte and Owl Creek, in the direction of the Black Hills. Generals Terry and Crook, in pursuit of these, had been drawn apart, so that General Sheridan resolved to resume his original plan of disarming and dismounting the friendly Indians at the agencies, so that hereafter they could not re-enforce the hostiles. General Terry's column was diverted to the Missouri River, and, in concert with the local garrisons, October 26th and 28th, successfully took the arms and ponies away from the Indians at Standing Rock and Cheyenne agencies on the Missouri River, and General Crook's forces, in concert with the local garrisons at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, October 23d, in like manner dismounted those at said agencies, so that now, for the first time, all the agencies cease to be points of supply and re-enforcement for the hostile Indians; and henceforth the troops will have only to contend with the Indians hereditarily and persistently hostile. These are now Crazy Horse's camp, not estimated at over 500 warriors, who is supposed to be in the region to the northeast of the Black Hills, anywhere about the heads of Heart River or Powder River, and of Sitting Bull, represented at only thirty lodges, or say 100 warriors, flying before Colonel Miles toward Fort Peck or the British possessions.

Long in anticipation of these troubles with the hostile Sioux, General Sheridan had earnestly recommended the establishment of posts on the Yellowstone to serve a double purpose of preventing these very hostilities and to open a new route to the valuable territory of Montana. Doubtless, at the eleventh hour, Congress, influenced by the terrible disaster that befell Lieutenant-Colonel Custer's command, made the necessary appropriation of \$200,000 on the 22d of July, 1876, and General Sheridan adopted energetic measures to accomplish the result in this year; but the waters in the Yellowstone fell so rapidly, that on the 18th of August he was compelled to defer the work till next spring, and directed General Terry to designate Colonel Miles, with the Fifth Infantry, and

Lieutenant Colonel Otis, with his six companies of the Twenty-second, after the then pursuit of hostile Indians, to establish a temporary cantonment at or near the mouth of Tongue River. General Crook was, in like manner, ordered to establish a similar cantonment at or near his old supply-camp on Goose Creek, thus retaining a competent force, with abundant supplies around the country in which these Indians are wont to roam, intending to keep several other columns in motion all winter, some one of which would certainly catch and destroy them in the season when their ponies are poor, and when Indians cannot depend on the chance game for food.

Colonel Miles had nearly completed his cantonment at the mouth of Tongue River, and Lieutenant Colonel Otis, of the Twenty-second Infantry, was at Glendive Creek, a post intermediate between Tongue River and Fort Buford, when a train carrying stores for Tongue River, escorted by two companies of the Sixth Infantry, was, on the 10th of October, attacked by hostile Indians, estimated as high as 500 warriors, who captured sixty mules from the train. The train returned to Glendive, but was re-enforced and conducted by Lieutenant-Colonel Otis in person, and performed its journey in safety. As soon as the intelligence of this reached Colonel Miles, he started with his regiment, the Fifth Infantry, taking a course northeast, to intercept the Indians on their way toward Fort Peck, and struck their trail and camp on the 21st of October, when the Indians appeared in large force on the surrounding hills, but presented a flag of truce and asked a conference. Colonel Miles met Sitting Bull in person, with some of his leading men, who wanted an "old-fashioned peace," with privileges of trade, especially in ammunition. Colonel Miles explained that he could only accept surrender on terms of absolute submission to the will of the General Government. They separated that evening with an understanding to meet the next day. The next morning Colonel Miles moved his command north, so as to intercept retreat in that direction, and while he was in motion the Indians again appeared and desired further "talk." A council was again held with Sitting Bull, Pretty Bear, Bull Eagle, John, Standing Bear, Gall, White Bull, and others, who all professed a wish for peace, but such a peace as Colonel Miles could not concede; and as they gave him no assurance of good faith, the council ended and an engagement immediately followed. The Indians were driven from their camp and ground down Bad Route Creek and across the Yellowstone a distance of 42 miles; the Indians abandoning "tons of dried meat, lodge-poles, camp-equipage, ponies," &c. The troops, on foot, followed rapidly, not stopping to count the dead or gather the plunder, and the consequence was that on the 27th of October five principal chiefs surrendered themselves to Colonel Miles on the Yellowstone, opposite the mouth of Cabin Creek, as hostages for the surrender of their whole people, represented as between 400 and 500 lodges, equal to about 2,000 souls. The hostages were sent under escort to his commanding general, Terry, at Saint Paul, and the Indians were allowed five days in their then camp to gather food, and thirty days to reach the Cheyenne agency, near Fort Sully, on the Missouri River, where they are to surrender their arms and ponies to the commanding officer, and remain either as prisoners of war or subject to treatment such as is universally accorded to Indians living at peace with the United States. Had Colonel Miles taken these to his camp at Tongue River, they would have required strong guards, and would have eaten up the provisions collected for his own men during the severe winter now at hand, and he could not afford to escort them to the Cheyenne agency, 300 miles away, without neglecting his paramount duty in that

quarter. He was, therefore, fully justified in taking hostages for their good faith, and I doubt not early in December these Indians will reach their proper agency, and receive the usual treatment.

Meantime Colonel Hazen, Sixth Infantry, commanding at Fort Buford, has started up the Missouri River for Fort Peck, with four companies of his regiment, Sixth Infantry, to head off Sitting Bull, who is reported by the surrendered chiefs to have slipped out, with thirty lodges of his own special followers, during the retreat down Bad Route Creek, and to have resumed his course for Fort Peck or the British possessions. Colonel Miles reports his purpose to replenish his supplies, to turn north and follow this last desperate band to the death. The winter is close at hand, and there is great danger from the weather in that high latitude, but with a reasonable certainty of finding some food at Fort Peck, and abundance at Fort Buford or his own cantonment on the Yellowstone, he will be sure to fetch up at one or the other, and, I trust, *en route*, will make an end of Sitting Bull.

As before related, General Crook, after his long march from the Yellowstone to the agencies at the head of White Earth, in co-operation with the local garrisons under Colonel Mackenzie, of the Fourth Cavalry, assisted in disarming and dismounting those Indians. He then distributed his worn-out troops to their posts, and at once re-organized a new column at Fort Fetterman, with which he left on the 27th day of October for another early winter campaign against that fraction of hostile Sioux, under Crazy Horse, which was last encountered by him near Slim Butte, north and east of the Black Hills, which are now filled with a considerable population of miners, capable of their own defense. I trust in this also he will be successful.

General Sheridan, in his last dispatch on this subject, uses this language, which I cordially indorse:

If successful, of which I do not doubt, the Sioux war, and all other Indian wars in this country, of any magnitude, will be over forever.

Generals Sheridan, Terry, and Crook have been so constantly employed that they have not yet transmitted their annual reports. These will come and be submitted in due season, and will more fully detail the events which I have attempted to sketch from their short dispatches transmitted from day to day. The complete arrangements made for hemming in and capturing the remainder of the hostile Sioux during the winter must result in comparative or complete success. Meantime no change can be attempted this year at the agencies, but I trust next year all the Sioux Nation will be compelled to remove to the Missouri River, near Fort Randall, where they can be guarded and fed at one-half the present cost, and where, if there be any chance to civilize them, the opportunity will be far better than in their present scattered agencies.

In conclusion, I beg to submit the annual reports of the Adjutant-General and Inspector-General, the only heads of bureaus who are subject to the General of the Army.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

Hon. J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

List of accompanying documents.

1. Report of the Adjutant-General—recruiting service.
 2. Annual report of the Inspector-General.
 3. Annual report of Major-General Hancock, commanding Division of the Atlantic.
 4. Annual report of Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Ruger, commanding Department of the South.
 5. Annual report of Major-General McDowell, commanding Military Division of the Pacific.
 6. Annual report of Brigadier-General Howard, commanding Department of the Columbia.
 7. Annual report of Colonel and Brevet Major-General Kautz, commanding Department of Arizona.
- Annual reports of Lieutenant-General Sheridan, commanding the Military Division of the Missouri, and his subordinate department commanders, not yet received.

*C.—Position and distribution of troops in the Military Division of the Missouri, commanded by
on file in the Adjutant-*

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	Number of companies.	GARRISONS.	PRESENT.				
				Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aide-de-camp.	Adjutant-General's Office.	Inspectors-general.
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.				Division staff.	1	1	3	1	2
Headquarters	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Brig. Gen. John Pope ....	...	Department staff.	1	..	3	1	..
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	3 miles above Leavenworth City.	Capt. A. C. Wildrick, 3d Art.	2	3d Art. ....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Hays, Kans.	Near Hays City	1st Lieut. Richard Vance, 19th Inf.	1	19th Inf. ....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Dodge, Kans. ...	96 miles southwest of Hays City.	1st Lieut. Geo. F. Towle, 19th Inf.	2	2d Art. and 19th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Larned, Kans. ..	50 miles from Hays City..	Capt. Wm. J. Lyster, 19th Inf.	1	19th Inf. ....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Riley, Kans.	At junction of Pawnee and Smoky Hill Forks.	2d Lieut. John A. Payne, 19th Inf.	...	Det., B, 19th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Wallace, Kans.	2 miles from Wallace Station.	Maj. H. A. Hambright, 19th Inf.	1	19th Inf. ....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Leavenworth military prison.	At Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Maj. J. M. Robertson, 3d Art.	...	Det. general service.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Lyon, Colo.	52 miles from Kit Carson	Col. Chas. H. Smith, 19th Inf.	2	Headquarters, 19th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Garland, Colo..	On Utah Creek	Capt. Horace Jewett, 15th Inf.	2	9th Cav. and 15th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Elliott, Tex.	On Sweetwater Creek....	Capt. C. W. Hotsenpiller, 19th Inf.	2	19th Inf. ....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Sill, Ind. T.	At junction of Medicine Bluff and Cache Creeks.	Lieut. Col. John P. Hatch, 4th Cav.	9	4th Cav., 1st and 2d Art.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Reno, Ind. T. ...	Near Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian agency.	Maj. J. K. Mizner, 4th Cav.	6	4th Cav., 2d and 3d Art.	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Supply, Ind. T.	Near junction of Wolf and Beaver Creeks.	Capt. P. H. Remington, 19th Inf.	2	19th Inf. ....	..	..	..	..	..
District of New Mexico.	Santa Fé, N. Mex.	Col. Edward Hatch, 9th Cav.	...	District staff.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Marey, N. Mex.	At Santa Fé.	Capt. Chambers McKibbin, 15th Inf.	1	15th Inf. ....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	Near Pinos Altos.	Maj. A. P. Morrow, 9th Cav.	3	9th Cav. and 15th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Craig, N. Mex. ..	On the Rio Grande	Capt. George Shorkley, 15th Inf.	1	15th Inf. ....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort McRae, N. Mex.	35 miles south of Fort Craig.	Capt. Oscar Hagen, 9th Cav.	1	9th Cav. ....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Selden, N. Mex.	On the Rio Grande	Capt. Chas. Steelhammer, 15th Inf.	2	9th Cav. and 15th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	On the Rio Bonita	Capt. Geo. A. Remington, 9th Cav.	3	...do .....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Union, N. Mex.	5 miles from the Rio Moro.	Maj. J. F. Wade, 9th Cav.	5	...do .....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	At the headwaters of the Rio Puerco.	Maj. N. W. Osborne, 15th Inf.	4	9th Cav., headquarters, 15th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Total .....	.....	.....	50	.....	1	..	1	..	..
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.									
Headquarters	Saint Paul, Minn.	Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry ....	...	Department staff.	1	..	3	1	..
Fort Snelling, Minn.	5 miles below Saint Paul.	Col. Geo. Sykes, 20th Inf.	1	Headquarters 20th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Ripley, Minn. ...	47 miles north of Sauk Rapids.	Capt. John C. Bates, 20th Inf.	1	20th Inf. ....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Abercrombie, Dak.	12 miles north of Breckenridge.	Capt. William Fletcher, 20th Inf.	1	...do .....	..	..	..	..	..

Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan, headquarters Chicago, Ill., taken from the latest returns General's Office, 1876.

PRESENT.															ABSENT.							PRESENT AND ABSENT.							
Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post-chaplain.	Military store-keepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
1	4	4	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	15	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	12	27
1	2	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	18	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	11	29
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	104	9	113	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	107	118
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	3	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	39	43
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	91	3	94	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	95	102
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	1	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	29	31
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	3	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	10	13
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38	4	42	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	39	45
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	63	3	66	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	63	66
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	91	8	99	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	93	105
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	103	5	108	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	104	111
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	55	6	61	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	57	64
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	501	23	524	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	514	548
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	312	16	328	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	322	343
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	76	5	81	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	79	86
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	8	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	29	37
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52	2	54	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	52	55
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	139	9	148	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	140	152
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	56	3	59	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	56	59
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	54	2	56	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	54	56
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	88	5	93	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	88	95
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	172	6	178	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	174	183
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	258	18	276	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	259	279
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	255	13	268	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	255	272
1	5	321	8	1	1	5	1	2	1	5	4	1	3	3	70	2,623	173	2,796	2	3	10	35	46	50	96	223	2,669	2,892	
1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	12	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	12	24
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	67	4	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	67	73
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	3	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	34	38
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40	3	43	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	41	45

C.—Position and distribution of troops in the

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS.		PRESENT.			
			Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aids-de-camp.	Adjutant-General's Office. Inspector-general.
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA—Continued.								
Fort Sisseton, Dak ..	On Kettle Lake.....	Capt. E. P. Pearson, 17th Inf.	1	17th Inf				
Fort Totten, Dak ...	At Devil's Lake	Capt. A. A. Harbach, 20th Inf.	1	20th Inf				
Fort Pembina, Dak ..	On the Red River of the North.	Maj. J. E. Yard, 20th Inf..	2	...do				
Fort Buford, Dak ...	On the Upper Missouri River.	Col. W. B. Hazen, 6th Inf.	6	6th Inf				
Fort A. Lincoln, Dak ..	At the crossing of the Missouri River by the N. P. R. R.	Capt. Wm. S. McCaskey, 20th Inf.	4	17th and 20th Inf.				
Fort Rice, Dak	50 miles above Edwinton.	1st Lieut. James Humbert, 17th Inf.	2	1st and 17th Inf.				
Fort Stevenson, Dak ..	125 miles above Fort Rice	Lieut. Col. Daniel Huston, jr., 6th Inf.	2	6th Inf				
Fort Randall, Dak ..	On the Missouri River, 146 miles above Sioux City, Iowa.	Lieut. Col. P. Lugenbeel, 1st Inf.	2	1st Inf				
Fort Sully, Dak.....	318 miles above Sioux City, Iowa.	Maj. H. M. Lazelle, 1st Inf	4	...do				
Fort Seward, Dak ...	At crossing of the James River by N. P. R. R.	Capt. J. H. Patterson, 20th Inf.	1	20th Inf				
Cheyenne agency, Dak.	7 miles above Fort Sully.	Lieut. Col. Geo. P. Buell, 11th Inf.	9	11th and 17th Inf.				
Standing Rock agency, Dak.	65 miles south of Bismarck.	Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Carlin, 17th Inf.	9	1st, 6th, 11th, 17th, and 20th Inf.				
Lower Brulé agency, Dak.	80 miles above Fort Randall.	Capt. Isaac D. De Russy, 1st Inf.	1	1st Inf				
Fort Shaw, Mont.....	8 miles north of Helena..	Capt. Chas. C. Rawn, 7th Inf.	1	7th Inf				
Fort Ellis, Mont.....	3 miles from Bozeman ...	Capt. D. W. Benham, 7th Inf.	1	...do				
Fort Benton, Mont. ...	143 miles north of Helena	Maj Guido Ilges, 7th Inf.	1	...do				
Camp Baker, Mont. ...	18 miles from Diamond City.	Lieut. Col. C. C. Gilbert, 7th Inf.	1	...do				
Sioux expedition.....	In the field	Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry ...	41	2d & 7th Cav., 5th, 6th, 7th, 17th, and 22d Inf.				
Total			92		1		3	1
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.								
Headquarters	San Antonio, Tex.....	Brig. Gen. E. O. C. Ord...		Department staff.	1		2	1
Fort Bliss, Tex.....	Near Franklin	Capt. Jacob Paulus, 25th Inf.	1	25th Inf				
Fort Clark, Tex.....	126 miles west of San Antonio.	Maj. W. R. Price, 8th Cav.	4	8th Cav. and 10th Inf.				
Fort Concho, Tex. ...	At junction of Main and North Conchos.	Col. B. H. Grierson, 10th Cav.	5	10th Cav. and 10th Inf.				
Fort Davis, Tex	466 miles northwest of San Antonio.	Maj. Z. R. Bliss, 25th Inf	6	10th Cav. and 25th Inf.				
Fort Duncan, Tex ...	At Eagle Pass	Lieut. Col. W. R. Shafter, 24th Inf.	4	8th Cav., 10th and 24th Inf.				
Fort Griffin, Tex.....	At Maxwell's Ranch	Capt. P. L. Lee, 10th Cav.	3	10th Cav.				
Fort McKavett, Tex. ...	On San Saba River	Col. B. H. Clitz, 10th Inf..	7	10th Cav. and 10th Inf.				

Military Division of the Missouri, &c.—Continued.

PRESENT.																			ABSENT.							PRESENT AND ABSENT.			
Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post-chaplain.	Military store-keepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
..	1	2	55	3	58	3	55	58
..	1	1	45	2	47	1	1	1	2	3	46	49	
..	..	1	1	2	2	70	6	76	2	2	2	8	70	78	
..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	1	1	6	310	17	327	..	2	6	7	8	15	25	317	342
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	178	10	188	..	..	3	2	3	5	13	180	193		
..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	93	5	98	..	2	1	2	3	5	8	95	103
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	100	4	104	..	2	1	1	3	4	7	101	108		
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	3	112	9	121	..	1	1	..	2	2	11	112	123		
..	1	..	2	..	..	4	193	7	200	..	2	3	2	5	7	12	195	207		
..	1	2	38	3	41	3	38	41	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	13	326	21	407	..	3	4	12	7	19	28	398	426
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	1	1	11	424	24	448	..	2	4	4	6	10	30	428	458
..	1	2	54	3	57	3	54	57	
..	..	1	1	2	62	4	66	4	62	66	
..	1	1	2	45	4	49	4	45	49	
..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	45	3	48	..	1	1	1	2	4	46	50			
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	41	3	44	..	1	1	1	2	4	42	46	50		
..	..	6	2	1	2	32	3	3	3	55	1,749	104	1,853	..	4	9	25	161	38	199	142	1,910	2,052	
1	4	2	16	4	1	1	2	4	6	6	71	7	7	120	4,153	254	4,407	..	7	21	56	195	84	279	338	4,348	4,686		
..	4	2	5	12	13	25	13	12	25	
..	..	1	1	2	39	4	43	4	39	43	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	1	6	261	14	275	..	2	1	1	3	4	17	262	279	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	1	1	7	321	17	338	..	2	2	..	4	4	21	321	342	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	1	1	9	273	18	291	..	2	2	2	1	6	7	24	274	298
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	6	223	10	233	..	2	1	3	3	6	13	226	239	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	4	178	7	185	..	1	1	3	2	5	9	181	190	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	1	1	11	367	22	389	..	1	1	2	3	4	7	26	370	396

C.—Position and distribution of troops in the

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS.		PRESENT.				
			Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aids-de-camp.	Adjutant-General's Office.	Inspectors-general.
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS—Con.									
Fort Quitman, Tex..	On the Rio Grande	Capt. Charles Bentzoni, 25th Inf.	1	25th Inf.....					
Fort Richardson, Tex	At Jacksborough	Capt. T. A. Baldwin, 10th Cav.	1	10th Cav.....					
Fort Stockton, Tex..	At Comanche Springs....	Capt. D. D. Van Valzah, 25th Inf.	4	10th Cav. and 25th Inf.					
Fort McIntosh, Tex..	At Laredo	Maj. G. W. Schofield, 10th Cav.	2	24th Inf.....					
Fort Brown, Tex....	At Brownsville.....	Lieut. Col. T. C. Devin, 8th Cav.	7	8th Cav. and 24th Inf.					
Ringgold Barracks, Texas.	At Rio Grande City.....	Maj. A. J. Alexander, 8th Cav.	8	do					
San Antonio, Tex. .	.....	Capt. E. E. Sellers, 10th Inf.	1	10th Inf ..					
Total .....	.....	.....	54	.....	1			1	
DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.									
Headquarters	New Orleans, La	Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur...		Department staff.	1		3	1	
New Orleans, La....	.....	Col. P. R. De Trobriand, 13th Inf.	2	13th Inf					
Jackson Barracks, La	New Orleans, La	Col. D. L. Floyd Jones, 3d Inf.	2	3d Inf.....					
Coushatta, La.....	.....	1st Lieut. J. W. Hannay, 3d Inf.	1	do					
Natchitoches, La ..	.....	Capt. Charles Hobart, 3d Inf.	1	do					
Pineville, La .....	.....	Maj. H. L. Chipman, 3d Inf.	2	do					
Shreveport, La.....	.....	Capt. W. H. Clapp, 16th Inf.	1	16th Inf					
Saint Martinsville, La	.....	Capt. J. H. Gageby, 3d Inf.	1	3d Inf					
Monroe, La .....	.....	Capt. J. T. McGinnis, 13th Inf.	1	13th Inf					
Baton Rouge, La....	.....	Lieut. Col. J. R. Brooke, 3d Inf.	2	3d Inf.....					
Clinton, La .....	.....	Capt. B. H. Rogers, 13th Inf.	1	13th Inf					
Bayou Sara, La .....	.....	Capt. G. M. Bascom, 13th Inf.	1	do					
Holly Springs, Miss..	.....	Capt. E. W. Clift, 13th Inf.	2	do					
Port Gibson, Miss ..	.....	Capt. F. E. De Courcy, 13th Inf.	1	do					
Vicksburgh, Miss....	.....	Maj. R. S. La Motte, 13th Inf.	1	do					
McComb City, Miss..	.....	Capt. J. H. Page, 3d Inf.	1	3d Inf					
Jackson, Miss .....	.....	Capt. A. W. Allyn, 16th Inf.	2	16th Inf					
Livingston, Ala .....	.....	Capt. H. A. Theaker, 16th Inf.	1	do					
Mobile, Ala .....	.....	Capt. J. S. Fletcher, 16th Inf.	1	do					
Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.	.....	Capt. W. G. Wedemeyer, 16th Inf.	2	do					
Huntsville, Ala.....	.....	Capt. C. R. Layton, 16th Inf.	1	do					
Little Rock, Ark .....	.....	Lieut. Col. H. A. Morrow, 13th Inf.	2	13th and 16th Inf.					
Total .....	.....	.....	29	.....	1			1	

Military Division of the Missouri, &c.—Continued.

PRESENT.																			ABSENT.						PRESENT AND ABSENT.				
Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post chaplains.	Military store-keepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
..	1	2	..	40	3	43	1	..	1	3	41	44
..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	89	5	94	..	2	..	1	2	3	5	8	91	99
..	..	1	4	6	..	177	11	188	1	1	1	2	12	178	190
..	2	3	..	96	6	102	2	..	2	6	98	104
..	1	2	6	1	1	1	9	419	22	441	..	2	1	3	12	6	18	28	431	459
..	..	1	1	6	10	..	250	18	268	1	..	2	3	7	6	13	24	257	281
..	..	1	1	1	..	50	3	53	3	50	53
..	5	15	5	2	2	6	..	45	2	6	6	77	2,795	173	2,968	1	11	9	17	36	38	74	211	2,831	3,042
..	2	1	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	3	105	6	111	..	1	..	2	1	3	7	107	114	
..	..	1	1	1	1	1	4	..	88	9	97	..	1	1	1	10	88	98	
..	2	33	2	35	..	1	..	3	1	4	3	36	39	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	31	1	32	..	2	..	2	2	3	31	34
..	2	..	..	3	..	55	7	62	..	1	..	1	1	8	55	63		
..	1	2	..	21	3	24	3	21	24	
..	1	..	..	1	..	34	2	36	..	1	..	1	1	3	34	37		
..	1	..	..	2	..	38	3	41	..	..	1	1	1	3	39	42		
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	68	7	75	..	1	2	1	3	8	70	78
..	1	..	..	1	..	39	2	41	..	1	4	1	5	3	43	46		
..	1	..	..	1	..	45	2	47	..	1	2	1	3	3	47	50		
..	1	1	3	..	91	4	95	..	1	1	1	2	3	6	92	98	
..	1	..	..	2	..	39	4	43	..	1	..	1	4	40	44			
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	44	5	49	..	..	1	..	1	5	45	50
..	1	..	..	2	..	37	3	40	..	..	..	..	..	3	37	40		
..	2	..	..	4	..	67	6	75	..	1	..	1	6	70	76			
..	1	..	..	2	..	38	3	41	..	..	..	..	..	3	38	41		
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	36	4	40	..	..	..	..	..	4	36	40
..	2	..	..	4	..	72	6	78	..	..	2	..	2	6	74	80		
..	1	..	..	2	..	38	3	41	..	..	..	..	..	3	38	41		
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	92	9	101	..	..	1	..	1	9	93	102
..	2	1	8	2	..	1	2	2	3	25	..	2	1	49	1,124	100	1,224	..	4	8	21	12	33	112	1,145	1,257	

C.—Position and distribution of troops in the

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS.		PRESENT.				
			Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aids-de-camp.	Adjutant-General's Office.	
DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.									
Headquarters	Omaha, Nebr	Brig. Gen. Geo. Crook....		Department staff.	1		3	1	
Omaha Barracks, Nebr.	4 miles above Omaha	Col. J. C. Davis, 23d Inf ..	1	23d Inf					
North Platte, Nebr ..	.....	Capt. James Henton, 23d Inf.	1	do					
Camp Robinson, Nebr.	At Red Cloud agency, Nebr.	Col. R. S. Mackenzie, 4th Cav.	18	3d, 4th, & 5th Cav., 4th Art., & 9th & 14th Inf.					
Camp Sheridan, Nebr	At Spotted Tail's agency, Nebr.	Capt. J. D. Devin, 9th Inf.	2	9th Inf					
Sidney Barracks, Nebr.	Near Sidney Station	Capt. O. W. Pollock, 23d Inf.	2	23d Inf					
Fort McPherson, Nebr.	6 miles south of McPherson Station.	Capt. C. W. Wheaton, 25d Inf.	2	3d Cav. and 23d Inf.					
Fort Laramie, Wyo.	Near mouth of Laramie River.	Maj. E. F. Townsend, 9th Inf.	5	2d Cav., 4th, 9th, and 23d Inf.					
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	Near Cheyenne	Col. J. J. Reynolds, 3d Cav.	1	23d Inf					
Fort Sanders, Wyo..	On line of the U. P. R. R.	Col. I. N. Palmer, 2d Cav.	1	4th Inf					
Fort Fred Steele, Wyo.	do	1st Lieut. Joseph Keefe, 4th Inf.	1	4th Inf					
Camp Stambaugh, Wyo.	67 miles from Point of Rocks.	Capt. E. J. Spaulding, 2d Cav.	1	2d Cav					
Fort Bridger, Wyo..	10 miles south of Carter's Station.	Capt. C. J. Von Herrmann, 4th Inf.	1	4th Inf					
Camp Brown, Wyo.	138 miles from Bryan	Capt. John Mix, 2d Cav ..	2	2d Cav. and 4th Inf.					
Cheyenne Depot, Wyo.	At Cheyenne	Capt. Geo. K. Brady, 23d Inf.	1	23d Inf					
Fort Fetterman, Wyo.	170 miles from Cheyenne.	Capt. E. M. Coates, 4th Inf	2	4th Inf					
Fort Hartsuff, Nebr ..	On North Fork of Loup River.	Capt. J. J. Coppinger, 23d Inf.	2	23d Inf					
Fort Cameron, Utah.	At Beaver.	Lieut. Col. Henry Douglas, 14th Inf.	1	14th Inf					
Camp Douglas, Utah	3 miles east of Salt Lake City.	Maj. Montgomery Bryant, 14th Inf.	2	do					
Fort Hall, Idaho	140 miles north of Corinne, Utah.	Capt. A. H. Bainbridge, 14th Inf.	1	do					
Big Horn Expedition	In the field	Brig. Gen. Geo. Crook....	35	2d, 3d, & 5th Cav., & 4th, 9th, & 14th Inf.					
Total			82		1			1	
Grand total Military Division of the Missouri			307		6			6	2

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 14, 1876.

Military Division of the Missouri, &c.—Continued.

PRESENT.																	ABSENT.							PRESENT AND ABSENT.						
Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post-chaplain.	Military store-keepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	
1	3	2	1	5	1	1	1	1									11	17	28									17	11	28
			1				1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	78	10	88									10	78	88
												1				2	45	3	48						2		2	3	47	50
			2						1	1		15	1	1	1	24	850	45	895			3	17	67	20	87	65	917	982	
													1				99	4	103				2		2	2	6	99	105	
													1				98	6	104			1		2	1	3	7	100	107	
															2	2	109	6	115					1		1	6	110	116	
										1		3	1	1	8	240	14	254			2	2	2		6	6	20	240	260	
													1	1	1		77	7	84				1		1	1	8	77	85	
													1	1	1		66	5	71		2		2	1	4	5	9	67	76	
															2		46	2	48			1			1	1	3	46	49	
															1	1	67	3	70				1		1	1	4	67	71	
													1	1	1	1	65	5	70		2		1	1	3	4	8	66	74	
															2	3	119	5	124				1		1	1	6	119	125	
															1	2	49	3	52								3	49	52	
															2	3	98	6	104				1		1	1	7	98	105	
															1	2	89	3	92			1	2		3	3	6	89	95	
																	49	3	52				2		2	2	5	49	54	
															2	1	120	8	128		1	1		1	1	3	4	11	121	132
															1		50	3	53								3	50	53	
1	3								1	2	4	28	1	1	1	43	1,428	84	1,512		1	6	21	144	28	172	112	1,572	1,684	
1	4	2	15	5	1	1	4	1	5	5	8	66	8	8	106	3,853	242	4,095		1	8	14	54	219	77	296	319	4,072	4,391	
324	12	76	24	4	5	11	2	15	16	28	248	2	26	25	422	14,560	957	15,517		4	29	58	170	517	261	778	1218	15,077	16,295	

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

D.—Position and distribution of troops in the Military Division of the Atlantic, commanded latest returns on file in the

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	Number of companies.	GARRISONS.		PRESENT.			
				Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aids-de-camp.	Adjutant-General's Department.	Inspector-General.
Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.	In New York Harbor	Col. George W. Getty, 3d Art.	2	Division staff.	1			1	2
Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor.	.....do	Maj. H. G. Gibson, 3d Art	1	do					
Fort Wood, New York Harbor.	.....do	Capt. L. L. Livingston, 3d Art.	1	do					
Fort Niagara, N. Y.	At Youngstown, N. Y.	Maj. G. A. DeRussy, 3d Art.	1	do					
Fort Porter, N. Y.	At Buffalo, N. Y.	Capt. John Hartley, 22d Inf.	1	22d Inf.					
Fort Ontario, N. Y. ..	At Oswego, N. Y.	Capt. R. N. Scott, 3d Art.	1	3d Art					
Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.	At Plattsburgh, N. Y.	Capt. H. W. Closson, 1st Art.	1	1st Art					
Madison Barracks, N. Y.	Sacket's Harbor, N. Y.	Lieut. Col. R. B. Ayres, Art.	1	3d Art					
Fort Wayne, Mich. ..	3 miles below Detroit, Mich.	Col. D. S. Stanley, 22d Inf.	1	22d Inf.					
Fort Mackinac, Mich.	On Michilmackinac Island	Maj. A. L. Hough, 22d Inf	1	do					
Fort Brady, Mich. ...	At Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	Capt. Charles A. Webb, 22d Inf.	1	do					
Fort Warren, Mass. ..	In Boston Harbor	Capt. W. M. Graham, 1st Art.	1	1st Art					
Fort Independence, Mass.	.....do	Maj. Clermont L. Best, 1st Art.	1	do					
Fort Preble, Me.	On Spring Point	Maj. John Hamilton, 1st Art.	1	do					
Fort Trumbull, Conn.	At New London	Maj. J. M. Brannan, 1st Art.	1	do					
Fort Adams, R. I.	In Newport Harbor	Capt. R. H. Jackson, 1st Art.	2	do					
Fort McHenry, Md. ..	At Baltimore, Md.	Lieut. Col. W. H. French, 2d Art.	1	2d Art					
Fort Foote, Md.	On Potomac River, eight miles below Washington, D. C.	Capt. J. C. Breckenridge, 2d Art.	1	do					
Fort Monroe, Va.	At Old Point Comfort, Va.	Col. William F. Barry, 2d Art.	5	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Art.					
Total Military Division of the Atlantic				25		1		1	2
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.									
Headquarters	Atlanta, Ga.	Col. T. H. Ruger, 18th Inf.	...	Department staff.				1	
Raleigh, N. C. ....	.....	Maj. H. A. Allen, 2d Art.	2	2d Art					
Morganton, N. C. ....	.....	Capt. E. B. Williston, 2d Art.	1	do					
Charleston, S. C. ....	.....	Col. H. J. Hunt, 5th Art.	1	5th Art					
Columbia, S. C. ....	.....	Lieut. Col. H. M. Black, 18th Inf.	3	18th Inf.					
Yorkville, S. C. ....	.....	1st Lieut. Michael Leahy, 18th Inf.	1	do					
Blackville, S. C. ....	.....	Capt. W. H. McLaughlin, 18th Inf.	2	5th Art. and 18th Inf.					
Aiken, S. C. ....	.....	Capt. William Mills, 2d Inf.	3	2d and 18th Inf.					
Laurensville, S. C. ...	.....	Capt. James Stewart, 18th Inf.	1	18th Inf.					
Edgefield, S. C. ....	.....	Capt. Jacob Kline, 18th Inf.	2	do					

by Major-General W. S. Hancock, headquarters New York City, N. Y., taken from the Adjutant-General's Office, 1876.

PRESENT.																	ABSENT.							PRESENT AND ABSENT.						
Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post-chaplain.	Military store-keepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Capitains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Capitains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	
1	5	4	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	7	10	24	34	2	2	1	1	3	5	2	26	10	36	
121	14	135	10	3	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	7	121	14	135	10	3	10	1	1	3	5	2	26	10	36
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	10	1	1	1	1	3	4	38	7	41	48	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	4	15	1	1	1	1	5	2	7	6	16	22	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	5	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	27	33	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40	4	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	41	45	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	4	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	25	30	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38	5	43	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	3		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	5	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	23		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	5	65	1	1	1	1	2	2	7	60			
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37	5	42	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	38	43	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40	3	43	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	40	44	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	4	26	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	5	24	29	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	6	34	1	1	1	1	3	3	6	31	37		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	6	42	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	36	4	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	6	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	34	40	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	6	119	12	131	2	1	1	1	3	3	6	15	122	137	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	92	9	101	2	1	1	1	3	2	5	11	95	106	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	30	3	33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	30	33	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	20	347	33	380	2	1	1	1	5	2	7	35	352	387	
1	7	4	24	5	1	1	1	1	3	2	8	23	4	4	68	1,146	160	1,306	4	4	2	11	63	21	84	181	1,209	1,990		
1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	22	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	61	9	70	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	61	72	43	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	39	4	43	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	39			
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	79	8	87	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	79	87		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	128	11	139	2	1	1	1	2	2	13	128	141		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	3	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	34	38		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	76	6	82	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	76	83		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	96	7	103	2	1	1	1	5	2	7	9	101	110	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38	3	41	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	38	41		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	61	5	66	1	1	1	1	8	1	9	6	69	75	

D.—Position and distribution of troops in the

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	Number of companies.	GARRISONS.	PRESENT.				
				Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aids-de-camp.	Adjutant-general's Department.	Inspector-general.
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH—Cont'd.									
Lancaster, S. C		1st Lieut. Madoren Crawford, 2d Art.	1	2d Art					
Marion, S. C		Capt. A. C. M. Pennington, 2d Art.	1	do					
Abbeville, S. C		Capt. T. J. Lloyd, 18th Inf.	1	18th Inf					
Savannah, Ga		Maj. G. P. Andrews, 5th Art.	1	5th Art					
Atlanta, Ga		Col. Frank Wheaton, 2d Inf.	6	2d Inf					
Saint Augustine, Fla		Lieut. Col. F. T. Dent, 5th Art.	2	5th Art					
Fort Brooke, Fla.	At Tampa	Maj. Richard Arnold, 5th Art.	2	do					
Fort Barrancas, Fla.	In Pensacola Harbor	Maj. Truman Seymour, 5th Art.	4	do					
Chattanooga, Tenn		Capt. M. A. Cochran, 2d Inf.	1	2d Inf					
Newport Barracks, Ky.	At Newport, Ky	Col. G. Pennypacker, 16th Inf.	2	2d and 16th Inf					
Total Department of the South			37					1	
Grand total Military Division of the Atlantic			62		1		2	2	

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 14, 1876.

Military Division of the Atlantic, &c.—Continued.

PRESENT.																			ABSENT.						PRESENT AND ABSENT.				
Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post-chaplain.	Military store-keepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	35	2	37	..	1	1	..	2	2	2	4	35	39
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	29	1	30	..	..	2	..	2	2	2	3	29	31
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	35	3	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	35	38
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	13	..	215	22	237	..	1	2	..	6	3	9	25	221	946
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	102	6	108	..	1	3	..	4	4	10	102	112	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	66	8	74	..	1	2	..	3	3	11	66	77	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	7	..	92	13	105	..	..	5	1	5	6	18	93	111	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	41	4	45	..	..	..	2	..	2	4	43	47	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	4	..	106	10	116	..	..	..	6	..	6	10	112	122	
..	2	1	13	4	..	1	1	..	4	2	5	25	..	4	4	73	1,387	140	1,527	..	1	12	17	29	30	59	170	1,416	1,586
1	9	5	37	9	..	2	2	1	7	4	13	48	..	8	4	141	2,533	300	2,833	4	5	14	28	92	51	143	351	2,625	2,976

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

E.—Position and distribution of troops in the Military Division of the Pacific, commanded by
on file in the Adjutant-

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	Number of companies.	GARRISONS.	PRESENT.					
				Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aids-de-camp.	Adjutant-General's Department.	Inspector-General.	
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.										
Headquarters	San Francisco, Cal	Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell.		Division staff.	1					
Alcatraz Island, Cal.	In San Francisco Harbor	Capt. E. T. Thompson, 12th Inf.	2	12th Inf.						
Angel Island, Cal.	do	Col. O. P. Willcox, 12th Inf.	1	Headquarters 12th Inf.						
Benecia Barracks, Cal.	At Benecia	Lt. Col. W. L. Elliott, 1st Cav.		Headquarters 1st Cav.						
Camp Bidwell, Cal.	At north end of Surprise Valley.	Capt. T. McGregor, 1st Cav.	2	1st Cav. and 12th Inf.						
Camp Gaston, Cal.	In Hoopa Valley	Capt. R. C. Parker, 12th Inf.	1	12th Inf.						
Camp Independence, Cal.	In Owens' River Valley.	Capt. A. B. MacGowan, 12th Inf.	1	do						
Presidio, Cal.	San Francisco	Col. Horace Brooks, 4th Art.	3	1st Cav. head-quarters, 4th Art.						
Camp McDermitt, Nev.	80 miles north of Winnemucca.	Cap. Henry Wagner, 1st Cav.	1	1st Cav.						
Camp Halleck, Nev.	12 miles south of Halleck's Station.	Capt. M. H. Stacy, 12th Inf.	2	1st Cav. and 12th Inf.						
San Diego Barracks, Cal.	At San Diego, Cal.	Capt. R. F. Bernard, 1st Cav.	1	1st Cav.						
Total					1			2	2	
DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.										
Headquarters	Portland, Oreg	Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard			1		3	1		
Camp Harney, Oreg.	60 miles south of Cañon City.	Maj. John Green, 1st Cav.	2	1st Cav. and 21st Inf.						
Fort Klamath, Oreg.	Near Lake Klamath	Capt. James Jackson, 1st Cav.	2	do						
Fort Stevens, Oreg.	Near mouth of Columbia River.	Capt. Marcus P. Miller, 4th Art.	1	4th Art.						
Fort Boise, Idaho ..	Near Boise City	1st Lieut. E. R. Theller, 21st Inf.	1	21st Inf.						
Fort Lapwai, Idaho ..	12 miles from Lewiston ..	Capt. David Perry, 1st Cav.	2	1st Cav. and 21st Inf.						
Fort Canby, Wash.	At mouth of Columbia River.	Capt. George B. Rodney, 4th Art.	1	4th Art.						
Fort Colville, Wash.	In Colville Valley	Capt. Moses Harris, 1st Cav.	1	1st Cav.						
Fort Townsend, Wash.	Near Port Townsend	Capt. George H. Burton, 21st Inf.	1	21st Inf.						
Fort Vancouver, Wash.	18 miles north of Portland, Oreg.	Col. Alfred Sully, 21st Inf.	4	Headquarters 21st Inf.						
Fort Walla Walla, Wash.	In Walla Walla Valley ..	Lieut. Col. Elmer Otis, 7th Cav.	3	1st Cav.						
Fort Wrangel, Alaska	On Wrangle Island	Capt. S. P. Jocelyn, 21st Inf.	1	21st Inf.						
Sitka, Alaska		Capt. John Mendenhall, 4th Art.	3	4th Art.						
Total					1			1	1	

Major-General Irvin McDowell, headquarters San Francisco, Cal., taken from the latest returns General's Office, 1876.

PRESENT.																	ABSENT.						PRESENT AND ABSENT.						
Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post-chaplain.	Military store-keepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
1	2	2	3	5	1	1	2	2	2			1				3	20	22	42		1						22	20	42
			1														63	5	68		2	1	1	6	2	8	7	69	76
			1											1	1	1	34	6	40	1	2	1	1	24	5	29	11	58	69
							1			1							21	2	23	1	3				4	4	6	21	27
																	98	4	102			2	4	2	6	6	102	108	
																	30	3	33				6		6	3	36	39	
			1									1					29	2	31		2	9	2	11	4	38	42		
			1			1		1				3	1	1	3	3	171	11	182	4		3	11	7	18	18	182	200	
												1			1		65	2	67			1			1	1	3	65	68
			2									2				2	95	6	101	1					1	1	7	95	102
												1				1	61	2	63			1			1	1	3	61	64
1	2	2	9	5	1	1	2	2	2	1		12		3	2	15	687	65	752	3	9	2	11	60	25	85	90	747	837
	2	1	2	3		1					1						11	11	22								11	11	
			1									2				2	101	6	107		2	1	2		3	8	102	110	
												1			3		101	4	105		1		2	1	3	5	103	108	
												1			2		38	3	41			1	1	1	2	4	39		
																	36	1	37		1	2	1	3	4	4	37	4	
			1									2			2		99	5	104		2			2	2	7	99	10	
			1									1					38	2	40		3	1	3	4	5	39	44		
												1			1		56	2	58			1			1	1	3	56	59
												1					38	1	39		2	1	2	3	3	39	42		
		1				1		1				3	1	1	4		170	12	182	2	1	5	3	8	11	20	173	193	
		1				1			1			2			4		193	8	201		1	1	5	2	7	10	198	208	
		1										1			1		29	3	32			1			1	1	4	29	33
		1				1						2			6		111	10	121		1	1	2	2	4	12	113	125	
2	1	9	3		1	3		1	1	1		17		1	1	25	1,021	68	1,089		2	5	21	17	28	45	96	1,038	1,134

E.—Position and distribution of troops in the

			GARRISONS.		PRESENT.				
POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aids-de-camp.	Adjutant-General's Department.	Inspectors-General.
DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.									
Headquarters	Prescott, Ariz	Col. A. V. Kautz, 8th Inf.						3	1
Camp Apache, Ariz ..	In White Mountain country.	Capt. F. G. Ogilby, 8th Inf.	4	6th Cav. and 8th Inf.					
Camp Bowie, Ariz ..	At Apache Pass	Capt. C. B. McLellan, 6th Cav.	2	6th Cav.					
Camp Grant, Ariz....	At the foot of Mount Graham.	Maj. C. E. Compton, 6th Cav.	4	6th Cav. and 8th Inf.					
Camp Lowell, Ariz ..	Near Tucson	Col. James Oakes, 6th Cav.	2	do					
Camp McDowell, Ariz.	52 miles north of Maricopa Wells.	Capt. A. R. Chaffee, 6th Cav.	2	do					
Camp Mojave, Ariz...	Near the head of Mojave Valley.	Capt. E. C. Woodruff, 12th Inf.	2	12th Inf.					
Camp Verde, Ariz...	38 miles from Prescott....	Capt. G. M. Brayton, 8th Inf.	3	6th Cav. and 8th Inf.					
Prescott, Ariz.....	.....	.....		Headquarters 8th Inf.					
Fort Whipple, Ariz...	Near Prescott.....	Lieut. Col. J. D. Wilkins, 8th Inf.	2	6th Cav. and 8th Inf.					
Fort Yuma, Cal	At junction of Gila and Colorado Rivers.	Maj. T. S. Dunn, 8th Inf.	2	8th Inf. and 12th Inf.					
Camp Thomas, Ariz.	Near old Fort Goodwin, Ariz.	Capt. C. M. Bailey, 8th Inf.	2	6th Cav. and 8th Inf.					
Total.....	.....	.....						1	
Grand total Military Division of the Pacific.....			61		2		4	2	

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 14, 1876.

Military Division of the Pacific, &c.—Continued.

PRESENT.																	ABSENT.						PRESENT AND ABSENT.							
Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post-chaplains.	Military store-keepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	
..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	12	20
..	1	4	5	249	10	259	3	1	3	4	13	250	263
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	123	4	127	..	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	124	130
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	1	4	227	11	238	..	..	..	3	7	3	10	14	234	248
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	4	121	9	130	..	2	1	..	3	3	6	12	124	136
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	106	4	110	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	7	106	113
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	54	4	58	..	..	..	2	4	2	6	6	58	64
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	207	10	217	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	10	208	218
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	20	2	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	20	22
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	110	5	115	..	1	2	6	3	9	8	116	124	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	71	4	75	..	1	2	8	3	11	7	79	86	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	103	3	106	..	1	2	3	3	6	6	106	112	
..	2	1	7	2	..	..	1	..	2	1	3	20	..	2	2	30	1,403	74	1,477	..	2	5	18	34	25	59	99	1,437	1,536
1	6	4	25	10	1	2	6	2	5	3	4	49	..	6	5	70	3,111	207	3,318	3	13	12	50	111	78	189	285	3,222	3,507	

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

F.—Statement showing the organization of the enlisted men of the Regular Army, compiled from returns received at the Adjutant-General's Office up to October 31, 1876.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Companies, &c.	Enlisted men present and absent.	Date of report.	Station.
Headquarters.....	.....	Aug. 31, 1876	Fort Vancouver, Wash.
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	19	do.....	Do.
A.....	64	do.....	Camp Bidwell, Cal.
B.....	65	do.....	Fort Klamath, Oreg.
C.....	64	do.....	Camp McDermitt, Nev.
D.....	63	do.....	Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
E.....	67	do.....	Fort Walla Walla, Wash.
F.....	63	do.....	Fort Lapwai, Ind. T.
G.....	61	do.....	San Diego Barracks, Cal.
H.....	60	do.....	Fort Walla Walla, Wash.
I.....	62	do.....	Camp Halleck, Nev.
K.....	64	do.....	Camp Harney, Oreg.
L.....	68	do.....	Fort Walla Walla, Wash.
M.....	54	do.....	Fort Colville, Wash.
Total.....	774		

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Headquarters.....	.....	Aug. 31, 1876	Fort Sanders, Wyoming Ter.
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	16	do.....	Do.
A.....	62	June 30, 1876	Fort Fetterman, Wyoming Ter.
B.....	63	do.....	Fort Sanders, Wyoming Ter.
C.....	65	Aug. 31, 1876	Camp Stambaugh, Wyoming Ter.
D.....	68	June 30, 1876	Fort Fred. Steele, Wyoming Ter.
E.....	58	do.....	Fort Sanders, Wyoming Ter.
F.....	66	Aug. 31, 1876	Fort Ellis, Mont.
G.....	63	do.....	Do.
H.....	65	do.....	Do.
I.....	50	June 30, 1876	Fort Laramie, Wyoming Ter.
K.....	62	Aug. 31, 1876	Do.
L.....	52	do.....	Fort Ellis, Mont.
M.....	71	do.....	Camp Brown, Wyoming Ter.
Recruits.....	204		Left Saint Louis Barracks September 29, 1876.
Do.....	1		Left Sidney Barracks September —, 1876.
Total.....	966		

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Headquarters.....	.....	June 30, 1876	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Ter.
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	20	do.....	Do.
A.....	60	do.....	Do.
B.....	66	do.....	Fort McPherson, Nebr.
C.....	61	do.....	Sidney Barracks, Nebr.
D.....	49	Aug. 31, 1876	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Ter.
E.....	64	June 30, 1876	Do.
F.....	55	do.....	Do.
G.....	63	do.....	Sidney Barracks, Nebr.
H.....	62	Aug. 31, 1876	Fort McPherson, Nebr.
I.....	52	do.....	Sidney Barracks, Nebr.
K.....	60	do.....	Camp Robinson, Nebr.
L.....	51	do.....	Fort McPherson, Nebr.
M.....	55	June 30, 1876	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Ter.
Recruits.....	43		Left Saint Louis Barracks August 14, 1876.
Do.....	4		Left Saint Louis Barracks October 3, 1876.
Do.....	7		Left Sidney Barracks September —, 1876.
Do.....	130		Left Saint Louis Barracks October 17, 1876.
Do.....	120		Left Saint Louis Barracks October 12, 1876.
Total.....	1,022		

F.—Statement showing the organization of enlisted men of the Regular Army, &c.—Continued.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Companies, &c.	Enlisted men present and absent.	Date of report.	Station.
Headquarters.....	.....	Aug. 31, 1876	Camp Robinson, Nebr.
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	18	do	Do.
A.....	48	do	Fort Sill, Ind. T.
B.....	54	do	Camp Robinson, Nebr.
C.....	52	do	Fort Sill, Ind. T.
D.....	58	do	Camp Robinson, Nebr.
E.....	58	do	Do.
F.....	63	do	Do.
G.....	52	do	Fort Reno, Ind. T.
H.....	52	do	Fort Sill, Ind. T.
I.....	64	do	Camp Robinson, Nebr.
K.....	55	do	Fort Sill, Ind. T.
L.....	56	do	Fort Reno, Ind. T.
M.....	64	do	Camp Robinson, Nebr.
Recruits.....	50	.....	Left Saint Louis Barracks August 24, 1876.
Do.....	240	.....	Left Saint Louis Barracks September 6, 1876.
Do.....	3	.....	Left Saint Louis Barracks October 3, 1876.
Do.....	1	.....	Left Saint Louis Barracks October 16, 1876.
Do.....	22	.....	Received at Camp Robinson October 7 and 20, 1876.
Total.....	1,010		

FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Headquarters.....	.....	June 30, 1876	Department of the Platte.
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	20	do	Do.
A.....	64	do	Do.
B.....	60	Aug. 31, 1876	Do.
C.....	68	June 30, 1876	Do.
D.....	67	do	Do.
E.....	63	do	Do.
F.....	64	Aug. 31, 1876	Do.
G.....	63	April 30, 1876	Do.
H.....	53	Aug. 31, 1876	Camp Robinson, Nebr.
I.....	57	June 30, 1876	Department of the Platte.
K.....	57	do	Do.
L.....	63	Aug. 31, 1876	Camp Robinson, Nebr.
M.....	57	April 30, 1876	Department of the Platte.
Recruits.....	2	.....	Left Sidney Barracks September, 1876.
Do.....	12	.....	Left Saint Louis Barracks May, June, August, October, 1876.
Do.....	43	.....	Left Saint Louis Barracks August 14, 1876.
Do.....	260	.....	Left Saint Louis Barracks September 6, 1876.
Total.....	1,073		

SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Headquarters.....	.....	Aug. 31, 1876	Camp Grant, Ariz.
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	12	do	Do.
A.....	60	do	Camp Apache, Ariz.
B.....	86	do	Camp Lowell, Ariz.
C.....	61	do	Camp Grant, Ariz.
D.....	54	do	Camp Apache, Ariz.
E.....	62	do	Camp Verde, Ariz.
F.....	56	do	Camp on Gila, Ariz.
G.....	61	do	Camp Grant, Ariz.
H.....	63	do	Camp Bowie, Ariz.
I.....	58	do	Camp McDowell, Ariz.
K.....	65	do	Fort Whipple, Ariz.
L.....	60	do	Camp Bowie, Ariz.
M.....	59	do	Camp Grant, Ariz.
Total.....	737		

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

F.—Statement showing the organization of enlisted men of the Regular Army, &c.—Continued

* SEVENTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Companies, &c.	Enlisted men present and absent.	Date of report.	Station.
Headquarters.....	.....	Aug. 31, 1876	Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	19	.....do.....	Do.
A.....	45	June 30, 1876	Do.
B.....	69	.....do.....	Fort Rice, Dak.
C.....	29	.....do.....	Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.
D.....	61	.....do.....	Do.
E.....	24	.....do.....	Do.
F.....	32	.....do.....	Do.
G.....	51	.....do.....	Fort Rice, Dak.
H.....	52	.....do.....	Do.
I.....	66	April 30, 1876	Fort Totten, Dak.
K.....	63	June 30, 1876	Fort Rice, Dak.
L.....	67	April 30, 1876	Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.
M.....	52	June 30, 1876	Fort Totten, Dak.
Recruits.....	503	.....	Left Saint Louis Barracks September 23, 1876.
Do.....	154	.....	Left Saint Louis Barracks July 14, 1876.
Musicians.....	7	.....	Left Saint Louis Barracks September 4, 1876.
Recruits.....	18	.....	Left Fort Snelling September 26, 1876.
Total.....	1,312		

* A report just received gives the total strength of this regiment, September 30, 1876, as 1,205 enlisted men

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Headquarters.....	.....	Aug. 31, 1876	Fort Clark, Tex.
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	20	.....do.....	Do.
A.....	36	.....do.....	Ringgold Barracks, Tex.
B.....	66	.....do.....	Fort Clark, Tex.
C.....	67	.....do.....	Fort Brown, Tex.
D.....	70	.....do.....	Do.
E.....	50	.....do.....	Ringgold Barracks, Tex.
F.....	65	.....do.....	Fort Clark, Tex.
G.....	36	.....do.....	Ringgold Barracks, Tex.
H.....	72	.....do.....	Do.
I.....	72	.....do.....	Fort Brown, Tex.
K.....	65	.....do.....	Fort Duncan, Tex.
L.....	72	.....do.....	Fort Brown, Tex.
M.....	68	.....do.....	Do.
			140 recruits ordered October 25, 1876.
			150 recruits ordered November 1, 1876.
Total.....	759		

NINTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Headquarters.....	.....	Aug. 31, 1876	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	19	.....do.....	Do.
A.....	40	.....do.....	Fort Bayard, N. Mex.
B.....	52	.....do.....	Fort McKee, N. Mex.
C.....	51	.....do.....	Fort Bayard, N. Mex.
D.....	39	.....do.....	Fort Wallace, Kans.
E.....	62	.....do.....	Fort Union, N. Mex.
F.....	42	.....do.....	Fort Selden, N. Mex.
G.....	56	.....do.....	Fort Garland, Colo.
H.....	66	.....do.....	Fort Stanton, N. Mex.
I.....	45	.....do.....	Fort Wingate, N. Mex.
K.....	55	.....do.....	Fort Union, N. Mex.
L.....	68	.....do.....	Fort Lyon, Colo.
M.....	53	.....do.....	Fort Stanton, N. Mex.
Total.....	648		

F.—Statement showing the organization of enlisted men of the Regular Army, &c.—Continued.

TENTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Companies, &c.	Enlisted men present and absent.	Date of report.	Station.
Headquarters .....	.....	Aug. 31, 1876	Fort Concho, Tex.
Non-commissioned staff and band	25	do	Do.
A	61	do	Do.
B	56	do	Fort McIntosh, Tex.
C	59	do	Fort McKavett, Tex.
D	61	do	Fort Concho, Tex.
E	57	do	San Felipe, Tex.
F	61	do	Fort Concho, Tex.
G	59	do	Fort Griffin, Tex.
H	55	do	Fort Davis, Tex.
I	60	do	Fort Richardson, Tex.
K	61	do	Fort Clark, Tex.
L	59	do	Fort Concho, Tex.
M	56	do	Fort Stockton, Tex.
Recruits	44		Left Saint Louis Barracks September 3, 1876.
Do	9		Left Fort Columbus August 29, 1876.
Total	783		All disposable recruits ordered October 25, 1876.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Headquarters .....	.....	Sept. 30, 1876	Fort Adams, R. I.
Non-commissioned staff and band	22	do	Do.
A	59	do	Fort Sill, Ind. T.
B	44	Oct. 18, 1876	Columbia, S. C.
C	54	Sept. 30, 1876	Fort Sill, Ind. T.
D	33	do	Columbia, S. C.
E	56	do	Fort Sill, Ind. T.
F	59	do	Do.
G	47	do	Fort Monroe, Va.
H	33	do	Columbia, S. C.
I	19	do	Do.
Battery K	53	Oct. 18, 1876	Fort Adams, R. I.
L	28	Sept. 30, 1876	Columbia, S. C.
M	28	do	Do.
Recruits	3		Attached to Company G for instruction.
Total	538		

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Headquarters .....	.....	Sept. 30, 1876	Fort McHenry, Md.
Non-commissioned staff and band	20	do	Do.
Battery A	70	do	Do.
B	29	do	Fort Foote, Md.
C	55	do	Fort Riley, Kans.
D	32	do	Winnabourough, S. C.
E	27	do	Raleigh, N. C.
F	39	do	Morganton, N. C.
G	52	do	Fort Reno, Ind. T.
H	56	do	Do.
I	57	do	Fort Dodge, Kans.
K	54	do	Fort Monroe, Va.
L	31	do	Laurel, S. C.
M	33	do	Marion, S. C.
Total	555		

F.—Statement showing the organization of enlisted men of the Regular Army, &c.—Continued.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Companies, &c.	Enlisted men present and absent.	Date of report.	Station.
Headquarters.....	.....	Aug. 31, 1876	Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	21	do	Do.
A.....	43	do	Blackville, S. C.
B.....	24	do	Columbia, S. C.
Battery C.....	53	Oct. 18, 1876	Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.
D.....	53	Aug. 31, 1876	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
E.....	50	do	Do.
F.....	22	do	Columbia, S. C.
G.....	55	do	Fort Reno, Ind. T.
H.....	20	do	Columbia, S. C.
I.....	37	Oct. 18, 1876	Do.
K.....	29	do	Do.
L.....	16	Aug. 31, 1876	Fort Reno, Ind. T.
M.....	38	do	Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
Recruits.....	8	do	Attached to Company A for instruction.
Musician.....	1	do	Left Fort Columbus September 20, 1876.
Do.....	1	do	Left Fort Columbus September 21, 1876.
Total.....	471		

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Headquarters.....	.....	Aug. 31, 1876	Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	25	do	Do.
A.....	34	do	Sitka, Alaska.
Battery B.....	72	do	Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
C.....	41	Oct. 20, 1876	Camp Robinson, Nebr.
D.....	36	Aug. 31, 1876	Fort Canby, Wash.
E.....	36	do	Fort Stevens, Oreg.
F.....	51	Oct. 20, 1876	Camp Robinson, Nebr.
G.....	40	Aug. 31, 1876	Sitka, Alaska.
H.....	50	Oct. 20, 1876	Camp Robinson, Nebr.
I.....	45	Aug. 31, 1876	Fort Monroe, Va.
K.....	41	Oct. 20, 1876	Camp Robinson, Nebr.
L.....	17	Aug. 31, 1876	Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
M.....	36	do	Sitka, Alaska.
Recruits.....	10	do	Left San Francisco August, 1876.
Do.....	2	do	Attached to Company I for instruction.
Total.....	536		

FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Headquarters.....	.....	Sept. 30, 1876	Charleston, S. C.
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	19	do	Do.
A.....	48	do	Saint Augustine, Fla.
B.....	26	do	Fort Barrancas, Fla.
C.....	39	do	Summerville, S. C.
D.....	39	do	Savannah, Ga.
E.....	48	do	Blackville, S. C.
Battery F.....	53	do	Charleston, S. C.
G.....	28	do	Fort Brooke, Fla.
H.....	38	do	Do.
I.....	21	do	Fort Barrancas, Fla.
K.....	52	do	Saint Augustine, Fla.
L.....	26	do	Fort Barrancas, Fla.
M.....	16	do	Do.
Recruits.....	10	do	Attached to Company C for instruction.
Total.....	463		

F.—Statement showing the organization of enlisted men of the Regular Army, &c.—Continued.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Companies, &c.	Enlisted men present and absent.	Date of report.	Station.
Headquarters		Sept. 30, 1876	Fort Randall, Dak.
Non-commissioned staff and band	22	do	Do.
A	52	do	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.
B	50	do	Fort Rice, Dak.
C	49	do	Fort Sully, Dak.
D	48	do	Do.
E	53	do	Fort Randall, Dak.
F	47	do	Fort Sully, Dak.
G	50	do	Standing Rock Agency, Dak.
H	49	do	Fort Sully, Dak.
I	53	do	Fort Randall, Dak.
K	50	do	Standing Rock Agency, Dak.
Recruits	7	do	Left Fort Columbus October 11, 1876.
Total	530		

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Headquarters		Sept. 30, 1876	Atlanta, Ga.
Non-commissioned staff and band	18	do	Do.
A	36	do	Aiken, S. C.
B	37	do	Atlanta, Ga.
C	31	do	Aiken, S. C.
D	35	do	Edgefield, S. C.
E	34	do	Atlanta, Ga.
F	41	do	Chattanooga, Tenn.
G	39	do	Edgefield, S. C.
H	40	do	Aiken, S. C.
I	37	do	Atlanta, Ga.
K	38	do	Do.
Recruits	51	do	Left Columbus Barracks October 12, 1876. 100 recruits ordered September 22, 1876.
Total	437		

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Headquarters		Sept. 30, 1876	Holly Springs, Miss.
Non-commissioned staff and band	20	do	Do.
A	45	do	Macon, Miss.
B	42	do	Baton Rouge, La.
C	41	do	Pineville, La.
D	45	do	St. Martinsville, La.
E	44	do	Holly Springs, Miss.
F	42	do	McComb City, La.
G	43	do	Conshatta, La.
H	42	do	Natchitoches, La.
I	41	do	Pineville, La.
K	43	do	Baton Rouge, La.
Total	448		50 recruits ordered September 22, 1876.

F.—Statement showing the organization of enlisted men of the Regular Army, &c.—Continued.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Companies, &c.	Enlisted men present and absent.	Date of report.	Station.
Headquarters.....		Aug. 31, 1876	Fort Bridger, Wyo.
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	13	.....do.....	Do.
A.....	45	.....do.....	Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo.
B.....	46	.....do.....	Fort Reno, Wyo.
C.....	52	.....do.....	Fort Fetterman, Wyo.
D.....	42	June 30, 1876	Do.
E.....	50	Aug. 31, 1876	Fort Reno, Wyo.
F.....	43	June 30, 1876	Fort Fetterman, Wyo.
G.....	47	.....do.....	Fort Sanders, Wyo.
H.....	46	Aug. 31, 1876	Do.
I.....	51	.....do.....	Fort Fetterman, Wyo.
K.....	46	.....do.....	Fort Laramie, Wyo.
Recruits.....	49		34 recruits left Columbus Barracks July 6, 1876, (5 joined.)
Do.....	10		Left Fort Columbus July 19, 1876.
Do.....	60		Left Columbus Barracks August 29, 1876.
Total.....	600		

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Headquarters.....		Aug. 31, 1876	Department of Dakota.
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	19	.....do.....	Do.
A.....	49	.....do.....	Do.
B.....	52	.....do.....	Do.
C.....	48	.....do.....	Do.
D.....	51	.....do.....	Do.
E.....	52	.....do.....	Do.
F.....	52	.....do.....	Do.
G.....	51	.....do.....	Do.
H.....	51	.....do.....	Do.
I.....	50	.....do.....	Do.
K.....	51	.....do.....	Do.
Recruits.....	25		Left Columbus Barracks September 12, 1876.
Total.....	551		

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Headquarters.....		Aug. 31, 1876	Fort Buford, Dak.
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	21	.....do.....	Do.
A.....	49	.....do.....	Standing Rock Agency, Dak.
B.....	50	.....do.....	Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.
C.....	50	.....do.....	Fort Buford, Dak.
D.....	40	June 30, 1876	Do.
E.....	46	Aug. 31, 1876	Do.
F.....	44	.....do.....	Do.
G.....	46	.....do.....	Do.
H.....	47	.....do.....	Fort Stevenson, Dak.
I.....	49	.....do.....	Fort Buford, Dak.
K.....	47	.....do.....	Fort Stevenson, Dak.
Recruits.....	7		65 recruits left Columbus Barracks May 29, 1876, (78 joined.)
Do.....	4		Left Fort Columbus August 2, 1876.
Do.....	1		Left Fort Snelling September 26, 1876.
Do.....	2		Left Columbus Barracks October 6, 1876.
Total.....	503		

F.—Statement showing the organization of enlisted men of the Regular Army, &c.—Continued.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Companies, &c.	Enlisted men present and absent.	Date of report.	Station.
Headquarters.....	.....	Aug. 31, 1876	Fort Shaw, Mont.
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	17	.....do.....	Do.
A.....	38	June 30, 1876	Do.
B.....	35	.....do.....	Do.
C.....	42	Aug. 31, 1876	Fort Ellis, Mont.
D.....	40	.....do.....	Camp Baker, Mont.
E.....	40	June 30, 1876	Do.
F.....	45	Aug. 31, 1876	Fort Benton, Mont.
G.....	43	.....do.....	Fort Shaw, Mont.
H.....	41	June 30, 1876	Do.
I.....	40	.....do.....	Do.
K.....	33	.....do.....	Do.
Recruits.....	59	.....	87 recruits left Newport Barracks September 23, 1875, (28 joined.)
Do.....	23	.....	Left Columbus Barracks August 4, 1876.
Total.....	496		

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Headquarters.....	.....	Aug. 31, 1876	Prescott, Ariz.
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	20	.....do.....	Do.
A.....	47	.....do.....	Camp Verde, Ariz.
B.....	57	.....do.....	Do.
C.....	46	.....do.....	Camp McDowell, Ariz.
D.....	49	.....do.....	Camp on Gila, Ariz.
E.....	42	.....do.....	Camp Apache, Ariz.
F.....	49	.....do.....	Fort Whipple, Ariz.
G.....	43	.....do.....	Camp Lowell, Ariz.
H.....	47	.....do.....	Fort Yuma, Cal.
I.....	51	.....do.....	Camp Grant, Ariz.
K.....	48	.....do.....	Camp Apache, Ariz.
Total.....	499		

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Headquarters.....	.....	Aug. 31, 1876	Fort Laramie, Wyo.
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	21	.....do.....	Do.
A.....	48	.....do.....	Camp Robinson, Nebr.
B.....	51	.....do.....	Camp Sheridan, Nebr.
C.....	52	June 30, 1876	Fort Laramie, Wyo.
D.....	46	Aug. 31, 1876	Camp Robinson, Nebr.
E.....	49	.....do.....	Fort Reno, Wyo.
F.....	50	.....do.....	Fort Laramie, Wyo.
G.....	38	June 30, 1876	Do.
H.....	40	.....do.....	Do.
I.....	47	Aug. 31, 1876	Camp Sheridan, Nebr.
K.....	46	.....do.....	Camp Robinson, Nebr.
Recruits.....	27	.....	69 recruits left Columbus Barracks July 6, 1876, (42 joined.)
Do.....	92	.....	Left Fort Columbus August 27, 1876.
Total.....	607		

F.—Statement showing the organization of enlisted men of the Regular Army, &c.—Continued.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY

Companies, &c.	Enlisted men present and absent.	Date of report.	Station.
Headquarters.....	-----	Sept. 30, 1876	Fort McKavett, Tex.
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	20	do	Do.
A.....	44	do	Do.
B.....	45	do	Do.
C.....	44	do	Do.
D.....	50	do	San Antonio, Tex.
E.....	48	do	Fort McKavett, Tex.
F.....	46	do	Do.
G.....	48	do	Fort Clark, Tex.
H.....	47	do	Do.
I.....	42	do	Fort McKavett, Tex.
K.....	41	do	Fort Clark, Tex.
			All disposable recruits ordered November, 1876.
Total.....	475		

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Headquarters.....	-----	Sept. 30, 1876	Cheyenne Agency, Dak.
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	25	do	Do.
A.....	41	do	Standing Rock Agency, Dak.
B.....	51	do	Do.
C.....	48	do	Cheyenne Agency, Dak.
D.....	45	do	Do.
E.....	42	do	Do.
F.....	41	do	Do.
G.....	42	do	Do.
H.....	31	do	Standing Rock Agency, Dak.
I.....	45	do	Cheyenne Agency, Dak.
K.....	41	do	Do.
Recruits.....	3		Fort Columbus October 9, 1876.
Do.....	102		Fort Columbus October 11, 1876.
Total.....	557		

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Headquarters.....	-----	Aug. 31, 1876	Angel Island, Cal.
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	21	do	Do.
A.....	28	do	Camp Mojave, Ariz.
B.....	34	do	Angel Island, Cal.
C.....	31	do	Fort Yuma, Cal.
D.....	38	do	Camp Independence, Cal.
E.....	36	do	Camp Gaston, Cal.
F.....	35	do	Alcatraz Island, Cal.
G.....	36	do	Camp Bidwell, Cal.
H.....	33	do	Camp Halleck, Nev.
I.....	32	do	Angel Island, Cal.
K.....	28	do	Camp Mojave, Ariz.
Recruits.....	3		Left San Francisco August, 1876.
Total.....	355		

F.—Statement showing the organization of enlisted men of the Regular Army, &c.—Continued

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Companies, &c.	Enlisted men present and absent.	Date of report.	Station.
Headquarters.....	.....	Sept. 30, 1876	New Orleans, La.
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	16	.....do.....	Do.
A.....	44	.....do.....	Vicksburgh, Miss.
B.....	46	.....do.....	Bayou Sara, La.
C.....	38	.....do.....	Clinton, La.
D.....	49	.....do.....	New Orleans, La.
E.....	43	.....do.....	Little Rock, Ark.
F.....	46	.....do.....	New Orleans, La.
G.....	46	.....do.....	Holly Springs, Miss.
H.....	38	.....do.....	Port Gibson, Miss.
I.....	38	.....do.....	Monroe, La.
K.....	47	.....do.....	Columbus, Miss.
Total.....	451		

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Headquarters.....	.....	Aug. 31, 1876	Camp Douglas, Utah.
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	22	.....do.....	Do.
A.....	47	.....do.....	Fort Hall, Idaho.
B.....	49	.....do.....	Camp Douglas, Utah.
C.....	49	.....do.....	Do.
D.....	43	.....do.....	Fort Cameron, Utah.
E.....	47	.....do.....	Do.
F.....	50	.....do.....	Camp Douglas, Utah.
G.....	46	.....do.....	Fort Cameron, Utah.
H.....	47	.....do.....	Camp Douglas, Utah.
I.....	50	.....do.....	Do.
K.....	50	.....do.....	Do.
Recruits.....	30	.....do.....	Left Columbus Barracks August 29, 1876.
Total.....	530		

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Headquarters.....	.....	Aug. 31, 1876	Fort Wingate, N. Mex.
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	20	.....do.....	Do.
A.....	48	.....do.....	Fort Craig, N. Mex.
B.....	52	.....do.....	Fort Garland, Colo.
C.....	45	.....do.....	Fort Union, N. Mex.
D.....	46	.....do.....	Fort Wingate, N. Mex.
E.....	46	.....do.....	Fort Bayard, N. Mex.
F.....	48	.....do.....	Fort Union, N. Mex.
G.....	44	.....do.....	Fort Selden, N. Mex.
H.....	52	.....do.....	Fort Stanton, N. Mex.
I.....	51	.....do.....	Fort Marcy, N. Mex.
K.....	48	.....do.....	Fort Wingate, N. Mex.
Musicians.....	2	.....do.....	Left Columbus Barracks August 21, 1876.
Total.....	502		

F.—Statement showing the organization of enlisted men of the Regular Army, &c.—Continued.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Companies, &c.	Enlisted men present and absent.	Date of report.	Station.
Headquarters.....	.....	Sept. 30, 1876	Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	33	.....do.....	Do.
A.....	39	.....do.....	Aberdeen, Miss.
B.....	34	.....do.....	Jackson, Miss.
C.....	45	.....do.....	Little Rock, Ark.
D.....	36	.....do.....	Livingston, Ala.
E.....	33	.....do.....	Mobile, Ala.
F.....	34	.....do.....	Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.
G.....	37	.....do.....	Baton Rouge Barracks, La.
H.....	36	.....do.....	Monroe, La.
I.....	21	.....do.....	Shreveport, La.
K.....	36	.....do.....	Huntsville, Ala.
Recruits.....	7	.....do.....	Unassigned.
Do.....	100	.....do.....	Left: Columbus Barracks October 9, 1876.
Total.....	491		

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Headquarters.....	.....	Aug. 31, 1876	Standing Rock Agency, Dak.
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	21	.....do.....	Do.
A.....	46	.....do.....	Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.
B.....	46	.....do.....	Fort Sisseton, Dak.
C.....	49	.....do.....	Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.
D.....	50	.....do.....	Fort Rice, Dak.
E.....	53	.....do.....	Standing Rock Agency, Dak.
F.....	52	.....do.....	Do.
G.....	51	.....do.....	Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.
H.....	49	.....do.....	Do.
I.....	46	.....do.....	Big Cheyenne Agency, Dak.
K.....	47	.....do.....	Do.
Recruits.....	1	.....do.....	Left Fort Columbus August 2, 1876.
Do.....	1	.....do.....	Left Fort Snelling, September 17, 1876.
Do.....	3	.....do.....	Left Fort Columbus, October 9, 1876.
Total.....	515		

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Headquarters.....	.....	Sept. 30, 1876	Columbia, S. C.
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	19	.....do.....	Do.
A.....	34	.....do.....	Edgefield, S. C.
B.....	37	.....do.....	Columbia, S. C.
C.....	36	.....do.....	Do.
D.....	33	.....do.....	Yorkville, S. C.
E.....	34	.....do.....	Edgefield, S. C.
F.....	35	.....do.....	Abbeville, S. C.
G.....	36	.....do.....	Newberry, S. C.
H.....	34	.....do.....	Allendale, S. C.
I.....	36	.....do.....	Aiken, S. C.
K.....	36	.....do.....	Laurens, S. C.
Recruits.....	43	.....do.....	Left Columbus Barracks October 19, 1876.
Do.....	63	.....do.....	Left Fort Columbus October 19, 1876.
Total.....	476		

F.—Statement showing the organization of enlisted men of the Regular Army, &c.—Continued.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Companies, &c.	Enlisted men present and absent.	Date of report.	Station.
Headquarters.....	.....	Sept. 30, 1876	Fort Lyon, Colo.
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	14	do	Do.
A.....	35	do	Fort Hays, Kans.
B.....	35	do	Fort Larned, Kans.
C.....	34	do	Fort Dodge, Kans.
D.....	39	do	Fort Lyon, Colo.
E.....	35	do	Fort Elliott, Tex.
F.....	34	do	Camp Supply, Ind. Ter.
G.....	34	do	Do.
H.....	37	do	Fort Elliott, Tex.
I.....	36	do	Fort Lyon, Colo.
K.....	36	do	Fort Wallace, Kans.
Recruits.....	2	do	Left Columbus Barracks September 25, 1876.
Do.....	10	do	48 left Columbus Barracks August 21, 1876, (38 joined.)
Total	381		

TWENTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Headquarters.....	.....	Sept. 30, 1876	Fort Snelling, Minn.
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	23	do	Do.
A.....	36	do	Fort Seward, Dak.
B.....	33	do	Fort Ripley, Minn.
C.....	37	do	Fort Snelling, Minn.
D.....	37	do	Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.
E.....	34	do	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.
F.....	37	do	Fort Pembina, Dak.
G.....	37	do	Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.
H.....	35	do	Standing Rock Agency, Dak.
I.....	31	do	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.
K.....	39	do	Fort Totten, Dak.
Recruits.....	2	do	Unassigned.
Recruit	1	do	Left Columbus Barracks September 25, 1876.
Recruits.....	2	do	Left Fort Columbus October 9, 1876.
Total	384		

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Headquarters.....	.....	Aug. 31, 1876	Fort Vancouver, Wash.
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	19	do	Do.
A.....	36	do	Fort Boise, Idaho.
B.....	25	do	Fort Wrangel, Alaska.
C.....	36	do	Fort Townsend, Wash.
D.....	38	do	Fort Vancouver, Wash.
E.....	37	do	Do.
F.....	36	do	Fort Klamath, Oreg.
G.....	34	do	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.
H.....	38	do	Fort Vancouver, Wash.
I.....	36	do	Do.
K.....	35	do	Camp Harney, Oreg.
Recruits.....	2	do	Left Columbus Barracks September 19, 1876.
Do.....	7	do	Left San Francisco August —, 1876.
Recruit	1	do	Left Columbus Barracks September 25, 1876.
Total	380		

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

F.—Statement showing the organization of enlisted men of the Regular Army, &c.—Continued.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Companies, &c.	Enlisted men present and absent.	Date of report.	Station.
Headquarters		Aug. 31, 1876	Fort Wayne, Mich.
Non-commissioned staff and band	20	do	Do.
A	37	do	Do.
B	38	do	Fort Porter, N. Y.
C	35	do	Fort Mackinac, Mich.
D	37	do	Fort Brady, Mich.
E	31	do	Tongue River, Dak.
F	38	do	Do.
G	38	do	Do.
H	34	do	Do.
I	32	do	Do.
K	35	do	Do.
Recruits	44	do	Left Columbus Barracks August 4, 1876, for Companies E, F, G, H, I, and K.
Do	75		Left Columbus Barracks September 12, 1876.
Total	494		

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Headquarters		Aug. 31, 1876	Omaha Barracks, Nebr.
Non-commissioned staff and band	25	do	Do.
A	36	do	Fort Hartwuff, Nebr.
B	45	do	North Platte, Nebr.
C	51	do	Sidney Barracks, Nebr.
D	51	do	Omaha Barracks, Nebr.
E	49	do	Cheyenne Depot, Wyo.
F	46	do	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
G	48	do	Fort McPherson, Nebr.
H	52	do	Fort Laramie, Wyo.
I	47	do	Sidney Barracks, Nebr.
K	51	do	Fort Reno, Wyo.
Total	501		

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Headquarters		Aug. 31, 1876	Fort Duncan, Tex.
Non-commissioned staff and band	15	do	Do.
A	47	do	Fort McIntosh, Tex.
B	49	do	Fort Duncan, Tex.
C	22	do	Ringgold Barracks, Tex.
D	50	do	Fort Concho, Tex.
E	39	do	Fort Brown, Tex.
F	50	do	Fort Duncan, Tex.
G	5	do	Ringgold Barracks, Tex.
H	39	do	Fort Brown, Tex.
I	10	do	Ringgold Barracks, Tex.
K	34	do	Do.
Total	360		All disposable recruits ordered November —, 1876.

F.—Statement showing the organization of enlisted men of the Regular Army, &c.—Continued.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Companies, &c.	Enlisted men present and absent.	Date of report.	Station.
Headquarters.....	.....	Sept. 30, 1876	Fort Davis, Tex.
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	20	do.	Do.
A.....	39	do.	Do.
B.....	44	do.	Fort Quitman, Tex.
C.....	35	do.	Fort Stockton, Tex.
D.....	39	do.	Do.
E.....	39	do.	Fort Davis, Tex.
F.....	41	do.	Fort Stockton, Tex.
G.....	35	do.	Fort Bliss, Tex.
H.....	36	do.	Fort Davis, Tex.
I.....	38	do.	Do.
K.....	43	do.	Do.
Total.....	409		

ENGINEER BATTALION.

Headquarters.....	.....	Sept. 30, 1876	Willet's Point, N. Y.
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	11	do.	Do.
A.....	50	do.	Do.
B.....	53	do.	Do.
C.....	63	do.	Do.
D.....	15	do.	Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
E.....	50	do.	West Point, N. Y.
Total.....	242		

	Enlisted men.	Date of report.
Available recruits at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, general service 53, and colored 23.....	76	Oct. 31, 1876
Available recruits at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, general service 40, and colored 18.....	58	Oct. 31, 1876
Available recruits at Saint Louis Barracks, Missouri, mounted service 91, and colored 47.....	138	Oct. 20, 1876
Available recruits at New York City, mounted service.....	21	Oct. 31, 1876
En route from New York City to Saint Louis Barracks.....	52	
Total.....	345	
Permanent and recruiting parties, music boys, and recruits at depots not available for assignment.....	633	Oct. 10, 1876
General-service men on duty in bureaus of the War Department, Army, Division, and Department headquarters, &c.....	280	Aug. 31, 1876
Ordnance Department.....	387	Aug. 31, 1876
West Point detachments.....	237	Aug. 31, 1876
Signal detachment.....	422	Aug. 31, 1876
Hospital stewards.....	200	Aug. 31, 1876
Ordnance sergeants.....	112	Aug. 31, 1876
Commissary sergeants.....	146	Aug. 31, 1876
Indian scouts.....	214	Aug. 31, 1876
Prison guard, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.....	61	Aug. 31, 1876

One hundred and one recruits sent from Fort Columbus to artillery school September 7 and 12, and October 4, 1876.

Authorized strength of regiments, &c., awaiting revision.

RECAPITULATION.

Regiment.	Number of men.	Regiment.	Number of men.
First Cavalry	774	Twentieth Infantry	384
Second Cavalry	966	Twenty-first Infantry	380
Third Cavalry	1,022	Twenty-second Infantry	494
Fourth Cavalry	1,010	Twenty-third Infantry	501
Fifth Cavalry	1,073	Twenty-fourth Infantry .....	||360
Sixth Cavalry	737	Twenty-fifth Infantry	409
Seventh Cavalry	1,205	Engineer Battalion	242
Eighth Cavalry	*759	Permanent and recruiting parties, music-boys, and recruits not available for assignment	633
Ninth Cavalry	648	Recruits sent from Fort Columbus to Artillery School	101
Tenth Cavalry	1783	General-service men on duty in the bureaus of the War Department, Army, Division, and Department headquarters, &c	280
First Artillery	538	Ordnance Department	387
Second Artillery	555	West Point detachments	227
Third Artillery	471	Signal detachment .....	||422
Fourth Artillery	536	Hospital-stewards	200
Fifth Artillery	463	Ordnance-sergeants	112
First Infantry	530	Commissary-sergeants	146
Second Infantry	† 437	Indian scouts	**214
Third Infantry	§ 448	Available recruits at depots	345
Fourth Infantry	600	Prison-guards	61
Fifth Infantry	551	Total	26,542
Sixth Infantry	503	Total October 15, 1876	27,000
Seventh Infantry	496	Loss	158
Eighth Infantry	499	Total October 31, 1876	26,842
Ninth Infantry	607	Deduct signal detachment	429
Tenth Infantry .....	||475	Total, less signal detachment	26,420
Eleventh Infantry	557		
Twelfth Infantry	355		
Thirteenth Infantry	451		
Fourteenth Infantry	530		
Fifteenth Infantry	502		
Sixteenth Infantry	491		
Seventeenth Infantry	515		
Eighteenth Infantry	476		
Nineteenth Infantry	381		

* 140 recruits ordered October 25, 1876; 150 recruits ordered November 1, 1876.

† All disposable recruits ordered October 25, 1876.

‡ 100 recruits ordered September 22, 1876.

§ 50 recruits ordered September 22, 1876.

|| All disposable recruits ordered, November, 1876.

¶ Not included in the 27,500 authorized by law.

** No reliable data as to number of scouts; it probably exceeds this

REPORT OF THE RECRUITING SERVICE FROM OCTOBER 1, 1875, TO OCTOBER 1, 1876.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, 1876.

During the past year recruiting has been actively conducted at rendezvous located in many of the principal cities, and recruits have been accepted at a rate sufficient to keep the Army quite up to the authorized strength of 25,000 men.

The high standard of qualifications which recruits must attain, together with the great care exercised by recruiting-officers in their selection, have secured for the Army a superior class of men. The records of this office exhibit the fact that less than twenty per cent. of the number of men who have applied at the several rendezvous for enlistment have been accepted; and that the number of desertions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, was only 1,832, whereas during the fiscal years ending June, 1874 and 1875, the numbers of desertions were 4,606 and 2,521 respectively. The hope entertained in a previous report, that the service might be so conducted as to permit of the detention of raw recruits at depots for three or four weeks, with a view to instruction in the first principles of drill and subordination previous to joining com-

panies in the field, has, owing to the demands of the service, only been partially realized. The law approved August 15, 1876, authorized an increase of the strength of the cavalry arm of the service of 2,500 men.

In order to effect this increase with the least possible delay, orders were issued reducing somewhat the standard of mounted recruits, establishing additional rendezvous in certain cities, and suspending certain restrictions in relation to enlistments at military posts within the limits of the Division of the Missouri.

On the Pacific coast the recruiting service for organizations in that section is under the supervision of the commanding general Military Division of the Pacific.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

Statement showing the number of enlistments and re-enlistments in the Regular Army from October 1, 1875, to October 1, 1876, compiled from reports forwarded to this office by superintendents of the recruiting service, &c.

Regiments, &c.	Number enlisted and re-enlisted.	Regiments, &c.	Number enlisted and re-enlisted.
General service.....	4,561	Second Infantry.....	64
Mounted service.....	2,639	Third Infantry.....	62
Engineer Battalion.....	48	Fourth Infantry.....	31
Ordnance Department.....	176	Fifth Infantry.....	34
Military Academy.....	50	Sixth Infantry.....	28
Signal Corps.....	95	Seventh Infantry.....	14
Ordnance-sergeants.....	6	Eighth Infantry.....	44
Hospital-stewards.....	15	Ninth Infantry.....	42
Commissary-sergeants.....	4	Tenth Infantry.....	37
Indian scouts.....	413	Eleventh Infantry.....	42
Prison-guard at Fort Leavenworth..	13	Twelfth Infantry.....	39
First Cavalry.....	18	Thirteenth Infantry.....	61
Second Cavalry.....	40	Fourteenth Infantry.....	72
Third Cavalry.....	33	Fifteenth Infantry.....	31
Fourth Cavalry.....	17	Sixteenth Infantry.....	59
Fifth Cavalry.....	45	Seventeenth Infantry.....	47
Sixth Cavalry.....	19	Eighteenth Infantry.....	81
Seventh Cavalry.....	26	Nineteenth Infantry.....	53
Eighth Cavalry.....	42	Twentieth Infantry.....	30
Ninth Cavalry.....	23	Twenty-first Infantry.....	25
Tenth Cavalry.....	4	Twenty-second Infantry.....	99
First Artillery.....	96	Twenty-third Infantry.....	166
Second Artillery.....	100	Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	103
Third Artillery.....	121	Twenty-fifth Infantry.....	64
Fourth Artillery.....	56		
Fifth Artillery.....	68		
First Infantry.....	24		
		Total.....	10,080

NOTE.—Of the recruits enlisted for general service, 342 were for colored infantry, and of those for mounted service, 188 were for colored cavalry.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 9, 1876.

SIR: During the past year the officers of the Inspector-General's Department have been stationed and employed as follows:

The undersigned has been in charge of the office pertaining to this Department at headquarters in this city. He has been engaged during the year in the ordinary duties of the office, besides which he has inspected the accounts of various disbursing-officers, as required by the

act of April 20, 1874. He has also been engaged in special duties devolved upon this office; and, in addition, has made a special inspection under orders of the Secretary of War.

Inspector-General D. B. Sacket has been engaged during the greater part of the year, under the direction of the Secretary of War, in inspecting the accounts of disbursing-officers, under the act above cited. By General Orders No. 45, from the Adjutant-General's Office, May 29, 1876, he was assigned, by direction of the General of the Army, to duty at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri.

Inspector-General Edmund Schriver has been engaged, under the orders of the Secretary of War, in inspecting the accounts of disbursing-officers, making inspections of recruiting-depots, and in various special investigations, until assigned to headquarters Military Division of the Pacific by General Orders No. 45, above mentioned.

Inspector-General N. H. Davis has been engaged in making inspections of posts and accounts of disbursing-officers during the greater part of the year. He was assigned to duty at headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic by General Orders No. 45, from the Adjutant-General's Office, above alluded to.

Inspector-General James A. Hardie has been engaged during the year in special inspections, in the investigation of the accounts of disbursing-officers, and in duties relating to certain groups of claims, devolving upon him under special acts of Congress. He is now stationed in this city under the operation of General Order No. 45, above cited, as assistant in the Inspector-General's Office.

Assistant Inspector-General Roger Jones has been stationed at headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, until February 9, 1876, when he was relieved from duty there and assigned to headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic. He has been engaged during the year in the usual inspection of posts, troops, and disbursing-officers' accounts, &c.

Assistant Inspector-General Absalom Baird has been stationed at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri. During the year he has made inspections of posts and troops. He has also made inspections of disbursing-officers' accounts, &c.

Assistant Inspector-General E. H. Ludington has been stationed at headquarters Department of the Platte, until assigned by General Orders No. 45, above cited, to headquarters Military Division of the Pacific. He has been engaged in the usual duties of his office.

The following officers have been detailed for service as acting assistant inspector-generals:

Lieut. Col. A. D. Nelson, Twelfth Infantry, stationed at headquarters Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

Lieut. Col. James Van Voast, Sixteenth Infantry, stationed at Newport, Ky., by Special Orders No. 160, Adjutant-General's Office, July 24, 1874.

Lieut. Col. John S. Mason, Fourth Infantry, stationed at headquarters Department of Texas, San Antonio, Tex.

Maj. James Biddle, Sixth Cavalry, stationed at headquarters Department of Arizona, Prescott, Ariz.

Capt. G. B. Russell, Ninth Infantry, stationed at headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

These officers have been engaged in inspecting accounts of disbursing officers, the posts of their respective departments, and performing, in general, the duties pertaining to the inspection branch of the service.

By General Order No. 28, of April 6, 1876, this department was placed directly under the control of the General of the Army.

By General Orders No. 68, of July 25, 1876, the inspection of the

national cemeteries devolved upon this department, and the work is now in progress.

The health of the troops has been generally good; the epidemic prevailing in certain portions of the South having been guarded against by timely change of location of troops.

The diminished condition of the strength of the companies in the Army and the necessity for their almost constant employment at labor have prevented any great improvement in the instruction of the troops, but their discipline is good and their efficiency satisfactory.

It is believed that the merits of the small-arms now in the hands of the cavalry and infantry are established, and the ammunition furnished is good. There have been improvements in the accouterments and equipments of the troops, but it is thought by many that the scouting-belt, (so-called,) by which cartridges are carried in loops in the waist-belt, should be generally adopted.

The clothing, both in the better quality of the material furnished and in its make-up, is greatly improved. It is yet, however, necessary under the requirements of law to use the old material on hand until it is exhausted.

The boots and shoes now furnished to soldiers, though they are more shapely than those of the older patterns and will wear longer, appear to have this objection: the soles are fastened to the uppers by oval brass screws, which arrangement, it was thought, was a great advantage, but it is found (as far as the infantry are concerned) that the screws will work through the sole in long marches and wound the feet. In and about garrison the shoes answer very well, and the cavalry troops are pleased with the boots; but for the reasons above stated it is feared that return will have to be made to sewed shoes for the infantry.

The subsistence issued to the troops is of good quality and supplied promptly. The report of Assistant Surgeon John S. Billings, on the hygiene of the Army, in circular No. 8, from the Surgeon-General's Office, contains much valuable matter with regard to the proper components of the ration and its preparation for use, to which report attention is invited.

It is particularly suggested that two cooks to each full company should be enlisted. The best food cannot be made palatable or healthful by such cooking as frequently only can be had through details of cooks from men who are utterly ignorant of the art. It is believed that a decently-provided table, equal to that which most workingmen in the country have, could be supplied mainly through machinery now existing, and without additional cost.

In some companies the company-fund book is placed where the soldiers can inspect it at all times. This should be universal.

The attention of this office has been called to the custom prevailing in many companies that men cannot see their company commanders without previously obtaining permission from the first sergeant. Thus the soldier is actually deprived in many cases of opportunity for appeal or redress. This custom should be abolished, and every soldier should have free access to his company commander.

There should be a greater stress laid upon target-practice. Uniformity in instruction should obtain; and labor should be intermitted at posts in order that the troops may have the benefit of practice. It is all-important that they should be good marksmen with the rifle. To this end, a liberal and gratuitous allowance of cartridges for practice and also for hunting should be afforded. It is also recommended that a school be established in some place where a range can be had to promote efficiency in the use of the arms of precision. The instruction of

a certain number of officers and non-commissioned officers at a central school, and their distribution among the troops when properly instructed, will promote greatly the desirable end indicated.

It is believed to be a necessity to reduce the mass of papers called for by existing regulations in official correspondence, reports, returns, &c. To this end it is suggested that a board of experienced officers be called to consider the subject. Sufficient clerical labor to manage the cumbrous correspondence now required is difficult to obtain at present under the restricted provisions of the law. By such a reduction of papers, there would be not only an economy of time and expense of labor and stationery, but also of postage. Besides, papers of no use to the public are being accumulated, occupying office-space which cannot be well afforded.

Attention is invited to the necessity of instructing soldiers of the colored regiments, so that they may become efficient clerks, and that the non-commissioned officers may reach a higher grade of intelligence and usefulness. Some unoccupied fort could be used for this purpose.

The money-accounts of disbursing officers have generally been found to be well kept, and the money properly disbursed and deposited as required by law. The accounts of the disbursing officers inspected within the year are transmitted herewith. The system of money inspections required by the act of April 20, 1874, seems to have promoted care in the keeping of accounts, and faithful compliance with the law and the Treasury regulations affecting disbursements and deposits.

The change made by recent legislation in the system of re-imbursement of traveling expenses appears to have worked well, certainly so far as the convenience of making accounts and its adequateness for short journeys are concerned. But for long journeys, not on the usual traveled lines, and those involving protracted detentions at hotels, ten cents a mile has been found by experience to be much nearer a fair standard of re-imbursement.

Desertions still continue, the number of which, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, was 1,832; but there is a decided improvement in this respect over the previous fiscal year, when the desertions numbered 2,521. Attention is called to the matter of previous reports in connection with the subject of desertion. Where a crime is imputed by the general public to be of small importance, it is almost impossible for the War Department to suppress it by the machinery at its disposal. If the public could be convinced of the fact that desertion is a crime of magnitude, the means of suppressing it could be much more efficiently employed. It is recommended, therefore, that desertion be made a felony, cognizable by the ordinary courts of the country invested with jurisdiction over criminal cases. Then, with sheriffs, marshals, deputies, and officers of the law in pursuit of the deserter, hunting him down, as the magnitude of his offense deserves, the public conscience would become educated and a more desirable condition of things would ensue.

The manual of arms for breech-loading long-range rifles and carbines it is suggested should be better adapted to the continued preservation of the efficiency of the arm than that now authorized. This is a subject requiring serious consideration, and it is recommended that a board of officers be convened to consider it. Objection is taken by many to the present mode of inspecting arms, and to the rough usage entailed by insisting upon uniformity in certain motions.

A bill was introduced last session of Congress (but which failed to become a law) authorizing the employment of soldiers as servants for officers stationed at remote military posts. This topic was discussed

by me in my last two annual reports, but it is so important to officers on the frontier, that I venture to present what I have heretofore said in relation to the subject:

The employment of servants for officers stationed at remote military posts in the Indian and mining districts in our country is worthy of attention, and seems to demand early legislation. Section 14 of the act of July 15, 1870, makes it "unlawful for any officer to use any enlisted man as a servant in any case whatever." Before this enactment the Army Regulations permitted an officer, when serving with his company, to take a soldier as waiter, (with his consent,) and the soldier thus employed was so reported, and mustered, with a view to having his pay and allowances charged to the officer employing him.

Soldiers thus serving were required to be equipped in every respect according to the rules of the service, and to attend reviews, inspections, drills, &c., and many soldiers preferred this service to doing guard and other military duty.

Since the prohibitory enactment, frequent emergencies have occurred where it has been absolutely impossible for officers to hire civilian servants at any price, and they have been driven to the alternative of performing servant's work themselves, and neglecting their appropriate duties, or violating the law by using the voluntary labor of soldiers. Even when officers in their efforts to avoid this have engaged servants in the Eastern States and transferred them, at an expense they could ill afford, to their remote stations, in most cases they soon found themselves destitute, as the servants would leave for positions more remunerative than the officers could offer. Moreover, it often occurs that fear prevents civilian servants from accompanying officers ordered to posts, or going upon expeditions in the vicinity of hostile Indians.

Besides, many have declined going to places where they were debarred the usual pleasures of civilized life, so that it is seldom that a civilian servant can be induced to remain any great length of time at any of our frontier stations.

It would be a violation of the law if a commissioned officer employed and paid an enlisted man who, with his own consent, in the intervals of military duty performed servant's work for him. The officer must, therefore, when he cannot procure the services of a civilian, either feed, groom, and attend to his own horse, cook his own meals, wash his own linen, black his own boots, and perform all other necessary servant's work, which would leave him but little time to attend to the care of his men and other military duties, or he must take upon himself the consequences of violating the law.

If deemed necessary, further argument might be adduced to prove the expediency and indeed necessity for legislation, which will under certain circumstances and proper regulations authorize the employment of soldiers as servants by officers, as is now allowed in almost every other army where the necessity is not so urgent as in ours.

Officers serving at comfortable stations within the settlements where servants can be hired at moderate wages are not affected by this law; but it is those who are doing duty in remote localities, performing the rough work of campaigning in the hostile Indian districts, that suffer from it, and complaints of their inability to secure civilian servants are very general.

A repeal of the law before cited would doubtless meet the exigencies of the service at this time, by placing the subject where it formerly was, when no evil was known to result from the workings of the system.

The cost of transportation of the authorized private horses of officers, in changing stations or going to and returning from the field, should be reimbursed by the Quartermaster's Department. It is hoped that this subject, which is of considerable importance to officers, will receive attention and the necessary legislation obtained to secure the end.

By the act of June 23, 1874, the Inspector-General's Department was reduced from an organization consisting of five colonels, three lieutenant-colonels, and two majors, (ten officers,) to one embracing one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, and two majors. This reduction to be by casualties, and no new appointments are authorized until the aggregate shall be only five officers.

None of the inspectors-general in our Army since the war of 1812, and prior to the rebellion, had a less grade of rank than that of colonel, and it is believed that a proper discharge of the important duties of an inspector cannot be efficiently secured through the agency of officers of inferior rank. Indeed, it cannot be expected that officers of experience and high rank will cheerfully submit to the criticisms of inspectors who are much junior to themselves; for example, a colonel would not be

likely to accede with a good grace to having his action investigated by a captain. It is contrary to human experience that the opinions, counsel, and advice of an inspector-general, which are so important in promoting concord, settling mooted questions, securing judicious reforms, and uniformity in the performance of military duties, could achieve as good results, or be received with as much respect, if the inspector did not possess considerable rank and dignity of character.

Rank, in our Army, as a general rule, carries with it military acquirements, professional standing, and personal as well as official weight; all of which are essential to a successful inspector-general. Hence, it is believed that the present composition of the Inspector-General's Department and the rank of its officers are no greater than is absolutely necessary to insure a proper discharge of the important and manifold duties devolving upon it, and that a repeal of the act of June 23, 1874, would greatly conduce to efficiency, economy, and a faithful performance of duty in the Army. But should the repeal of the act alluded to be deemed inexpedient, a much better organization for the permanent establishment than that prescribed by the act of June 23, 1874, would be to have the five officers invested with the rank of colonel, and no lieutenant-colonels or majors after the present incumbents shall have been promoted. This would require details of line officers to act as department-inspectors. These officers should have as high rank as majors and be selected by the General-in-Chief periodically for their fitness for the service. This would preserve to the department an experienced body of officers, while the line would profit by a system of details which would from time to time afford a change of service calculated to relieve the hardships and monotony of frontier and garrison life. Besides, this system would serve as an incentive for line officers to qualify themselves for the details, and the practical knowledge they would receive as acting assistant inspectors-general would furnish a body of instructed officers from which good selections could be made to fill vacancies in the regular establishment.

The chief clerk in all the various staff and administrative departments, except this and one other, receives a compensation of \$2,000 per annum. The chief clerk of this department receives but \$1,800 per annum. It is not deemed just to the incumbent that he should receive less compensation than other chief clerks. Indeed, besides being chief clerk he is the only clerk, and does all the work of the office other than that rendered by accidental and borrowed assistance.

The annual reports of the inspectors-general for the past year contain much important information regarding the present condition of military affairs in our Army, and valuable suggestions regarding modifications and changes in certain details of the service, which I most respectfully commend to your favorable consideration.

Respectfully submitted.

R. B. MARCY,
Inspector-General.

To the ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
United States Army.

REPORT OF MAJ. GEN. W. S. HANCOCK, COMMANDING MILITARY DIVISION
OF THE ATLANTIC.HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
New York, October 24, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in obedience to your instructions, the following report of the Division of the Atlantic for the year ending September 30, 1876.

Since my last report, (dated September 25, 1875,) the geographical limits of the division have been enlarged by the addition to it of the Department of the South, directed by General Orders No. 50, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, June 26, 1876. The headquarters of that department, at date of transfer to the division, were located at Louisville, Ky., but have recently been transferred to Atlanta, Ga., a more central point. The aggregate in troops of the division at date of the last returns, (September 30, 1876,) was as follows:

Commissioned officers	359
Enlisted men	2,700
Total	3,059

Distributed amongst the posts shown on the accompanying tabular statement.

There have been several transfers of troops to and from the division during the past year. The following is a brief recapitulation of these transfers:

Pursuant to General Orders No. 6, Headquarters of the Army, November 11, 1875, the Fifth Artillery was transferred from this division to the Departments of the South and Gulf, and the First Artillery was transferred from those departments to the division during the latter part of November and early part of December, 1875.

During the month of July, 1876, under instructions from Headquarters of the Army of July 14 and 25, 1876, and Special Orders Nos. 127, 132, and 140, current series, from these headquarters, the following troops were transferred to the Military Division of the Missouri:

Batteries A, C, E, and F, First Artillery; Batteries C, G, H, and I, Second Artillery; Batteries D, E, G, and L, Third Artillery; Companies E, F, G, H, I, and K, Twenty-second Infantry.

By General Orders No. 91, Headquarters of the Army, August 23, 1876, and Special Orders No. 170, of August 29, 1876, from these headquarters, the headquarters and Companies A, D, E, F, G, and K, Sixteenth Infantry, were transferred from the Department of the South to the Department of the Gulf. Companies B, D, E, H, and I, Second Infantry, were, under the same orders from the Headquarters of the Army, transferred from the Department of the Gulf to the Department of the South.

There have also been many movements of troops within the division, particularly in the Department of the South. The report of the department commander, Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas H. Ruger, colonel Eighteenth Infantry, which is herewith inclosed, exhibits in detail the character and extent of these movements, and they are believed to have been made with discretion by that officer, and to meet in a proper manner the peculiar requirements of the service in his department.

As shown by Special Orders No. 206, of October 18, 1876, from these

headquarters, (copy herewith,) five companies of the Third Artillery and six companies of the First Artillery were on that date ordered, under instructions from the General-in-Chief, to Columbia, S. C., in the Department of the South. Maj. John M. Brannan and Maj. Clermont L. Best, of the First Artillery, and Maj. Horatio G. Gibson, of the Third Artillery, have also gone to Columbia, S. C. They are still absent on temporary duty in that department.

In my last annual report I alluded to the establishment of the National Park at Mackinac. Since making that report the preliminary steps in this matter have been taken, rules prepared, a system of leases inaugurated, and a general plan adopted for carrying out the provisions of the act of Congress establishing the park.

I inclose a return showing the distribution of troops in the division; also the reports of the chiefs of the staff departments at these headquarters. These reports exhibit in detail the operations of the several departments for the periods which they cover, and evince a praiseworthy attention to the important and responsible duties which have devolved upon the officers concerned.

Inspection duty has been thoroughly carried out during the year, the two inspectors-general on my staff (Colonel Davis and Lieutenant-Colonel Jones) being constantly occupied in the important duties of their office. Their reports and my own personal inspections indicate a satisfactory condition of affairs in this division.

The report of the judge-advocate of the division exhibits a decrease in the number of desertions this year as compared with the year preceding.

The limited appropriations for the current fiscal year have necessitated a strict economy in the public expenditures. Every effort has been and will be made by me to keep the expenditures in this division within the allotment of the appropriations which have been made to it. The troops have been paid punctually, and supplies forwarded with all practicable regularity.

The various special reports made from time to time convey the necessary current information, and I therefore confine myself in this report to a brief *résumé* of operations in the division during the period embraced in it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
United States Army, Washington, D. C.

3989, 4112, 4140, 4149, 4156, 4178, 4179, 4304, Military Division of the Atlantic, 1876, inclosures.

A true copy :

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. THOS. H. RUGER, COMMANDING DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Atlanta, Ga., September 30, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the troops within this department for the past year:

October 26, 1875.—Company E, Eighteenth Infantry, was directed to return from Toccoa City, Ga., to its proper station, McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga.

October 30.—The headquarters and band, Second Infantry, were ordered to be transferred from Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., to McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga.

November 13.—By direction of the President, a company of the garrison of Mobile Barracks—temporarily encamped at Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama, (Company H, Second Infantry)—was ordered to proceed to and take station at Livingston, Ala.

December 1.—Pursuant to General Orders No. 6, series of 1875, Headquarters of the Army, the headquarters and five batteries of the First Artillery, stationed at Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., and Saint Augustine, Fla., were relieved from duty in this department by the headquarters and five batteries of the Fifth Artillery.

December 2.—By direction of the Secretary of War, Company A, Second Infantry, was ordered from McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., to Livingston, Ala., to relieve Company H, Second Infantry, which, upon being relieved, was directed to take station at McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga.

April 17, 1876.—Pursuant to General Orders No. 32, current series, Headquarters of the Army, Newport Barracks, Ky., was placed under the orders of the commanding general Department of the South, the recruiting depot at that point having been discontinued.

May 27.—The headquarters and band, Sixteenth Infantry, from Nashville, Tenn., and Companies E and K—the former from Lancaster, the latter from Frankfort, Ky.—were ordered to take station at Newport Barracks, Ky., and at the same date Company D was ordered from Humboldt to Nashville, Tenn., and the discontinuance of the post of Frankfort and Lancaster, Ky., and Humboldt, Tenn., was directed.

June 3.—Company E, Sixteenth Infantry, was ordered to take post at Lebanon, Ky., instead of at Newport Barracks, as previously ordered, and to relieve Company A, Sixteenth Infantry. On being thus relieved, Company A was ordered to Newport Barracks, Ky.

June 30.—Major-General McDowell relinquished command of the Department of the South.

July 1.—Pursuant to General Orders No. 50, current series, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Col. G. Pennypacker, Sixteenth Infantry, assumed command of the department, and by the same order the State of Alabama and the parts of Kentucky and Tennessee lying west of the Tennessee River were transferred from this department to the Department of the Gulf, and the posts on the Gulf coast within the State of Florida were transferred to this department and the department annexed to the Division of the Atlantic.

July 22.—The commanding officer, Columbia, S. C., was ordered to send two companies of the Eighteenth Infantry to encamp at Aiken, S. C.

July 23.—The commanding officer, Columbia, was instructed to direct

the commanding officer at Aiken to detail a detachment of an officer and twelve men for duty at Hamburg, S. C.

July 24.—Company D, Eighteenth Infantry, was transferred from Columbia to Yorkville, S. C., and Company C from Yorkville to Columbia; Company G, Sixteenth Infantry, was transferred from Nashville to Chattanooga, Tenn., and Company E, Second Infantry, from Chattanooga, Tenn., to McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga.

July 26.—Pursuant to instructions from the division commander, the commanding officer, Fort Macon, N. C., was ordered to direct Battery I, Second Artillery, and the commanding officer, Charleston, S. C., to direct Battery G, to proceed immediately to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for duty in the Department of the Missouri.

July 26.—By authority from these headquarters, the garrison of Charleston, S. C., (headquarters and Light Battery F, Fifth Artillery,) went into camp at Summerville, S. C., twenty-two miles from Charleston, on the South Carolina Railroad.

August 21.—In compliance with instructions from the division commander, Companies A and E, Eighteenth Infantry, were ordered from McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., to Edgefield, S. C.; Company K, Eighteenth Infantry, from Greenville to Laurensville, S. C.; Battery E, Fifth Artillery, from Summerville, and Company H, Eighteenth Infantry, from Columbia to Blackville, Barnwell County, S. C.

August 29.—By authority from these headquarters, the garrison of Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, Ga., (Battery D, Fifth Artillery,) went into camp at Oliver, Scriven County, Ga., forty-five miles from Savannah, on the Georgia Central Railroad, on account of the prevalence of yellow fever at Savannah.

September 1.—In compliance with General Orders No. 91, current series, Headquarters of the Army, and Special Orders No. 170, current series, from division headquarters, the following movements of troops from this department to the Department of the Gulf were ordered:

Company D, Sixteenth Infantry, from Nashville, Tenn., to Livingston, Ala.

Company E, Sixteenth Infantry, from Lebanon, Ky., to Mobile, Ala.

Company F, Sixteenth Infantry, from Nashville, Tenn., to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.

Company G, Sixteenth Infantry, from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Mount Vernon barracks, Ala.

Company K, Sixteenth Infantry, from Newport Barracks, Ky., to Huntsville, Ala.

September 2.—Headquarters and Company A, Sixteenth Infantry, were ordered from Newport Barracks, Ky., to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.

September 8.—In obedience to General Orders No. 50, current series, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Col. G. Penny-packer, Sixteenth Infantry, relinquished command of the department to the undersigned.

September 8.—Company C, Second Infantry, arrived at Atlanta, Ga., from the Department of the Gulf.

September 9.—Companies F and G, Second Infantry, arrived at Atlanta, Ga., from the Department of the Gulf.

September 12.—Company K, Second Infantry, arrived at Atlanta, Ga., from the Department of the Gulf.

September 12.—Company F, Second Infantry, was ordered from Atlanta, Ga., to take post at Chattanooga, Tenn., and the commanding officer, McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., was directed to send a com-

pany of the Second Infantry to Newport Barracks, Ky., to relieve Company A, Sixteenth Infantry.

September 12.—The commanding officer, Raleigh, N. C., was ordered to send a detachment of a commissioned officer and twelve men to relieve Battery L, Second Artillery, at Fort Macon, and that battery was ordered to Lancaster, S. C.

September 13.—Company A, Second Infantry, arrived at Atlanta, Ga., from the Department of the Gulf.

September 19.—The post of Lebanon, Kentucky, was ordered to be discontinued.

September 19.—Battery M, Second Artillery, was ordered from Fort Johnston, North Carolina, to take station at Marion, Marion County, S. C., and the commanding officer McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., was ordered to send two companies to Aiken, S. C.

September 25.—Pursuant to General Orders No. 91, current series, Headquarters of the Army, the headquarters of the department were removed from Louisville, Ky., to Atlanta, Ga.

September 27.—Company F, Eighteenth Infantry, was ordered from Aiken to camp at Abbeville, S. C.

September 29.—Battery D, Second Artillery, was ordered from Raleigh, N. C., to encamp at Winnsborough, S. C.

At date of transfer, July 1, of the posts of Key West and Fort Barrancas, Florida, to this department, the garrisons were, by authority of the commanding general, Department of the Gulf, in camp—the former, consisting of Batteries G and H, Fifth Artillery, at Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla.; the latter, consisting of Batteries B, I, L, and M, Fifth Artillery, at Camp Morgan, Florida, about three miles north of Fort Barrancas.

During the past year seventy-one detachments from the several posts in the department have been furnished on demand in aid of the civil officers of the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. RUGER,

Colonel Eighteenth Infantry,

Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Division of the Atlantic, New York City.

REPORT OF MAJ. GEN. IRVIN McDOWELL, COMMANDING MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, Cal., October 9, 1876.

SIR: By direction of the General of the Army, I assumed command of the Division of the Pacific and Department of California, by telegraph, July 1, and joined in person August 8. Soon after, with a view to economy in reduction of staff and clerks, &c., I consolidated the several offices at the division and department headquarters, leaving but one in each branch for the two commands.

The few weeks I have been in command do not enable me to speak of my own knowledge of the military operations of the division within the past year.

I inclose the reports of the department commanders of the Departments of the Columbia and Arizona, also the annual reports of the staff-

officers at headquarters of the Division of the Pacific and Department of California.

The general commanding Department of the Columbia recommends the withdrawal of the troops stationed in Alaska, and states his reasons therefor. I concur in his recommendation, and beg to suggest that the duty of guarding our fisheries in that Territory be assigned to the Navy or the revenue-service, believing that a small vessel of war, sent there at the suitable time, will answer far better than two military stations at Sitka and Wrangel.

I ask especial attention to the condition of affairs among a portion of the Nez-Percé Indians, and trust some suitable measures may be taken at an early day, by the proper Department, to adjust them.

The following movements of troops were made in the Department of California since the last annual report :

October 6, 1875.—Company C, Twelfth Infantry, left Angel Island, in the Department of California, *en route* to Fort Yuma, Cal., in the Department of Arizona, in pursuance of Special Orders No. 119, Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, of September 30, 1875, arriving there and taking station October 24, 1875.

October 14.—Lieut. W. W. Wotherspoon, Twelfth Infantry, with a detachment of enlisted men of Company D, Twelfth Infantry, left Camp Independence, California, in pursuance of instructions from the post commander, and proceeded on a scout, continuing in an easterly direction through the Inyo Mountains, for the purpose of determining the practicability of constructing a wagon-road from Camp Independence to Salinas Valley, through Wacoba Cañon. After carefully examining the proposed routes, and considering the project impracticable, Lieutenant Wotherspoon returned with his detachment to Camp Independence, arriving there October 21, 1875.

October 16.—Company G, First Cavalry, left Camp Bidwell, California, and proceeded to the presidio of San Francisco, Cal., pursuant to Special Orders No. 114, October 4, and 119, of October 15, 1875, Headquarters Department of California, arriving thereat and taking station October 25, 1875.

October 19.—Company B, Twelfth Infantry, left Fort Yuma, California, in the Department of Arizona, and proceeded to Angel Island, California, in the Department of California, pursuant to Special Orders No. 119, Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, of September 30, 1875, and Special Orders No. 79, Headquarters Department of Arizona, October 16, 1875, arriving thereat and taking station November 7, 1875.

October 20.—Company D, First Cavalry, left Benicia Barracks, California, pursuant to Special Orders No. 119, of October 15, 1875, from Headquarters Department of California, and proceeded to and took station at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on the same day, October 20.

October 21.—Capt. M. H. Stacey, Twelfth Infantry, with thirteen enlisted men of Company H, Twelfth Infantry, and five of Company I, First Cavalry, left Camp Halleck, Nevada, pursuant to instructions from the post-commander, scouted through Secret Pass and Ruby Valley to Humboldt, returning to post October 26, 1875.

December 18.—Second Lieut. C. C. Norton, First Cavalry, with a detachment of thirteen enlisted men of Company C, First Cavalry, left Camp McDermit, Nevada, and proceeded, under instructions of the post-commander, on a scout to Oregon Cañon and White-horse Rancho, and finding the Indians in that vicinity quiet, he returned with his command to his station, arriving December 21, 1875.

December 24.—Company G, First Cavalry, commanded by Capt. R. F.

Bernard, First Cavalry, left the Presidio of San Francisco and proceeded to take station at San Diego, Cal., pursuant to Special Orders No. 163, Military Division of the Pacific, dated December 22, 1875, arriving January 2, 1876.

March 23, 1876.—Second Lieut. C. C. Norton, First Cavalry, with a detachment of fifteen enlisted men of Company C, First Cavalry, left Camp McDermit, Nevada, and proceeded, under instructions of the post-commander, to Stein's Mountains, Oregon, and having heard of no complaints made by settlers in that vicinity against the Indians, he returned with his command to his station, arriving March 28, 1876.

April 3.—Company C, Fourth Artillery, left Alcatraz Island, California, and proceeded to and took station at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., pursuant to Special Orders No. 30, Department of California, of 1876, arriving same day.

April 5.—Company F, Twelfth Infantry, left Angel Island, California, and proceeded to and took station at Alcatraz Island, California, pursuant to Special Orders No. 30, Headquarters Department of California, of 1876, arriving same day.

April 18.—First Sergeant P. Crowley, Company C, First Cavalry, left Camp McDermit, Nevada, and proceeded on a scout to Stein's Mountains, Oregon, under instructions of the post-commander. Having heard of no complaints made by settlers against the Indians of that section, he returned with his command to his station, arriving April 23d, after having marched a distance of 158 miles.

April 25.—Lieut. Frederick K. Ward, First Cavalry, with a detachment of enlisted men of Company G, First Cavalry, and one citizen-guide, left San Diego, Cal., under instructions of the post-commander, and proceeded to Campo, Cal., to inquire into the threatened difficulties at that place by an armed band of Mexicans, and, after making various inquiries among the Indians, failed to obtain any information in relation to the killing of the Indian at Seven Wells by Mexicans. Seeing no immediate danger, Lieutenant Ward returned to San Diego, arriving April 29.

April 29.—A detachment of enlisted men, under command of Sergeant Charles B. Terry, of Company D, Twelfth Infantry, left Camp Independence, California, and proceeded, under instructions of the post-commander, on a scout to Olancho and Haway, and returned to Camp Independence May 6.

May 21.—Lieut. W. W. Wotherspoon, Twelfth Infantry, left Camp Independence, Cal., with a detachment of enlisted men of Company D, Twelfth Infantry, and proceeded, under instructions of the post-commander, on a scout through the country adjoining the post. Seeing no Indians, Lieutenant Wotherspoon returned with his command to his station, arriving June 3.

May 30.—Second Lieut. F. A. Smith, Twelfth Infantry, with a detachment of nine men of Company A, First Cavalry, left Camp Bidwell, Cal., *en route* to Painter's Flat, Nev., in pursuance of instructions from the post-commander to investigate certain troubles between the Indians and certain settlers at that place. On June 2, Lieutenant Smith arrived at Painter's Flat, and immediately proceeded to the Indian encampment to investigate the troubles, which he found to be as follows: Some nine months previous to this difficulty, the Indians at that place lost a horse, which, a few days before, had been seen by them in the corral of a man named Shinn. The Indians to whom the horse belonged claimed it, and it seems that Shinn made a bargain with them to the effect that if they could catch the horse, either in a race or while running at large on his ranch, they could have it. One of the Indians

caught the horse, and was going to ride it away, when young Shinn told the Indian to get off the horse; but the Indian failed to do so, but proceeded to ride off, when young Shinn fired and shot him dead. At the same time an Indian named Tom, who accompanied the other, attempted also to take away the horse, and was also shot and badly wounded in the shoulder. Lieutenant Smith then went to Shinn's ranch, but was unable to find him, so he again returned to Painter's Flat. Upon Lieutenant Smith assuring the Indians that they would be fully protected in their rights, and that Shinn, if guilty, would be brought to trial and punished, they promised him that no trouble would be caused by them, and that they would send word to the surrounding Indians that the affair had been peaceably settled. Lieutenant Smith with his detachment returned to Camp Bidwell June 5. June 15, the commanding officer at Camp Bidwell received a communication from the district attorney for Lassen County, California, informing him he had inquired diligently into the shooting of the Indians at Painter's Flat by Shinn, and that the case would be investigated before the grand jury in August.

June 3.—Companies A and M, Fourth Artillery, from Presidio of San Francisco, and Company G, same regiment, from Point San José, Cal., left San Francisco, Cal., pursuant to Special Orders No. 24, Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, of 1876, and proceeded to Sitka, Alaska, in the Department of the Columbia, under command of Capt. John Mendenhall, Fourth Artillery, arriving there and taking station June 14, 1876.

June 17.—Companies F and L, Fourth Artillery, left Sitka, Alaska, in the Department of the Columbia, *en route* to San Francisco, Cal., under command of Capt. J. B. Campbell, Fourth Artillery, pursuant to Special Orders No. 24, Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, of 1876, arriving July 3, and took station same day, Company F at Point San José, and L at the Presidio of San Francisco.

June 24.—Lieut. Max. Wesendorff, First Cavalry, with a detachment of enlisted men of Company C, First Cavalry, left Camp McDermitt, Nev., pursuant to instructions from the post-commander, proceeded on a scout through Oregon Cañon toward old Fort C. F. Smith, and returned to camp June 27.

June 29.—Capt. R. F. Bernard, First Cavalry, with his company, G, left San Diego, Cal., and proceeded to Campo, Cal., upon the information received that the Indians and Mexicans had driven off a herd of 500 head of cattle belonging to a citizen named Larkins, and were holding them south of the line. Upon hearing of the approach of the troops, these Indians and Mexicans dispersed.

Captain Bernard investigated the cause of the trouble, and found it to be as follows: A band of Indians, known as the Jacumba band of Deganves, living just south of line, and claiming the protection of the Mexican government, had for some months previous been killing and living on Mr. Larkins's cattle. Mr. Larkins asked the alcalde to do something to put a stop to this, and was by him advised to get a party together and clean these Indians out. Thinking this would be the quickest and most effective method of stopping the depredations, Mr. Larkins and fourteen armed men proceeded to the Indian camp, intending to get six of the ringleaders and shoot them. On their arrival at the camp a struggle ensued, and the ringleaders escaped, but one Indian was killed. The Indian chief, Pedro Blanco, asked protection from the alcalde, who immediately assembled a party of Mexicans and drove all of Larkins's cattle south of the line. As before stated, these Indians and Mexicans, on hearing of the arrival of troops at Campo, dispersed and abandoned the cattle.

July 8.—Company D, Fourth Artillery, commanded by Capt. George B. Rodney, Fourth Artillery, left Alcatraz Island and proceeded to Fort Canby, in the Department of the Columbia, pursuant to Special Orders No. 44, current series, Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, arriving there and taking station July 12.

July 14.—Company H, Fourth Artillery, commanded by Capt. Frank G. Smith, Fourth Artillery, left Fort Canby, in the Department of the Columbia, and proceeded to and took station at Alcatraz Island, Cal., July 17, in pursuance of Special Orders No. 44, current series, Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific.

July 21.—Lieut. C. C. Norton, First Cavalry, with a detachment of enlisted men of Company C, First Cavalry, pursuant to instructions of the post-commander, proceeded on a scout to Owyhee River. Seeing no Indians, Lieutenant Norton returned with his command to his post July 28.

August 6.—Capt. R. F. Bernard, First Cavalry, with a detachment of Company G, First Cavalry, left San Diego, Cal., on a scout along the Mexican border. On arriving at Campo he was informed that the Indians south of the line had murdered a half-breed Indian from California, named Pablo Blanco, and that the Mexican authorities had arrested several of the Indians for the murder. A large number of Indians, men, women, and children, had congregated at Campo, dreading an attack from the Mexicans; but they were persuaded to return across the line and settle their difficulties with the Mexican authorities.

August 12.—Company C, Fourth Artillery, from the Presidio of San Francisco, Company F, from Point San José, and Companies H and K, from Alcatraz Island, left San Francisco, under command of Capt. J. B. Campbell, Fourth Artillery, and proceeded to Cheyenne, Wyo. Ter., in the Department of the Platte, pursuant to telegraphic instructions from the General of the Army and Special Orders No. 111, current series, Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific; since ordered to Camp Robinson, Nebr.

August 12.—Company I, Twelfth Infantry, commanded by Capt. C. F. Thompson, Twelfth Infantry, left Angel Island and proceeded to and took station at Alcatraz Island same day, pursuant to Special Orders No. 78, current series, Headquarters Department of California.

August 18.—Company G, First Cavalry, left San Diego and proceeded, under telegraphic instructions from Headquarters Department of California, of the 11th and 16th of August, to Soledad Pass, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, there to await orders in anticipation of a battalion of the First Cavalry being sent to the Department of the Platte. This company has since returned to its station, San Diego, Cal.

August 12.—Lieut. Harry L. Haskell, Twelfth Infantry, with a detachment of twenty men of Company B, Twelfth Infantry, left Angel Island, California, *en route* to Camp McDermitt, Nev., in pursuance of Special Orders No. 78, current series, Headquarters Department of California, to garrison the post in the event of the withdrawal of Company C, First Cavalry, for duty in the Department of the Platte. The detachment arrived at Camp McDermitt August 16, 1876. This detachment has since been ordered back to its proper station, Angel Island, Cal.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,

Major-General, Com'd'g Div'n and Dep't.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. O. O. HOWARD, COMMANDING DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,

Portland, Oreg., September 1, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with instructions from division headquarters, to submit the following report of operations within this department during the past year.

The geographical limits of the department remain the same as at the date—September 1, 1875—of my last report, at which time the arrangement of the troops was as follows, viz:

Alaska.—Sitka, Companies F and L and detachment Company M, Fourth Artillery; Fort Wrangel, Company B, Twenty-first Infantry.

Idaho.—Fort Boise, Company K, Twenty-first Infantry; Fort Lapwai, Companies E, First Cavalry, and G, Twenty-first Infantry.

Washington.—Fort Canby, Cape Hancock, Company H, Fourth Artillery; Fort Colville, Company M, First Cavalry; Fort Townsend, Company C, Twenty-first Infantry; Fort Vancouver, headquarters and Companies D, H, and I, Twenty-first Infantry; Vancouver arsenal, detachment of Ordnance; Fort Walla Walla, Companies F, H, and L, First Cavalry, and E, Twenty-first Infantry.

Oregon.—Camp Harney, Companies K, First Cavalry, and A, Twenty-first Infantry; Fort Klamath, Companies B, First Cavalry, and F, Twenty-first Infantry; Fort Stevens, Company E, Fourth Artillery.

As foreshadowed in my last report, Company E, Twenty-first Infantry, then under orders, moved from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Vancouver, but Company G, First Cavalry, then supposed to be en route from the Department of California, was diverted elsewhere and did not report in this department.

By Department orders, Companies E, (Sanford,) at Fort Lapwai, and F, (Perry,) at Fort Walla Walla, of the First Cavalry, were interchanged last autumn.

By orders from Division Headquarters, the garrisons at Sitka and Fort Canby have been changed, Capt. John Mendenhall and Companies A and G having relieved Capt. James B. Campbell and Companies F and L at Sitka, and Captain George B. Rodney and Company D having relieved Capt. Frank G. Smith and Company H at Fort Canby—all of the Fourth Artillery; the companies relieved proceeding to the Department of California.

The following is the present distribution of troops:

Alaska.—Sitka, Companies A, G, and M, Fourth Artillery; Fort Wrangel, Company B, Twenty-first Infantry.

Idaho.—Fort Boise, Company K, Twenty-first Infantry; Fort Lapwai, Companies F, First Cavalry, and G, Twenty-first Infantry.

Washington.—Fort Canby, Cape Hancock, Company D, Fourth Artillery; Fort Colville, Company M, First Cavalry; Fort Townsend, Company C, Twenty-first Infantry; Fort Vancouver, headquarters and Companies D, E, H, and I, Twenty-first Infantry; Vancouver Arsenal, Detachment of Ordnance; Fort Walla Walla, Companies E, H, and L, First Cavalry.

Oregon.—Camp Harney, Companies K, First Cavalry, and A, Twenty-first Infantry; Fort Klamath, Companies B, First Cavalry, and F, Twenty-first Infantry; Fort Stevens, Company E, Fourth Artillery.

Companies A and K, Twenty-first Infantry, (Harney and Boise,) are under orders to interchange stations, and a change in the garrison at

Fort Wrangel is contemplated. One of the artillery companies at Sitka will relieve Company B, Twenty-first Infantry, which latter Company will proceed to Fort Stevens, Oregon, and form part of the garrison at that post.

Accompanying this report are rosters of the command for the months of August, 1875 and 1876, marked "A" and "B," and tables exhibiting in detail the changes within the department, marked "C," "D," and "d."

The changes in the *personnel* (enlisted) during the period have been as follows:

Gain.		Loss.	
By transfer.....	390	By transfer.....	296
By recruits.....	230	By discharge.....	300
From desertion.....	26	By death.....	7
		By desertion.....	55

Two hundred and forty discharges were by expiration of enlistments, 25 for disability, and 35 by sentence of courts-martial and miscellaneous causes. Eighty-five of the recruits were enlisted or re-enlisted within the department.

The strength, present and absent, of the troops in this command, from the latest data obtainable, is: commissioned officers, 97; enlisted men, 1,012. Present: officers, 74; enlisted men, 997.

There have been no field-movements, proper, of troops. Companies H and L, First Cavalry, left Fort Walla Walla January 1, 1876, for a scout to the Wallowa Valley, and returned to that post January 11, 1876; this movement was made on account of apprehended difficulties between the Indians and whites, in that direction.

ALASKA.

Of late there have been very few complaints of any kind from Alaska, yet, in the anomalous condition of that Territory, troubles with the whites or the Indians, between whites and Indians, or among the Indians themselves, may arise at any time; and as Congress adjourned without taking action looking to any species of civil government, the only course now practicable seems to me to be this, viz: the appointment of one or two United States commissioners to reside in the Territory, and as many United States deputy marshals, before whom all cases of violation of law may be brought. There is need that the Department of Justice should designate the proper court to make the appointments, and give such essential instructions as will render their services effective. Should this be done, and a gunboat (which I again recommend) be kept in Alaska waters to co-operate with these civil functionaries, the garrisons at Sitka and Wrangel can be dispensed with.

As to the vexed subject whether Alaska Territory is "Indian country" within the meaning of United States laws, I may say that my own view is coincident with that expressed in the careful and able report of the Adjutant-General of this department, dated December 16, 1875. I have acted in accordance with its conclusions, and the authorities therein cited, in all the cases that have arisen for my action in Alaska.

When Alaska shall have some established and recognized civil government, even if it is not very complete in officials, it will be a great relief to the officers of the Army in charge at Sitka and Wrangel, for they are denied the jurisdiction for an ordinary police, on the one hand, and held responsible for order and enforcement of law on the other.

Capt. John Mendenhall, at Sitka, and Capt. Stephen P. Jocelyn, at Wrangel, are succeeding admirably just now in keeping order, and car-

rying out, as far as possible, the stringent liquor-law against the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits in an Indian country, without any grumbling and grievous complaints being elicited.

ARMY POSTS.

I have visited, since my annual report of last year, Camp Harney, Forts Walla Walla, Lapwai, Vancouver, Canby, Stevens, and Townsend, and found them generally in excellent condition. Great improvements have been made at several of the posts within the year by the troops, with very little help from outside.

CAMP HARNEY.

I made a special report with reference to Camp Harney. Maj. John Green, the efficient and careful commander, is still in charge, and has carried into effect the improvements that he suggested for the temporary comfort of the command. As Camp Harney is somewhat remote from civilization, with a view to equalize the burden of frontier service I interchanged Capt. Patrick Collins's company, at Harney, with Capt. George M. Downey's, at Boise City. The movement is in progress; as the companies move with Government transportation, the change will not cause any extra cost.

FORT WALLA WALLA.

I will attach to my report a list of improvements that have been effected under Maj. Elmer Otis's faithful supervision since he has been at Fort Walla Walla. I have made this distinctively a cavalry post. Three of the barrack buildings and all the officers' quarters are now in prime condition. The water has been brought in pipes, trees have been planted, and it is believed that all the objectionable features alleged against Fort Walla Walla as a healthful and desirable station have been removed. Where so much manual labor has been done by the soldiers as at Fort Walla Walla, the drill is hardly kept to the best standard, but now the attention of the officers will be given to it anew.

FORT CANBY.

Fort Canby, under Capt. Frank G. Smith, (and his successor in command, Capt. George B. Rodney, lately arrived,) has completely changed its face during the year. The new buildings, viz, the store-house, the officers' quarters, and the post-trader's building, and the thorough renovation and repair of the old buildings, coupled with the universal neatness of the grounds, strike the attention of the inspector as soon as he lands at Cape Hancock. The system of reduction of length of imprisonment, on good behavior, for the convicts, continues to work admirably. It promotes industry as well as good deportment, is useful to the post, and wonderfully beneficial to the men themselves. Many have been so thoroughly changed in their habits of life as to make active and worthy citizens after their discharge. The same system prevails here as at Alcatraz Island.

FORT STEVENS.

During the summer I have spent considerable time at Fort Stevens. No neater post or soldiers can be found than here, under Capt. Marcus

P. Miller's command. The ocean keeps making headway against the fort. I was fortunate enough to meet the engineer board, with Maj. John M. Wilson, the engineer officer in charge of the different forts on this northwest coast, at Fort Stevens. They directed some immediate repairs of the fort itself, which are badly needed, and promised to do what is possible to stop the destructive approach of the sea. In co-operation, I have sent Capt. Stephen P. Jocelyn's company of infantry to re-enforce the garrison, and aid in making any temporary dikes or obstructions the engineer board may direct and supervise. It would be a shame to abandon this fort without prospect of another in these days of extraordinary economy. The batteries at Cape Hancock would be quite ineffective to prevent foreign vessels from entering and ascending the rivers as far as Portland. With Stevens in good condition and well garrisoned, and by the aid of temporary water-batteries that could be quickly located near its front and on Sand Island, the defense would be complete and reliable.

FORT VANCOUVER.

Col. Alfred Sully, commanding the Twenty-First Infantry, has continued in charge of Fort Vancouver. The post is in good order, and, as always where Colonel Sully has the command, the discipline and drill of the troops are never intermitted. The high water of the Columbia disturbed the depot on the low ground for two or three weeks, and did considerable damage, but everything has now been restored by proper repair.

FORT LAPWAI.

In order if possible to effect a better state of affairs between the Indian agency and the garrison at Lapwai, I sent Capt. David Perry with his company to the command, and, as was suggested in a letter to me from division headquarters, I visited the post myself in the spring. I found matters in good condition every way. The Indians seemed quiet and satisfied; the commanding officer and the Indian agency people on good terms, and the garrison in order. There ought to be better stables for the horses at Lapwai, and at least one set of officers' quarters built very soon. Lapwai is very pleasantly located and an acceptable post to the officers.

NEZ-PERCÉ INDIANS.

Since my visit, there has been some little trouble between a branch of the Nez-Percés—Joseph's band, situated in the Wallowa Valley—and some white men of the neighborhood. An Indian was killed by a white man in a dispute concerning some stock. Capt. David Perry was directed to see the chief, Joseph, and do what was necessary to preserve the peace. Maj. H. Clay Wood, my adjutant-general, afterward visited Lapwai and made a report dated August 1, 1876. I attach a copy for the information of the War Department. It gives the view this non-treaty band take of their difficulties and suggests a good solution. Probably I cannot do better in this annual report than attach also Major Wood's report on "The status of Young Joseph and his band of Nez-Percé Indians." The subject-matter of this tribe and its troubles with citizens and Government, with the suggested remedies, are here fully set forth. I call special attention to my indorsement thereon:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
Portland, Oreg., June 12, 1876.

Respectfully forwarded, through headquarters Division of the Pacific, for the information and action of the War Department, and with request that a copy of the report

be furnished the Department of the Interior, and action looking to a solution of the troubles with the non-treaty Nez-Percé Indians be had. I *urge* action, as this is just the time for it, and it will save money and further complications and promote the welfare of both whites and Indians.

The status of the question at issue is briefly as follows:

1. The Government has opened the Wallowa Valley to settlement.
2. Young Joseph still claims that this valley belongs to him and his band.
3. It appears that Young Joseph has no exclusive claim as against any Nez-Percé Indian, but has his Indian right in common with that part of the nation not a party to the treaty of 1863, and that the extinguishment of the Indian title is imperfect and incomplete.

Rev. Dr. A. L. Lindsley's letter recommends as follows:

"In remembrance of that bitter experience, I use a citizen's privilege to suggest a plan which will bring a pacific settlement and ultimate satisfaction to all parties, or justify harsher measures.

"Let a commission of well-qualified men be appointed by the Government to negotiate with the Indians (not the chiefs alone) for the relinquishment of all their land-claims by fair purchase; persuade them to enter within the reservation in a reasonable time, with permission to hunt, as heretofore, beyond the lines; provide for their children additional schools, the existing provision being inadequate for the present demands; protect them in the enjoyment of rights equal to those of other Nez-Percés now on the reservation."

This recommendation does not conflict with the conclusions of Major Wood's report.—(See pages 41 to 45 inclusive.)

I concur in the recommendation, and hope the conclusions of the report will be carefully considered by the Department of the Interior and the law-officers concerned.

Major Wood, using all the means of knowledge within his reach, has spent considerable time and taken great pains to put into a succinct and comprehensive form everything of importance bearing upon the relations of the Government and these Indians, and he has succeeded in making the subject clear and the difficulties easy of solution. Our Government will be derelict and responsible for consequences, if a permanent and just settlement with these Indians is not speedily effected.

I recommend that the commission suggested consist of five members: Judge M. P. Deady, United States district court; Hon. T. B. Odeneal, R. R. Thompson, esq., Gen. Joel Palmer, Hon. J. W. Nesmith. Any of them would be just and fit men for the work, and they are familiar with Indian subjects. The department commander and the Nez-Percés Indian agent should, in my judgment, constitute two members of the commission.

I send also herewith Dr. Lindsley's letter, and another from General E. B. Babbitt, U. S. A., (retired.) Six extra copies of the report are by this mail forwarded to the Adjutant-General, and two copies to division headquarters.

and renew my recommendation of a commission to hear and settle the whole matter before war is even thought of. The Nez-Percés have never been, up to the present time, hostile to our people.

FORT TOWNSEND.

I visited Fort Townsend during last month. The buildings have been repaired and the grounds cleared of the brushwood that covered part of them at my last visit. An extensive garden for the soldiers has been planted in an open space some two miles back from the sound. I visited every part and inspected the command, and think Capt. George H. Burton, who is in charge, has reason to be gratified at the thorough order and remarkable beauty of his post.

FORT COLVILLE.

I sent a company (M, First Cavalry, Capt. Moses Harris, commanding) to Colville, to relieve Company E, Twenty-first Infantry, under Capt. Evan Miles, who was commanding this post during my visit last year. Lieut. William H. Boyle, my aid-de-camp, made an inspection of the post during June, and reported everything in good condition. There has been quite a number of desertions from Captain Harris's company. Several deserters have been apprehended and brought to trial,

but as neither the close watching nor the severe penalties inflicted by courts-martial seem sufficient to quell the deserting mania, Captain Harris has asked that his company be sent to some other post, with the hope of making matters better.

INDIAN RESERVATION.

The reservation difficulty reported last year has not been settled yet by the Indian Bureau. The Indians and agent are all still far from the reservation that was set apart. The whites and Indians seem just now to be peaceably disposed toward each other. The Spokanes and some other Indians were reported as intending to send some detachments east toward the Sioux country. I advised against the movement, but thought it best to use no force for detention, as these Indians will never join the hostiles, and only go now and then for purposes of trade. I have not learned that any have actually gone.

FORT KLAMATH—POST AND INDIANS.

Lieut. Melville C. Wilkinson, aid-de-camp, inspected the post of Klamath in May, and reported favorably upon all points. Considerable excitement has arisen among the Indians in that vicinity, first on account of finding the dead body of an Indian in a creek, with his horse tied near at hand. The Indians declared that a half-breed had killed him. The evidence was taken in the case, and the subject referred to me for a decision as to whether or not the man accused was guilty and should be detained. The Indians asserted that they would be satisfied with my judgment. After a careful perusal of all the proceedings furnished from the investigations at Klamath, I decided that it was proper to set the accused at liberty.

Another grievous case has since arisen on the Government reservation at Klamath. A citizen named Terrence Quinn, on July 23, reported to the post-commander, desiring to surrender himself, stating that he had shot an Indian known as Sam May. A large party of Indians pursued the murderer and trailed him into Fort Klamath, but finding he was there, confined in irons, they seemed satisfied and returned to their homes. In this case the man was detained, and the case has already been taken charge of by the United States district attorney for Oregon.

ARREST OF INDIANS.

There have been two cases where Indian agents have asked the detention under guard of Indians under their charge—Indians who have been guilty of some gross misconduct. This and the troubles of Wallowa Valley have caused a ripple of disturbance. The system of correspondence with the agents of the different reservations, through Lieut. William H. Boyle, who was assigned by the War Department to inspect Indian supplies, has served to keep me well informed upon all subjects likely to create any disturbance of the peace anywhere on the Indian reservations.

ARMY RATION.

The army ration, when men have to work hard and where the ration cannot be supplemented by the help of a garden, is not in my judgment sufficient for the men. Doubtless this subject will be considered and brought to notice through the Commissary-General.

Capt. William H. Bell, the chief commissary of the department, is now absent making inspections. His report will be sent in on his return.

The report from the acting chief quartermaster, Maj. George H. Weeks, shows a large diminution of expenditure over the previous year, and it is hoped that the expenditures may be still further reduced during the coming fiscal year. Certainly this will be the case if we succeed as well in promptly settling the Indian difficulties that arise with little or no movements of troops.

Careful arrangement was made of the roster of officers so as to enable all who wished to do so to have a leave of absence long enough to visit the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

The usual method of using the officers of my staff to organize courts-martial at the distant posts, taking advantage of the paymaster's bi-monthly visits, has been pursued this year to a considerable extent, and this work, in addition to their regular duties, has kept these officers very actively engaged.

In my report of last year I stated, "For the excellent discipline and good military order throughout the department the Government is indebted to the diligent, temperate, and faithful officers at the several posts." I reiterate the statement now. One, lately an officer, however, whose name I need not record again, affords an exception. He gave himself up to dissipation, forged a draft, had it cashed at a bank in this city, and then succeeded in making his escape. He has since been dropped from the rolls for desertion.

In the course of my report I have had occasion to mention several staff-officers by name. I can say without flattery that during the year all the officers of the staff have been remarkable for diligence and efficiency in duty, and for deportment that everywhere meets only commendation. I name them for special record and commendation.

PERSONAL STAFF.

First Lieut. Joseph A. Sladen, Fourteenth Infantry, aid-de-camp.
First Lieut. William H. Boyle, Twenty-first Infantry, aid-de-camp.
First Lieut. Melville C. Wilkinson, Third Infantry, aid-de-camp.

DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Maj. H. Clay Wood, adjutant-general.
Maj. R. N. Batchelder, chief quartermaster.
Capt. William H. Bell, chief commissary of subsistence.
Surg. Elisha J. Baily, medical director.
Maj. Joseph H. Eaton, chief paymaster.
Capt. John A. Kress, ordnance department, ordnance officer.

GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS.

Maj. George H. Weeks, quartermaster, (acting chief quartermaster,) depot quartermaster, Vancouver.
Maj. William A. Rucker, paymaster, (relieved May 29, 1876.)
Maj. James P. Canby, paymaster.
Maj. Reginald H. Towler, paymaster.

The health of the troops has been remarkably good. The supplies of clothing and other necessities have been seasonably furnished, and the payments made as promptly as possible under the present system.

The very great distances between the different posts render the duties of the pay department exceedingly arduous.

For further details I refer to the several reports of the chiefs of the staff departments marked I, K, L, and M.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,

Brigadier and Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

List of accompanying documents.

Roster of troops for August, 1876.

Tabular statement of posts in the Department of the Columbia, showing garrisons and commanders August 31, 1876.

Table showing by months the gains and losses of officers and enlisted men in the department from September, 1875, to August, 1876, inclusive.

Movement of troops in the department from September 1, 1875, to August 31, 1876.

Opinion, by Major Wood, that Alaska Territory is Indian country within the meaning of the laws of the United States, December 16, 1875.

Statement of repairs and improvements at Fort Walla Walla, W. T.

Report, by Major Wood, on the "Status of Young Joseph and his band of Nez Percé Indians under the treaties between the United States and the Nez Percé Indians, and the Indian title to land."

Annual report of the chief quartermaster.

Annual report of the medical director.

Annual report of the chief commissary of subsistence.

Annual report of the chief paymaster.

C.—Tabular statement of posts in the Department of the Columbia, showing their respective garrisons and commanders, August 31, 1876.

Posts.	No. of companies.	Garrison.	Commanders.
Fort Boise, Idaho	1	K, 21st Inf	1st Lieut. E. A. Theller, 21st Inf.
Fort Canby, Wash	1	D, 4th Art.	Capt. G. B. Rodney, 4th Art.
Fort Colville, Wash	1	M, 1st Cav	Capt. M. Harris, 1st Cav.
Camp Harney, Oreg	2	K, 1st Cav.; A, 21st Inf	Maj J. Green, 1st Cav.
Fort Klamath, Oreg	2	B, 1st Cav.; F, 21st Inf	Capt. J. Jackson, 1st Cav.
Fort Lapwai, Idaho	2	F, 1st Cav.; G, 21st Inf	Capt. D. Perry, 1st Cav.
Sitka, Alaska	3	A, G, M, 4th Art	Capt. J. Mendenhall, 4th Art.
Fort Stevens, Oreg	1	E, 4th Art.	Capt. M. Miller, 4th Art.
Fort Townsend, Wash	1	C, 21st Inf.	Capt. G. H. Burton, 21st Inf.
Fort Vancouver, Wash	4	F. S. band, and D, E, H, and I 21st Inf.	Col. A. Sully, 21st Inf.
Vancouver arsenal, Wash .....	.....	Detachment of ordnance	Capt. J. A. Kress, Ordnance Dept.
Fort Walla-Walla, Wash	3	E, H, and L, 1st Cav.	Lieut. Col. E. Otis, 7th Cav.
Fort Wrangel, Alaska	1	B, 21st Inf.	Capt. S. P. Jocelyn., 21st Inf.

Months.	GAIN.							LOSS.						
	Commissioned officers, by transfer, &c.	Enlisted men.						Commissioned officers transferred, &c.	Enlisted men.					
		By transfer, &c.	Recruits from depot.	Enlisted.	Re-enlisted.	From desertion.	Aggregate.		Discharged on expiration of term of service.	Discharged for disability.	Discharged from other causes.	Transferred.	Died.	Deserters.
September, 1875 . . .	6	78	5	5	10	2	106	4	22	1	2	41	1	14
October, 1875	1	17	4	4	1	6	33	4	27	1	4	58	1	4
November, 1875 . . .	6	126	11	22	10	1	156	4	65	1	2	68	1	141
December, 1875 . . .	1	6	6	2	11	3	28	1	44	4	4	8	1	62
January, 1876	1	6	6	2	6	1	20	2	20	6	1	1	1	29
February, 1876 . . .	4	1	15	2	2	2	22	2	12	1	1	2	1	20
March, 1876	1	10	17	1	2	2	31	3	9	3	3	9	1	32
April, 1876	2	9	6	7	3	4	31	3	7	1	1	9	1	26
May, 1876	2	8	2	1	1	1	15	1	3	3	4	6	7	24
June, 1876	10	88	11	5	1	7	122	10	11	3	3	63	1	107
July, 1876	9	41	57	3	4	1	115	9	13	2	8	27	4	63
August, 1876	1	5	1	3	2	10	2	6	2	2	2	2	2	12
Total	43	390	145	33	52	26	689	41	240	25	35	296	7	55
							689		240	25	35	296	7	55

Movements of troops in the Department of the Columbia from September 1, 1875, to August 31, 1876.

Troops.	* Left—				Arrived at—			
	Post.	Date.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Post.	Date.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.
Co. D, 21st Infantry.....	Camp Bidwell.....	1875. Aug. 4	2	35	Fort Vancouver.....	1875. Sept. 3	2	35
Co. E, 21st Infantry.....	Fort Walla Walla.....	Sept. 16	2	32	do.....	Sept. 18	2	32
Detachment of recruits for 1st Cavalry, 4th Artillery, and 21st Infantry.....	San Francisco.....	Sept. 25	1	23	do.....	Sept. 29	1	23
Co. E, 1st Cavalry.....	Fort Lapwai.....	Oct. 29	3	56	Fort Walla Walla.....	Nov. 2	3	55
Co. F, 1st Cavalry.....	Fort Walla Walla.....	Nov. 6	3	66	Fort Lapwai.....	Nov. 11	3	66
Detachment of recruits for 1st Cavalry and 21st Infantry.....	San Francisco.....	Nov. 13	...	19	Fort Vancouver.....	Nov. 19	...	19
Do.....	Fort Vancouver.....	Nov. 19	...	7	Fort Walla Walla.....	Nov. 24	...	7
Coa. H and L, 1st Cavalry.....	Fort Walla Walla.....	1876. Jan. 1	4	93	Walla Walla Valley.....	1876. Jan. 4	4	93
Do.....	Walla Walla Valley.....	Jan. 6	4	4	Fort Walla Walla.....	Jan. 11	4	93
Detachment of recruits for 1st Cavalry and 21st Infantry.....	San Francisco.....	Feb. 6	1	22	Fort Vancouver.....	Feb. 14	1	22
Do.....	do.....	Mar. 4	1	16	do.....	Mar. 8	1	16
Do.....	Fort Vancouver.....	Mar. 13	1	11	Fort Walla Walla.....	Mar. 16	1	11
Do.....	Fort Walla Walla.....	Mar. 30	...	5	Fort Lapwai.....	April 2	...	5
Detachment of recruits for 1st Cavalry.....	San Francisco.....	April 22	1	12	Fort Vancouver.....	April 27	1	12
Detachment of recruits for 4th Artillery.....	Fort Vancouver.....	May 8	...	7	Fort Walla Walla.....	May 10	...	7
Detachment of recruits for 1st Cavalry.....	San Francisco.....	June 2	...	5	Fort Stevens.....	June 6	...	5
Coa. A, G, and M, 4th Artillery.....	Fort Vancouver.....	June 12	...	2	Fort Walla Walla.....	June 14	...	2
Coa. F and L, 4th Artillery.....	Stika.....	June 3	12	110	Stika.....	June 14	12	110
Do.....	Stika.....	June 17	7	63	En route to Department of California.....	.....	...	...
Detachment of recruits for 1st Cavalry and 21st Infantry.....	San Francisco.....	June 24	1	46	Fort Vancouver.....	June 28	1	46
Do.....	Fort Vancouver.....	July 7	1	45	Fort Walla Walla.....	July 9	1	45
Detachment of recruits for Co. F, 1st Cavalry.....	Fort Walla Walla.....	July 11	...	6	Fort Lapwai.....	July 13	...	6
Co. D, 4th Artillery.....	Alcatraz Island.....	July 8	4	37	Fort Canby.....	July 10	4	37
Co. H, 4th Artillery.....	Fort Canby.....	July 14	4	27	En route to Alcatraz Island.....	.....	...	...
Detachment Co. M, 1st Cavalry.....	Fort Walla Walla.....	July 14	...	7	Fort Colville.....	July 23	...	7
Detachment of recruits for 21st Infantry.....	San Francisco.....	Aug. 5	9	76	Fort Vancouver.....	Aug. 7	9	76
Detachment of recruits for Coa. A and K, 21st Infantry.....	Fort Vancouver.....	Aug. 11	1	25	Camp Harney.....	Aug. 16	1	25
Detachment of recruits Co. G, 21st Infantry.....	do.....	Aug. 14	1	17	Fort Lapwai.....	Aug. 30	1	17
Detachment of recruits for Co. C, 21st Infantry.....	do.....	Aug. 15	...	4	Fort Townsend.....	Aug. 17	...	4

REPORT OF COL. AUGUST V. KAUTZ, COMMANDING DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Prescott, Ariz., September 15, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the operations in this department for the past year.

I am pleased to be able to state that peace and quiet prevail throughout the Territory, and that the inhabitants no longer think of going armed while pursuing their various avocations, as was the case a few years ago. The Territory is rapidly filling up with settlers, and all interests, mining especially, are growing and improving. The posts have all materially improved, and it will not be many years before this once-reputed dreary and barren country will be as desirable to serve in as any of our frontier.

INDIANS.

The Indians have given comparatively little trouble. An alarm occurred in the southeastern portion of the Territory that caused much apprehension at the time, and a general outbreak on the part of the Chiricahua Indians was anticipated. On the 7th of April last, two men, Rogers and Spence, were killed at Sulphur Springs, and on the same or following day another man, named Lewis, near the San Pedro River, was killed by Indians belonging to the Chiricahua reservation. These acts were probably perpetrated with a view to involve the entire tribe by a few turbulent members. A scouting party commanded by Lieutenant Henely, Sixth Cavalry, accompanied by Agent Jeffords and Tabza, the young Indian chief, pursued the trail of the murderers, and overtook them in the San José Mountains, but was unable to dislodge them. From Lieutenant Henely's report it is believed that the principal portion of the tribe were at this time with the renegades, and they must have returned at once to the reservation again, for Agent Jeffords soon after reported that all the Indians had returned. The killing of these men created much excitement, and the result was the passage of an appropriation by Congress for the removal of these Indians to the San Carlos reservation, and an order was received directing me to assist Agent Chum in making the removal.

It was believed that any attempt to move these Indians would lead to war, and, accordingly, all the cavalry that could be made available were used to make a display of force to induce them to move without resistance. Tabza, the young chief and son of Cochise, was in favor of peace, although reluctant to move, preferred to do so rather than fight; while Eskima headed a party that was for war, and in the afternoon of the day that the troops went into position at Sulphur Springs a fight ensued among the Indians and Eskima, and six others were reported killed and quite a number were wounded. Tabza immediately asked for assistance from Camp Bowie, which was furnished, and he brought his people in to the post, and in a few days over three hundred Indians were collected who were willing to go to San Carlos.

It then became a matter of inquiry what Indians had failed to come in. On the 7th of June, Who, Geronimo, and Nolgee, who belonged to the same party, came in and agreed to bring in their people. They failed, however, to do so, and it was subsequently ascertained that they left the post in the afternoon in the direction of Sonora, leaving a trail that indicated thirty horses. I have not been able to learn the names or

to ascertain satisfactorily that any other Indians have escaped removal. Gordo headed a small party that left at the time of the killing of Rogers and Spence, and have been reported to have gone to the Warm Spring reservation, on the Rio Grande, where he belonged, and from whence he came when peace was declared with Cochise. He was peaceably disposed, and fled in apprehension of trouble. Tahza confirmed the belief that but a small party had left, and stated to Agent Clum, who was charged with the removal, that no others were missing. Agent Jeffords, however, maintained in general terms that the larger portion of the Chiricahua Indians had left; but as he did not state their names or fix their identity, I am inclined to the belief that he merely wished to account for the nine hundred Indians that he had been feeding and reporting. The reservation was thoroughly scouted after the removal of Tahza and his party, and only the trail of the above-mentioned Indians could be found that showed that any had left the reservation recently.

I think the refusal of these Indians to be counted, and their objection to have troops stationed near them, arose from their desire to conceal their small numbers. Had it been known that there were only forty or fifty men capable of bearing arms among them, they would not have been such a terror to the people of this Territory as they have been.

Nothing has occurred since to confirm Jefford's version of the number of Indians. The removal took place early in June, and Agent Clum stated to me that he had removed three hundred and twenty men, women, and children; scouting parties have been out in the mountains to ascertain the presence of Indians; and the instructions to the commanding officer at Bowie are to the effect that the search for these Indians must be kept up until he can report definitely what Indians, and their number, were left behind belonging to the Chiricahua tribe.

Two men were reported killed near Camp Bowie July 14. They were miners, and had gone upon the Chiricahua reservation after the Indians were removed, searching for mines. Troops were sent out, and followed the trail of what was supposed to be five Indians to the Sonora line. Lient. Henely, Sixth Cavalry, is out now, and he is instructed not to stop on account of any territorial boundary until he has ascertained what Indians are on the border that may have committed these depredations, and also who are left behind that should have moved with the Chiricahuas.

All the Indians who have in former times given trouble in Central and Southeastern Arizona, now belong to the San Carlos reservation. The majority of the White Mountain Indians that were so loth to move last year have settled down on the reservation, although they visit the mountains for the purpose of hunting and planting. Pedro's band, however, still remain in the vicinity of Camp Apache, most of his young men being employed as scouts. At the request of Agent Clum, two chiefs, Diablo and Pitone, were discharged from the service as scouts at Camp Apache. Diablo, in revenge for his dismissal, undertook to create a mutiny among the scouts, and when defeated, took refuge at the San Carlos agency, and this act now serves to keep him out of the White Mountains.

The Indians are sometimes permitted to leave the reservation, and sometimes they leave without permission, and sometimes while absent they commit depredations, which have generally been met with punishment.

In December last, cattle were stolen from Hance's ranch, and the thieves were pursued to the vicinity of the San Carlos reservation, where the pursuit was abandoned, because the cattle had been killed,

and there was no way to identify the guilty ones after mingling with the other Indians on the reservation.

Captain Ogilby, Eighth Infantry, made a scout from Camp Apache to the north and west, in January last, on which occasion his Indian scouts captured six women and children, and reported having killed four men, on the 31st.

In March last, Agent Clum reported some renegades from his agency in the Tonto Basin, and Guide Stanley, with Indian scouts from Camp Apache, proceeded to that locality and succeeded in finding them, and reported killing seven at one point, on the 27th, and nine at another, on the 28th, while only one Indian escaped.

Recently Mr. Clum reported certain Indians to have left the reservation, and Captain Porter, Eighth Infantry, with some Indian scouts from Camp Verde, overtook the runaways, who fired upon his party, wounding one of his scouts. He succeeded in killing seven and capturing two women and five children.

The success of the scouting parties last year has had the effect to keep the Indians on the reservations, and the occasion for scouting has become less frequent this year, and there has not been so much of it. In a year or two more it is probable there will be no necessity for scouting.

No trouble has occurred with the Hualapais, who have been running at large in Mojave County since they left the Colorado reservation, about eighteen months since. They asked to be let alone, and dread to be under the supervision of civil agents, but would have no objection to being situated as they were at Beale Springs, under the direction of an officer of the Army. As long as they give rise to no difficulty I see no reason for interfering with them; for, perhaps they are learning the vices of the whites also, but they have more opportunity of learning their ways of living, working for them and earning their own subsistence at the same time, and the fittest to live will probably survive the contact.

The Pimas, Maricopas, and Papigoes are peaceable and quiet, and charged with nothing more serious than an occasional theft. They seem to be intermediate between the Pueblo and wild tribes of Indians that live in villages of a temporary character, and cultivate the soil, and produce wheat, corn, and other vegetables.

The various tribes along the Colorado River have not given any trouble, and I believe take care of themselves entirely, except those on the Colorado reservation.

I should be entirely confident of peace in the future with all these Indians, if their care in time of peace fell to the military commanders, as it necessarily does when they become troublesome and dangerous. It is not possible to control Indians without a tangible force of some kind. The present agent at the San Carlos reservation, Mr. Clum, has organized a local police force, that is composed of Indians, under the direction of a white man, that seems to answer very well as long as there is no combination of any extent, but in case of a general uprising it is easy to see how it might be used against the agent himself, without troops in the country to call to his assistance.

Quite a settlement is growing up on the Little Colorado River, in the northern portion of the Territory, which is contiguous to the Navajo country, and some reports of trouble with those Indians have reached me from that section. It is highly probable that difficulties may arise in that region, as the grazing-grounds, which are outside of their reservation but are used by the Navajoes at times, are taken up by the future settlers.

INDIAN SCOUTS.

With the authority recently received to enlist forty additional scouts for service in Southeastern Arizona, there will be three companies, of forty scouts each. They are posted as follows: Company A, at Camp Apache. They are used for the protection of the White Mountain country lying north of San Carlos reservation, and to prevent the return of the Indians to that region without authority, and will be of service in case of depredations in the Little Colorado country. Company B, Camp Verde. This company is used for the protection of the country lying west of the San Carlos reservation, and to prevent the return of the Indians to the waters of the Verde River. They are also held in reserve in case of trouble with the Hualapais, and serve as a check upon that tribe. Company C, which is now being enlisted, is intended for service in Southeastern Arizona, and will be used in case of Indians leaving to the south from the San Carlos reservation. The first work they will have to do will be to try and find the Indians who murdered the two miners recently on the Chiricahua reservation, and to find out what Indians were left behind after the removal of the Chiricahuas, and that may have taken refuge in Sonora, to raid in Arizona.

These scouts, supported by a small force of cavalry, are exceedingly efficient, and have succeeded, with one or two exceptions, in finding every party of Indians they have gone in pursuit of. They are a great terror to the runaways from the reservations, and for such work are more efficient than double the number of soldiers.

Another company of scouts could be advantageously posted at Camp McDowell, should the number allowed by law and the exigencies of the service elsewhere permit it. It is possible for the Indians to pass through the mountains from the San Carlos reservation and commit depredations on the settlements of Salt River and the Lower Verde, which are rapidly settling up.

THE BORDER.

The future may develop use for more troops along the border, on the Sonora and Lower California line. Last December, Governor Safford reported that forces from Sonora were taking refuge on United States territory, and, in compliance with instructions from division headquarters, Major Biddle, with two companies of Sixth Cavalry, proceeded to San Raphael and vicinity. The Mexican forces under Serna, and also those of Pesquiera, had both been in Arizona Territory, but withdrew on the approach of United States forces.

Troubles have occurred on the line of Lower California, but I was not called upon to take any action.

The proximity of the line is made use of by fugitives from both sides to escape punishment for their crimes, and, as the country settles up, these cases will be more frequent, and military posts will be necessary on the principal lines of communication between the two countries.

CHANGES OF TROOPS.

My last annual report was dated August 31. At that time the last detachment of the Fifth Cavalry had left the department, but the last half of the Sixth Cavalry had not arrived, and all the companies did not reach their stations until the last of October of the past year.

During the month of October last the camp at the San Carlos Indian agency was broken up at the request of Mr. J. P. Clum, United Sta

Indian agent, and Company L, Sixth Cavalry, was ordered to take post at Camp Bowie.

In June last the Chiricahua Indians, having been removed to the San Carlos reservation and having selected their home near old Camp Goodwin, which is on the east side of the reservation, where the Gila River enters the mountains, I deemed it necessary to have a force in the vicinity. I selected a site on the Gila, a few miles from old Camp Goodwin, for a military camp, with a view to the establishment of a new post as soon as necessary funds could be obtained. Company F, Sixth Cavalry, from Fort Whipple, and Company D, Eighth Infantry, from Camp Lowell, were ordered, and are now there in camp. At the same time Company K, Sixth Cavalry, from Camp McDowell, was ordered to replace Company F, of the same regiment, at Fort Whipple, and Company I, Sixth Cavalry, was ordered from Camp Verde to replace Company K at Camp McDowell.

POSTS.

The troops have been occupied during the past year mainly in improving the posts where they are stationed, and the expenditures have been confined to what was absolutely necessary to make the troops comfortable, and the money furnished has been economically and judiciously applied.

Estimates and a recommendation for the building of a new post on the east side of the San Carlos reservation, near old Camp Goodwin, have been forwarded. This has become necessary on account of the concentration of Indians on that reservation. Such a post would command the most accessible route to the reservation, and be of great service to restrain the Indians from leaving it. I have caused a camp to be organized, composed of the troops already mentioned, which it is my intention to increase as troops can be spared from other posts and the necessary accommodations can be provided. I respectfully urge and recommend the appropriation of money for a four-company post.

A building for headquarters' offices at this post is approaching completion. This building is built of earth, in the manner recommended by the Quartermaster-General, under the term "pise," which will be a very comfortable and substantial building, and the largest that has been built in the Territory. It will be very lasting in this climate as long as the walls are protected. The pise-work is simple and economical, and for the climate of this Territory, for building, the material is the best that could be used at the same cost. Any soil that is tenacious enough to make the adobe will admit of pise-construction. It was evidently used by the former inhabitants of this country, as remains of it are found throughout the Territory. The Casca Grande, whose walls are in part still standing, which was a ruin three hundred years ago, when the country was first visited by Europeans, is pise of a ruder type. I have advocated this method of construction at all the posts, and at many of them it has been used.

Could I have foreseen the concentration of Indians on the San Carlos reservation so soon, I should have recommended the expenditures authorized for Camp Grant to be transferred to the new camp on the Gila, particularly as the experience of the past summer has shown that the water-supply may be exhausted at that post during the dry seasons. Water had to be hauled in wagons for several miles before the rains set in, which has not occurred before.

Camp Apache is being improved, and having been wisely selected, will be of use as long as there is any apprehension of Indian trouble.

It is isolated and difficult of access, but it is as cheaply supplied as any other post in the Territory from the East.

Now that the Chiricahua reservation is no longer occupied, Camp Bowie could be dispensed with as soon as the stragglers left behind and the raiders from Sonora are taken care of. The only objection to its discontinuance will be the necessity of constructing quarters elsewhere, for there is no room for the two companies of cavalry now there at any post in the department, except for one company at Camp Lowell.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations for the Army having been cut down, the allotments for this department have been reduced for the present fiscal year greatly below what was required last year. When this is taken into consideration, with the fact that the last contracts were nearly all (see report of chief quartermaster Department of Arizona, inclosed) taken at higher figures, and that, owing to an advance in prices generally, some of the contractors, if they do not fail, must lose heavily on their contracts, it is evident the administration of affairs here will require a degree of economy not at all compatible with efficiency, and the military service in this department must suffer more or less in consequence. Even the regular allowances of forage, fuel, straw, stationery, &c., must be cut down below what has heretofore been allowed by regulations as necessary. The efforts to improve the condition of the troops and add to their comfort in this isolated and consequently expensive country, must be almost entirely suspended this year for want of means.

MILITARY TELEGRAPH.

The military telegraph has been a great auxiliary in the administration of affairs in this department, and every aid that could legitimately be afforded has been furnished at an estimated expense of about \$8,700 for the past year. I regard this amount as compensated for by the line, in the assistance it has afforded in conducting the affairs of the department, and circumstances may occur where the assistance it would furnish would greatly overbalance this amount. For want of sufficient means it has not been possible to extend the lines to Camps Apache or Bowie, or to connect it with the lines in New Mexico. Could this connection be made a large increase in the receipts of the line could be looked for, on account of the extent of the connected line and the fact that it would often be in demand during the winter months, when the northern line, via the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, are interrupted by snow for weeks at a time. I urgently recommend the appropriation of sufficient money to make this connection and to complete the line to the posts mentioned.

MILITARY ROADS.

The report of Lieutenant Thomas, acting engineer officer, who has been charged with the construction of military roads, for which Congress appropriated \$15,000, act approved March 3, 1875, accompanies this report, with map showing the location of the roads, and fully explains the manner in which the work was done and the results. The aid furnished through the military service has had the effect to secure the greatest possible amount of work that could be obtained out of the amount appropriated, probably nearly doubling the result that could have been obtained had the work been let to contractors.

REPORTS.

Reports of the chiefs of departments are herewith inclosed, viz :

Maj. John G. Chandler, chief quartermaster.

Capt. Thomas Wilson, chief commissary of subsistence.

Surg. D. L. Magruder, medical director.

Maj. James Biddle, Sixth Cavalry, acting inspector-general.

Lieut. E. D. Thomas, Fifth Cavalry, acting engineer officer.

These reports give the details of the workings of this department. The hearty co-operation of these officers and the other members of my staff, together with the various post-commanders, have enabled me to conduct the duties assigned to me to my entire satisfaction, and I trust, also, to that of my superiors.

The accompanying roster of troops in this department will show the regiments and stations of companies, and the names of officers serving in the command.

Respectfully submitted.

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
*Colonel Eighth Infantry, Brevet Major General,
Commanding Department.*

REPORT OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

REPORT

OF

THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,

October 2, 1876.

SIR: In compliance with the circular notice from the Adjutant-General's Office of the 4th ultimo, I have the honor to furnish to the Secretary of War the following report of the operations of this bureau since the date of the last official report of October 1, 1875:

Number of general court-martial records received, reviewed, and registered, 1,818.

Number of garrison and regimental court-martial records received, reviewed, and registered, 10,483.

Number of special reports made upon court-martial proceedings and applications for remission of sentences, and miscellaneous questions of law, &c., 1,002.

Number of official applications from the War and Treasury Departments for abstracts of proceedings of trials, &c., answered and filed, 2,693.

Copies of records furnished under the 114th Article of War, (pages,) 6,530.

Since December 1, the date of my entering upon the office of Judge-Advocate-General, a schedule has been kept of the different offenses of which military persons have been convicted, as indicated by the records of trials received at the bureau during the past ten months. From this list the proportionate numbers of the different classes of offenses in the Army may readily be estimated. This schedule of convictions is as follows:

For absence without leave	3,035
For allowing prisoner to escape	11
For assault and battery	214
For assault with intent to kill	10
For desertion	347
For disobedience of orders	705
For disrespect to superior officer	289
For drunkenness	1,568
For drunkenness on duty	947
For embezzlement, &c.	3
For failure to attend drill, roll-call, &c.	2,027
For larceny	142
For manslaughter	2
For mutiny and mutinous conduct	7
For neglect of duty	526
For offering violence to superior officer	6
For presenting fraudulent claim	4
For quitting guard or post as sentinel	64
For quitting platoon or division	14

For selling, losing, or wasting Government property	140
For sleeping on post.....	53
For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, (not included under previous heads)	17
For disorders, &c., charged as "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," (not included under previous heads).....	1, 679
For miscellaneous, (not included under any previous head)	131
Total	11, 941

It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the zeal and uniform fidelity with which the officers and employés of this bureau and the members of the Corps of Judge-Advocates have performed their respective duties during the past year.

It remains to add that the operations of the bureau will, it is feared, be seriously crippled during the present fiscal year unless some provision be made for at least a temporary addition to its clerical force. The recent appropriation act having reduced the number of clerks at the bureau from nine to four, it has become impracticable at present to satisfactorily accomplish any further work than that made absolutely necessary by the regular daily business. The duty, for example, of supplying the Second Auditor, Commissioner of Pensions, Adjutant-General, &c., with the abstracts of proceedings of trials and other information, essential to the investigation of claims for back pay, bounty, and pension, and to the correction and completion of the files of the War Department, cannot be promptly performed. So the copies of records of their trials by courts-martial, which parties are "entitled" to receive by the 114th Article of War, (which, as a statute of the United States, should of course be executed,) cannot, as heretofore, be promptly prepared and forwarded, but, if they can be prepared at all, can only be furnished after a very long delay. Copies of records required as evidence in the courts will probably be still longer deferred.

In view of these facts, it is respectfully urged upon the Secretary of War that some provision should be made for increasing the clerical force of this bureau by at least two clerks of class one.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. DUNN,
Judge-Advocate-General.

Hon. J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
October 10, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of operations of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876:

On July 1, 1875, the balance in the Treasury on account of appropriations for years prior to 1st July, 1870, was by report of last year.....	\$138,802 05
the same date the balance in the Treasury of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, was.....	1,692 17
The balance in the Treasury same date of the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, and prior years, re-appropriated by act of 3d March, 1875, was.....	46 31
	140,540 53

Balance of appropriations in the Treasury, same date, for the year ending June 30, 1872, was.....	830,112 12
Balance in Treasury, same date, of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.....	467,904 03

Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Balance in the Treasury July 1, 1875.....	\$1,997,650 99
Amounts placed to the credit of the appropriations during the year by deposits of funds for redistribution and amounts derived from sales to officers of public property.....	11,290 97
	2,008,941 96

Remitted to disbursing officers during the year on requests of the Quartermaster-General.....	389,373 00
Requisitions on settlements made at the Treasury of claims and accounts.....	111,037 71
Amounts carried to surplus fund.....	1,508,531 25
	2,008,941 96

Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

Balance in the Treasury July 1, 1875	\$672,386 10
Appropriated for deficiencies (act approved May 1, 1876)	7,783 35
Amounts placed to the credit of the appropriations during the year by deposits of funds for redistribution and amounts derived from sales to officers of public property	417,422 84
	<hr/>
	1,097,592 29
	<hr/>

Remitted to disbursing-officers during the year, on requests of the Quartermaster-General	\$207,816 45	
Requisitions on settlements made at the Treasury of claims and accounts.	294,926 30	
	<hr/>	502,742 75
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1876		594,849 54
		<hr/>

Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

Appropriations for the fiscal year	\$13,110,000 00	
Amount placed to the credit of the appropriations during the year by deposits of funds for redistribution and amounts derived from sales to officers of public property		100,234 75
Amount re-appropriated to provide for erection of head-stones for soldiers' graves		149,034 48
		<hr/>
		13,359,269 23
Remitted to disbursing-officers during the year, on requests of the Quartermaster-General	12,436,949 52	
Requisitions on settlements made at the Treasury of claims and accounts ...	124,330 00	
	<hr/>	12,561,279 52
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1876		797,989 71

The balances of appropriations undrawn by the Quartermaster's Department on July 1, 1876, were as follows :

Appropriations.	For what fiscal year.					Total.
	1871 and prior years.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Regular supplies.....	\$9,992 17				\$223,779 49	\$190,258 36
Incidental expenses.....	2,173 29	\$2,047 04			113,278 72	10,274 85
Purchase of cavalry and artillery horses.....	109 20				90,264 94	4,520 15
Barracks and quarters.....		3,859 07			10,839 03	4,051 60
Transportation of the Army.....	79,561 42	44,879 43			170,082 87	324,029 90
Clothing of the Army.....	523 26	772 66			52,356 58	114,365 61
National cemeteries.....						11,471 96
Headstones for soldiers' graves.....				\$534,087 83		94,034 48
Construction and repair of hospitals.....					4,155 85	94,034 48
Purchase of site for Fort Brown.....						25,000 00
Purchase of site for Fort Duncan.....						10,000 00
Purchase of site for Ringgold Barracks.....						10,000 00
Military prison at Fort Leavenworth.....					72 06	
Expenses of sales.....			\$1,000 00			
Total.....	92,389 34	51,558 20	1,000 00	534,087 83	594,849 54	797,989 71
						2,071,874 62

* Since the close of the fiscal year this balance has been carried to the surplus fund, by Treasury warrant No. 213, issued under section 5 of the act of Congress approved June 20, 1874; but the amount remains available to fulfill contracts made during the year for which the appropriation was made.

The accounts and vouchers which have been examined in this office since the last annual report show approved disbursements as follows:

On account of appropriations for years prior to July 1,
 1871 \$434,666 58
 For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872 15,810 93
 For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873 187,045 58
 For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874 322,253 36
 For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875 3,646,199 76
 For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876 6,289,123 69

Total 10,895,099 90

Appropriations are charged with these disbursements as follows:

Appropriations.	For what fiscal year.						Total.
	1871 and prior years.	1871-'72.	1872-'73.	1873-'74.	1874-'75.	1875-'76.	
Regular supplies.....	\$333,940 15	\$1,915 83	\$42,953 16	\$1,227 44	\$589,964 71	\$2,223,762 70	\$3,193,763 99
Incidental expenses....	35,333 84	2,448 48	49,031 77	16,999 69	322,430 24	577,791 16	1,004,035 18
Horses, cavalry, and artillery.....	8,597 14	36 00		15 00	73,991 00	19,670 94	102,310 08
Barracks and quarters...	1,573 00	467 12	20,617 67	3,659 89	432,654 56	745,639 48	1,204,611 72
Army transportation....	53,913 80	10,817 64	61,184 48	82,403 56	1,563,411 44	1,620,517 88	3,392,246 90
Clothing of the Army....	497 97	53 86	8 15	1,588 22	557,159 52	893,992 61	1,453,300 33
National cemeteries....	300 00	72 00	11,918 15	1,789 77	43,050 25	87,068 55	144,198 72
Hospitals.....			1,332 20		35,723 58	27,434 84	64,490 62
Headstones for soldiers' graves.....				204,569 79		28,494 92	233,064 71
Military roads.....						14,561 47	14,561 47
Platte River bridge.....					229 63	2,640 00	2,869 63
Post on the Loupe River					1,148 45	14,571 60	15,720 05
Military prisons.....					4,612 56	32,238 92	36,851 48
Depot building, San Antonio, Tex.....						735 82	735 82
Grasshopper sufferers....					651 11	2 80	653 91
Officers' transportation..	510 68						510 68
Salisbury Monument.....				10,000 00			10,000 00
Repairs of arsenals.....					39 55		39 55
Preservation of clothing..					21,113 16		21,113 16
Total.....	434,666 58	15,810 93	187,045 58	322,253 36	3,646,199 76	6,289,123 69	10,895,099 90

During the past fiscal year accounts for disbursements on account of the Quartermaster's Department have been rendered by 382 officers. The largest disbursement reported was \$827,224.17, by the disbursing-officer at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Capt. C. H. Hoyt, assistant quartermaster.

As there are only 65 officers of the regular establishment of the Quartermaster's Department, it follows from this statement that 317 officers of the line, or of other branches of the staff, have, during the year, as acting assistant quartermasters, acted as disbursing-officers of quartermasters' funds.

There were examined during the year 3,304 money-accounts, and there remained in the office on 1st July, 1876, 387 to be examined.

There were examined during the year 3,900 property-returns, and 417 were in the office to be examined on 1st July, 1876.

The property-returns show that there were on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year 2,437 army-wagons; that 390 were sold, lost, or destroyed during the year, and 399 purchased, leaving on hand 1st July, 1876, 1,998.

There are 219 spring-wagons in service and 122 ambulances.

There is harness on hand for 14,887 wagon-mules and for 3,481 ambulance-mules. There are also 428 sets of cart harness.

The discrepancies in these figures result from errors in returns exam-

ined and not yet corrected, and from the want of returns from many officers who have been in the field against the Sioux, in places where there are no regular mails by which to transmit returns.

The expenditures of the year have not exceeded the appropriations made by Congress, and no deficiency estimate has been called for.

I again call attention to the expense and the embarrassment to the military service caused by the law which compels all officers of the Quartermaster's Department to keep separate accounts with every separate appropriation on account of which they may disburse money.

This requires some officers to keep between forty and fifty separate accounts.

This multiplication of accounts greatly adds to the cost of clerical labor, increases the liability to errors and mistakes, and increases the amount of money which must be kept subject to draft of each disbursing-officer, and thus depletes the Treasury without any corresponding benefit.

An officer may have \$100,000 to his credit and yet not be able, under the law, to pay for a bushel of grain or a ton of hay. Thus, unless he has a working balance on hand from the moneys remitted to him from each appropriation, he is liable to be obliged to defer payment of a just liability, though he may have large sums to his credit.

The House Committee on Expenditures of the War Department of the Forty-second Congress, third session, examined this subject carefully, and their report (No. 87, House Reports) fully sets forth the evils attending it.

Formerly it was not necessary to employ so many clerks, or to keep such large balances in the hands of officers, as since the enactment of the law of 12th July, 1870. (Revised Statutes, sections 3690 and 3691.)

The Quartermaster's Department is charged with the duty of providing the means of transportation, by land and water, for all troops and all material of war. It furnishes the horses of the artillery and cavalry and horses and mules for the trains. It provides and distributes clothing, tents, camp and garrison equipage, forage, lumber, and all material for camps and for shelter of troops and of stores. It builds barracks, store-houses, hospitals; provides wagons and ambulances and harness, except for cavalry and artillery horses; builds or chartered ships, steamers, and boats, docks, and wharves; constructs and repairs roads, railways, and bridges; clears out obstructions in rivers and harbors, when necessary for military purposes; provides, by hire or purchase, grounds for military encampments and buildings; pays generally all expenses of military operations not by law expressly assigned to some other Department; and, finally, it provides and maintains military cemeteries, in which the dead of the Army are buried.

Food, arms, ammunition, medical and hospital stores, are purchased and issued by other Departments, but the Quartermaster's Department transports them to the place of issue, and provides store-houses for their preservation until consumed. The corps of officers upon whom all these duties fall has been reduced by time until it is not able to fill well every post at which an officer of activity and ability is needed.

Many officers of the line, finding themselves charged with heavy responsibility as acting assistant quartermasters, and having insufficient assistance at frontier posts, ask that the enlistment of post-quartermaster-sergeants may be allowed by law.

Such non-commissioned officers, selected for experience and fidelity shown in actual service, would be very useful. They would remain at posts in charge of the property when the garrison changed, and thus

would preserve knowledge and responsibility, now often lost through the frequent change of officers. Such officers also ask that some compensation may be granted them for the risk which they incur in the disbursement of public money, and for the responsibility involved in the care of large amounts of public property.

I have the honor to renew the recommendation heretofore made, that an allowance of \$10 per month be made in addition to the pay of every line officer who is detailed by proper authority as acting assistant quartermaster of a military post, when such detail is properly reported to and approved by the War Department. Such an allowance is only just, and it would relieve the service from the feeling that heavy duties are imposed by such detail without any recognition or compensation. Such duties are important, and they should be sought by good officers; not imposed upon the slothful or unwilling.

The number of officers in the Quartermaster's Department is now sixty-five.

Casualties among officers serving in the Quartermaster's Department, from July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.

Lieut. Col. Tredwell Moore, deputy quartermaster-general, died at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, May 29, 1876.

Maj. Henry C. Hodges, quartermaster, promoted to be deputy quartermaster-general, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, May 29, 1876.

Maj. Herbert M. Enos, quartermaster, retired, May 29, 1876.

Capt. George H. Weeks, assistant quartermaster, promoted to be quartermaster, with the rank of major, May 29, 1876.

Capt. Elias B. Carling, assistant quartermaster, died at Fort Sanders, Wyoming Territory, July 1, 1875.

Capt. William B. Hughes, assistant quartermaster, promoted to be quartermaster, with the rank of major, May 29, 1876.

Capt. John Simpson, assistant quartermaster, appointed to date July 27, 1875.

Capt. Lafayette E. Campbell, assistant quartermaster, appointed May 29, 1876.

Capt. Charles S. Heintzelman, assistant quartermaster, appointed May 29, 1876.

Capt. Hamilton Lieber, military store-keeper, retired December 13, 1875.

Capt. Verplanck Van Antwerp, military store-keeper, died at Upper Marlborough, Md., December 2, 1875.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

A list of officers, with their stations and duties during the year, accompanies this report.

From the 1st June, 1875, to the 1st April, 1876, the Quartermaster-General was absent from the office, having been placed on special service on 1st June, 1875, by order of the President, for the purpose of studying abroad the constitution and organization of European armies, especially with reference to their staff arrangements. With this object, on the 1st of July, 1875, he set sail for Liverpool, and, after passing a short time in London, proceeded to the continent, attended the greater autumn manoeuvres of the German army, under personal command of the Emperor, in Silesia and Mecklenburg-Schwerin; accompanied the Emperor, by invitation, to the review of the German fleet on

the Baltic, off the mouth of the Warne; then proceeded to Vienna and to Rome, with the intention of visiting Russia and the northern armies in the spring and summer of the present year. But while in Rome, on the 3d of March, 1876, he received a telegram from the Acting Secretary of War, Mr. Robeson, recalling him to Washington, where he arrived on the 27th of March, and, in accordance with orders, resumed charge of the Quartermaster's Department on the 1st of April.

Though the visit was cut short by recall earlier than was at first intended, and the opportunity to see personally the troops of the northern powers was lost, much information was gathered in regard to the organization of all the European armies, which, when digested, will form the subject of a report which it is hoped will be useful.

During the absence of the Quartermaster-General, Col. Rufus Ingalls, assistant quartermaster-general and brevet major-general, was on duty as Acting Quartermaster-General.

During the year, Col. Stewart Van Vliet has been on duty in this office in charge of the inspection branch and of the business relating to construction and repair of buildings.

Lieut. Col. J. D. Bingham has had charge of the finance branch and of the clothing and equipage branch of the office, including the examination and preparation for settlement by the Treasury of the accounts and returns of officers.

Major, now Lieut. Col., H. C. Hodges, has had charge of the transportation and regular supplies branches of the office.

Capt. A. F. Rockwell has had charge of the national military cemeteries.

The principal stations of the regular officers of the Quartermaster's Department have been as follows:

Col. Daniel H. Rucker, assistant quartermaster-general, in charge of Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department at Philadelphia, Pa.

Col. Rufus Ingalls, assistant quartermaster-general, in charge of depot, New York City.

Col. L. C. Easton, assistant quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster Military Division of the Atlantic, New York City.

Col. Stewart Van Vliet, assistant quartermaster-general, on duty in Quartermaster-General's Office.

Lieut. Col. S. B. Holabird, deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Tompkins, deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster Military Division of the South, Louisville, Ky.

Lieut. Col. James A. Ekin, deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster Department of the South, and in charge of depot at Jeffersonville, Ind.

Lieut. Col. Rufus Saxton, deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Lieut. Col. J. D. Bingham, deputy quartermaster-general, on duty in Quartermaster-General's Office.

Lieut. Col. A. J. Perry, deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster Department of Texas, San Antonio, Tex.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Hodges, deputy quartermaster-general, on duty in Quartermaster-General's Office.

Maj. J. G. Chandler, quartermaster, chief quartermaster Department of Arizona, Prescott, Ariz.

Maj. William Myers, quartermaster, chief quartermaster Department of California, depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and later depot

quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal., also, chief quartermaster Military Division of the Pacific, temporarily.

Maj. J. A. Potter, quartermaster, chief quartermaster Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

Maj. R. N. Batchelder, quartermaster, chief quartermaster Department of the Columbia, Portland, Oreg.

Maj. M. I. Ludington, quartermaster, chief quartermaster Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebr.

Maj. B. C. Card, quartermaster, chief quartermaster Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

Capt. A. F. Rockwell, assistant quartermaster in charge of depot, Washington, D. C.

INSPECTION BRANCH.

This branch of the office keeps the monthly reports of all officers doing duty in the Quartermaster's Department; papers relating to the assignment to duty of officers; distribution of hired civilians, and the annual reports of officers. In it are filed and distributed orders, circulars, rolls of honor, and all other printed documents. It prepares the monthly roster of officers of the Quartermaster's Department; it keeps files of letters sent and received relating individually to officers, agents, and employes of the Department.

It received 123,555 printed and written papers, and distributed 109,190, during the year.

TRANSPORTATION.

The movements during the year have been by rail, wagon, stage, and vessel, so far as reported to this time, 63,671 persons; 7,311 beasts; 24,855 tons of subsistence-stores; 42,444 tons of quartermaster's stores; 5,699 tons of ordnance-stores; 943 tons of medical stores and supplies; 5,730 tons of miscellaneous supplies; total weight of stores moved, 79,669 tons.

The larger movements of troops, with the average length of the march or movement in each case, were the Seventh Cavalry, Companies B, G, and K, from Department of the Gulf to Department of Dakota, 2,687 miles.

Eighth Cavalry, from Department of the Missouri to Department of Texas, 1,148 miles.

Ninth Cavalry, from Department of Texas to Department of the Missouri, 992 miles.

First Artillery, headquarters and Companies B, C, D, H, and K from Department of the South, and Companies A, E, F, I, L, and M from Department of the Gulf, to Military Division of the Atlantic, 987 miles from Department of the South and 1,622 miles from Department of the Gulf.

Fourth Artillery, Companies A, D, G, and M from Department of California to Department of the Columbia, 1,408 miles, and Companies F, H, and L from Department of the Columbia to Department of California, 1,317 miles.

Fifth Artillery, headquarters and Companies A, D, E, F, and K, from Military Division of the Atlantic to Department of the South, 968 miles, and Companies B, G, H, I, L, and M from Military Division of the Atlantic to Department of the Gulf, 1,730 miles.

Eleventh Infantry, Companies C, D, and I from the Department of the Missouri to Department of Texas, 859 miles.

Twelfth Infantry, Companies A, C, and K from Department of Cal-

ifornia to Department of Arizona, 2,490 miles, and Companies B and I from Department of Arizona to Department of California, 2,457 miles.

Twenty-first Infantry, Company D from Department of California to Department of the Columbia, 882 miles.

Accompanying this report is a table, marked "O," showing these movements and distances in detail.

TRANSPORTATION BY RAILROAD.

Twenty-nine thousand four hundred and fourteen persons, 5,906 beasts, and 46,111 tons of material were moved by railroad.

WATER TRANSPORTATION.

By water 31,204 persons, 1,425 beasts, and 18,480 tons of military material were moved. Of this movement by water 21,560 persons, 28 beasts and 2,634 tons of material were transported on steamers, vessels, and barges owned by the Quartermaster's Department.

The movement by wagon was of 15,073 tons.

The aggregate amount paid for railroad transportation during the year was \$606,993.85. Of this \$442,819.79 was paid directly by disbursing-officers of the Quartermaster's Department, and \$164,174.06 was settled by reference of accounts from the Quartermaster-General's Office to the accounting-officers of the Treasury.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

All money earned by the Union Pacific Railroad, the Central Pacific, and the Kansas Pacific is, under the laws of Congress and pending litigation before the United States courts, paid to the Secretary of the Treasury as assignee for the railroads.

But as the accounts are examined and found correct they are transmitted to the accounting-officers, and the money earned is transferred from the appropriations for transportation of the Army to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury, assignee for the several railroad companies.

The service rendered to the Army by these railroad companies during the year is as follows:

Union Pacific Railroad moved 6,362 persons, 1,597 beasts, and 10,210 tons of material.

The Central Pacific moved 1,842 persons, 267 beasts, and 1,146 tons of material.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad, 2,860 persons, 1,274 beasts, and 4,892 tons of material.

The Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, 50 persons, 2 beasts, and 14 tons of material.

Total transportation of the Pacific Railroads: 11,114 persons, 3,140 beasts, and 16,262 tons of material.

The cost of the service may be stated as follows:

By the Union Pacific Railroad.....	\$356,931 06
By the Central Pacific Railroad.....	136,516 40
By the Kansas Pacific Railroad.....	89,875 40
By the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad.....	2,145 27
Total	585,468 13

But of this sum accounts for only \$163,964.16 had been examined and referred to the Treasury for settlement on the 30th of June last. Other

accounts to the amount of \$130,503.97 had been rendered and were under examination, and for services during the year, estimated at \$291,000, no accounts had then been received at this office.

The total amount paid for military transportation by the Quartermaster's Department over these Pacific Railroads since their opening to traffic is as follows, including the moneys actually paid to the railroads in cash, those credited on the bonds, and those paid to the Secretary of the Treasury as assignee for the railroads:

Union Pacific.....	\$4,643,477 03
Central Pacific.....	625,319 57
Kansas Pacific.....	2,003,483 02
Sioux City and Pacific.....	16,550 42
Total.....	7,288,830 04

Of which there has been paid—

Cash.....	\$2,783,213 17
Credited on the bonds, under act of July 2, 1864.....	2,783,213 16
Withheld and paid to the Secretary of the Treasury under act of March 3, 1873.....	1,722,403 71

Unsettled accounts had been rendered and were at the close of the fiscal year under adjustment in this office and in the Treasury to the amount of \$610,720.98.

LAND-GRANT RAILROADS.

The difference of opinion between Congress and the several railroads which have received grants of land from Congress on various conditions has led to legislation which has been somewhat embarrassing to the military service.

The prohibition of any payment for transportation on these roads places officers traveling alone on duty in the position of dead-heads applying for free transportation. They are obliged to prove their identity to the dissatisfaction of railroad clerks and ticket-agents at crowded ticket-windows, and of conductors in cars.

These gentlemen are so subject to attempts at imposition that they are naturally inclined to be suspicious of those who apply for free tickets, and on the whole the saving of money upon the transportation of single officers is scarce worth the injury to the self-respect of those who are mortified and irritated and annoyed at being obliged to insist under the law upon persons, entirely unknown to them, recognizing their right to travel without paying fare.

Most officers who are able to do so, probably prefer to pay the railroad agents to subjecting themselves to such annoyance.

With large bodies of men, as when troops travel, there is not the same difficulty.

The law has been observed and enforced, though some cases of hardship have occurred.

Tables of land-grant railroads, with the conditions applying to each, have been published and distributed to the Army.

The railroads have, in some cases, refused to give up property committed to them for transportation, demanding, as a condition-precedent, payment of their usual charges.

Writs of replevin have in some cases been avoided only by officers personally paying the charges, and an order has lately issued from the War Department and the Department of Justice, prescribing the manner of conducting legal proceedings in such cases.

All such cases, however, cause suffering and loss to those officers and soldiers whose baggage or supplies are detained.

INDEBTED RAILROADS.

In the last annual report of this office, the amount remaining due and unpaid by the railroads to which, by order of the Executive, large quantities of railroad material and rolling-stock were sold on credit at the close of the war, was stated at \$1,959,449.03. During the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1876, this sum was increased by accruing interest, by expenses incurred, and by charges on account of previous overpayments, to the amount of \$93,376.68. Payments for military transportation and postal service were received and credited to the respective roads to the amount of \$74,305.28.

The Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad Company discharged its indebtedness finally on the 11th April, 1876.

Under the provisions of the act of 27th February, 1875, to provide for settlements with certain railroad companies, compromises have been made by the Secretary of War during the fiscal year with the Selma, Rome and Dalton, and the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Companies.

The first-named company, upon a debt of \$155,771.93, paid to the United States out of its postal earnings, due by the United States and unpaid, \$53,200.21.

The Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company have, upon a debt of \$124,288.53, paid out of its postal earnings, due by the United States and unpaid, the sum of \$28,421.42.

The balance due the United States by the indebted railroad companies, which have not paid or compromised their debt, was, on 30th June, 1876, \$1,785,455.74.

The amount paid during the fiscal year by railroad companies whose debts were compromised under act of March 3, 1871, as interest on the principal unpaid, was \$45,100. \$5,700 due as interest from the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company December 1, 1875, was not paid, and suit has been commenced by the Treasury Department to recover the amount.

The principal due from these companies is \$1,254,000, payable in 10, 15, and 20 years; interest at 4 and 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in two cases and annually in one case.

The securities held by the United States are bonds of the companies, with interest-coupons attached, secured by a mortgage on the road, franchises, &c., of the companies, and a decree of the court providing for the issuing of an execution against the mortgaged property, in case of default in payment of the principal sum or any installment of interest.

In addition to the amounts stated as received and applied in liquidation of the debts of these railroads to the United States, there remain unsettled accounts as follows:

Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company for military transportation; postal services retained under contract with the company.....	\$31,995 41
McMinnville and Manchester Railroad Company.....	5,054 37
Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company.....	16,897 98
Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company.....	42,436 88
	<hr/>
	96,384 64

Under the acts of 16th and 22d June, 1874, and March 3, 1875, the amount earned by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad cannot be credited to that company upon its debt unless the Court of Claims shall hereafter decide that it is entitled to payment for Government transportation under the act of 20th September, 1850. The other amounts, when

received by this office, will be duly applied and credited upon the debts of the several companies named.

Accompanying this report is a table giving the amounts of original indebtedness of each of the several railroad companies who purchased railroad material under Executive orders, with the charges for interest accrued and for expenses and for the amount of all credits for moneys paid and services rendered by the companies, with particulars of the compromises made by the Secretary of War with various companies under the several acts of Congress for that purpose.

During the present fiscal year \$67,630.86 were received by this office from various companies in postal earnings, which has been paid into the Treasury and credited upon their accounts. •

WAGON AND STAGE TRANSPORTATION.

Fifteen thousand and seventy-six (15,076) tons of military supplies have been transported by wagon and stage; and by stage, three thousand and fifty-three (3,053) passengers have been moved.

The amounts paid for wagon transportation have been \$852,576.09; for stage transportation, \$116,422.79.

WATER TRANSPORTATION.

Thirty-one thousand two hundred and four (31,204) persons, 1,425 beasts, and 18,480 tons of material have been moved by water. The cost has been \$411,369.27.

One side-wheel steamer of 179 tons, heretofore chartered, employed in harbor service, New York, was purchased on the 30th June, 1876, as a measure of economy.

A propeller of 104 tons has done the harbor service for San Francisco.

Seven steam-launches of from 20 to 60 tons keep up the communication of as many sea-coast fortresses with their posts of supply and post-offices.

One schooner of 120 tons is in service at Key West, and keeps communication with Fort Jefferson at the Tortugas Islands.

A small sloop of 7 tons is in service at Fort Barrancas, and a steam-launch is under construction in New York for the service of transporting the ordnance board and its ammunition to the experiment firing-ground on Sandy Hook.

No other vessels are now owned by the Quartermaster's Department, which, during the war, had a fleet of over 1,000 vessels in service.

The whole cost of this service for repairs and running expenses of vessels owned by the Quartermaster's Department is reported at \$51,903.57.

The appropriation for Army transportation during the fiscal year was.. \$4,000,000 00

The expenditures charged to this appropriation during the year have been as follows:

For railroad transportation	\$606,993 88
Water transportation	411,369 27
Stage transportation	116,422 79
Wagon transportation	852,576 09
The purchase of animals	104,812 82
Purchase and repair of vehicles, harness, &c	175,000 00
Hire of teamsters and others connected with transportation service.....	700,000 00
Purchase, repair, and running expenses of vessels.....	108,921 86

Pumps and machinery for supply of water to posts whence it is brought from a distance, wharves and wharfage, tolls, roads, ferries, bridges, &c., clearing and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers, estimated expenditure.....	\$252,445 00
Amount in hands of disbursing-officers at the close of the year.....	347,428 42
Total	3,675,970 10
Remaining in Treasury undrawn July 1, 1876	324,029 90

Claims and accounts for transportation in previous fiscal years have been examined in this office during the past fiscal year and referred to the Treasury for settlement as follows:

For railroad transportation	\$454,417 30
Water transportation.....	121,848 47
Wagon transportation.....	21,432 22
Stage transportation	4,086 92
Miscellaneous transportation claims, tolls, United States military rail-roads, &c	12,349 11
Total	614,134 07

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

The expedition for explorations and surveys under Lieut. Geo. M. Wheeler, of the Corps of Engineers, has, as in former years, been supplied with transportation, with animals, and with forage, &c., by the Quartermaster's Department.

CLAIMS UNDER THE ACT OF JULY 4, 1864.

The labor of investigation and examination of claims for quartermasters' stores under the act of 1864 has continued to be a severe tax upon the resources of this office.

The expense of agents and the clerks employed by officers of the Quartermaster's Department, under whose supervision these investigations are made, was during the past fiscal year \$75,746.76.

There remained on hand on the 30th of June, 1875, 13,314 claims under the act of 1864:

The amount claimed was	\$9,730,155 82
1,098 claims were filed during the year, amounting to.....	1,204,834 38
Total 14,412 claims for.....	10,934,990 20
Of these, 302 were reported to the Third Auditor with recommendation for settlement under the law at	186,229 50
The amount of these claims, as originally presented, was	423,440 01
Reduction	237,210 51

One thousand two hundred and fifty-four claims, amounting to \$1,995,767.89, having been examined, were rejected during the year.

Over 15,000 letters were received and 21,000 dispatched, on this business, from this office during the year.

The Quartermaster-General, and, during the last year, the Acting Quartermaster-General, and the Secretary of War, have recommended to Congress that these claims, not yet adjudicated, be transferred to some other tribunal for settlement. So long, however, as it remains, under the law, the duty of the Quartermaster-General to act upon them, such attention as the pressure of current military business will permit will be given to their examination and settlement.

Of course many attempts at fraud are discovered, and claimants and

their attorneys generally exaggerate the quantities and values of the stores taken from them during the war. When the fraud appears to be deliberate and intentional, the cases are transmitted to the proper office, with recommendation that the parties attempting fraud be prosecuted by the Department of Justice. This office has neither the means nor the right to originate legal proceedings in such cases.

OTHER CLAIMS.

Twelve thousand eight hundred and fifteen miscellaneous claims and accounts were on file at the beginning of the fiscal year:

Amount claimed.....	\$7,057,755 09
Two thousand five hundred and sixty were filed during the year for.....	755,801 54
Total, 15,375 miscellaneous claims for	7,813,556 63

One hundred and sixty-two of these were approved for \$24,308.84, being a reduction from the amount as filed of \$5,600.

Five hundred and eighty-three were referred to the Third Auditor of the Treasury for action of the accounting-officers, amounting to \$67,363.30.

Two hundred and thirty-two claims, for \$149,656.55, were transmitted to other Departments to which they pertained.

Two hundred and twenty-seven, amounting to \$94,283.14, were rejected.

One thousand and seventy-two accounts were approved at \$120,669.83, being reduced by \$7,760.04.

Fifty-seven accounts were transmitted to the Departments to which they pertained, amounting to \$4,169.97.

Fifty-eight accounts, for \$18,564.99, were rejected.

Total miscellaneous claims and accounts thus disposed of 2,391, amounting as originally filed to \$492,376.68.

Twelve thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight miscellaneous claims and accounts remain on file, amounting to \$7,321,175.95.

This shows an increase in the number of miscellaneous claims and accounts on file, at the beginning of the present year, of 103 claims, but a reduction in the amount of the claims of \$275,020.94.

These claims and accounts include many claims for services, labor, and miscellaneous subjects, and small accounts and vouchers for quartermasters' stores, which, accumulating in various quartermasters' offices, during and since the war, throughout the United States, and not being called for or prosecuted, have been transmitted to the Quartermaster-General for preservation and settlement whenever the proper claimant appears and proves his rights.

MILITARY BUILDINGS.

Barracks, quarters, store-houses, &c.

The Quartermaster's Department has charge of and maintains about 5,000 buildings, at the military posts and in the towns and cities of the United States.

The appropriation of the last fiscal year for the maintenance of these, for repairs, for construction of new buildings, for hire of quarters, barracks, store-houses, shelter for officers, troops, horses, mules, and stores, was \$1,500,000.

Estimating the number of officers and men of the Army at 30,000,

this is an average of \$50 a year for each officer and soldier as the cost of housing and sheltering himself, his stores and supplies, and stabling the 19,542 horses and mules in the military service.

It represents a cost of \$4.16 per month for each person in the Army. It is not sufficient to provide all with such comfortable and healthful quarters and shelter as they are entitled to expect from the Government which they have contracted to serve.

It has been used as follows:

The construction of 234 new buildings has been authorized during the year at an estimated cost of \$303,704. They are at military posts in the States of Nebraska, Texas, Rhode Island, Michigan, Maine, Maryland, Connecticut, Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, California, Kansas, Georgia, and Ohio, and in the Territories of New Mexico, Alaska, Idaho, Washington, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, Dakota, Montana, and the Indian Territory.

Repairs and construction of wharves have cost.....	\$39,854
Repairs of buildings, construction and repair of cisterns at various military posts, have cost	389,563
Upon hospital construction and repairs the expenditures authorized have been.....	99,659

Depot-buildings at San Antonio, Texas.

On 3d March, 1873, Congress appropriated the sum of \$100,000 for construction of a depot at San Antonio, Texas. The city had given to the United States a site for these buildings, greatly needed, and the President and Secretary of War had strongly recommended the appropriation.

The Secretary afterward withdrew his recommendation and asked authority to expend the money for other purposes, which permission Congress did not grant.

Various causes delayed the commencement of the work, and on 3d March, 1875, Congress continued the appropriation about to be covered into the Treasury under a general law at the expiration of two years.

Before I left Washington on special service on 1st June, 1875, having received the authority of the Secretary of War to commence the work whose plans had been long complete and approved, I gave such orders and took such measures as would, if properly executed, have put the buildings under construction.

On my return to the United States, in March, 1876, I found that nothing had been done; ground had not been broken, but plans had been prepared which, when executed, would have increased the cost beyond the amount of the original estimate and appropriation. With the sanction of the Secretary of War, I advertised for proposals for constructing the work upon the original site and original plans, and made contract with Messrs. Braden and Angus, of San Antonio, the lowest responsible bidders for the completion of the whole work, slightly within the appropriation of \$100,000.

They have commenced work, laid all the foundations, and at the last reports had carried part of the walls to the height of 18 feet above ground.

I expect the whole work therefore to be completed within a year, and for the sum originally estimated and appropriated by Congress.

It is advancing vigorously, and the work and material are reported to be excellent.

Three stone buildings at Fort Leavenworth have been converted into a military prison.

For this Congress made a special appropriation of \$100,000.

Twenty-three buildings no longer needed, in various parts of the country, have been sold, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

Certain buildings in Kodiak, Alaska, not in actual use by the Army, have been placed temporarily in charge of officers of the Treasury Department at that post.

The buildings at Camp Wright, California, and the military reservation at that place have, by authority of the Secretary of War, been transferred to the Indian Department for use for the Indian service until needed by the War Department.

The act of 3d March, 1875, authorized the purchase of sites of three of the long-established military posts in Texas, and appropriated as follows, viz:

For Fort Brown, opposite Matamoras, on the Rio Grande.....	\$25,000
For Fort Duncan, Eagle Pass, on the Rio Grande.....	10,000
For Ringgold Barracks, on the Rio Grande, opposite Camargo.....	10,000

Provided, that, before the payment of the money appropriated, good titles shall be made to the United States for the land contemplated to be bought, and no more than the amount appropriated for any of these sites shall be paid therefor.

This was done upon a report of a board of officers, to be found in Executive Document No. 282, House of Representatives, Forty-third Congress, first session.

The owner of the site of Fort Duncan refused to sell it for less than \$10,358. As Congress had limited the price by law to \$10,000, the result has been the expiration of a twenty-years' lease, and the reversion, for want of \$358, of the buildings and other improvements made upon the land during the past twenty years to the land-owner.

The site is now occupied at an annual rental of \$2,400, and the question of purchase was again submitted to Congress at its last session, but no action taken thereon.

The titles to the sites of Fort Brown and Ringgold Barracks have long been in litigation, and thus far no clear and satisfactory titles have been obtained. Efforts to this end, however, are still being made.

Ten buildings have been destroyed by fire during the year: a hayshed at Vancouver depot, two sets of officers' quarters at Fort Sill, bake-house at Fort Hays, engine-house at Saint Louis Barracks, planing-mill and engine-house at Fort Union, frame building at David's Island, New York Harbor, two old Buildings at Fort Monroe, Government saw-mill at Fort D. A. Russell.

The War Department has for many years owned certain buildings and land on Penn street, Pittsburgh. Its sale was recommended to Congress on the 12th of December, 1874, by the Secretary of War, who asked authority to sell it. No action was taken on the subject. I think the application was a mistake. The property, though not continuously occupied, is valuable to the United States, and is needed from time to time. It is now occupied as a recruiting-depot, for which it is well adapted, and its use saves the expense of renting a building in Pittsburgh for this purpose.

MILITARY RESERVES DECLARED.

Three military reserves have been declared during the year by the President of the United States: that at New Camp Grant, Arizona, April 17, 1876; Camp Lowell, Arizona, October 26, 1875; Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota, December 17, 1875.

REGULAR AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

Animals.

1,376 cavalry and artillery horses were purchased during the year, at the cost of \$159,162.62; average price, \$115.67. 26 other horses cost \$4,988.82; average price, \$191.87. 875 mules were bought for \$98,699; average price, \$112.79. 30 oxen were bought for \$1,125; average price, \$37.50. 1,349 horses have been sold for \$50,538.73; average price for which sold, \$37.46. 345 mules sold for \$12,115.98; average price realized, \$35.12.

Summary of animals in service.

There were in service 1st July, 1875, 10,137 horses, 9,739 mules, and 51 oxen.

Purchased during the year, taken up astray, 1,455 horses, 993 mules, and 30 oxen.

Sold, died, strayed, and stolen or abandoned during the year, 1,887 horses, 895 mules, 7 oxen.

Remaining in service on 30th June, 9,705 horses, 9,837 mules, and 74 oxen.

Fuel, forage, and straw.

Issues of fuel for use have been during the year, 133,502 cords of wood, 17,115 tons anthracite coal, and 16,605 tons of bituminous coal.

Of forage the issues have been, of corn, 592,782 bushels; oats, 834,942 bushels; of barley, 130,903 bushels; of hay, 52,360 tons; of straw, 3,370 tons; of bran, 45,972 bushels; of fodder, 323 tons.

Contracts.

There were filed in this office during the year 606 contracts for the following supplies, viz: 81,418,542 pounds of corn; 19,619,485 pounds of oats; 894,345 pounds of barley; 303,337 pounds of bran; 87,181,358 pounds of hay; 112,010 cords of wood; 56,642,883 pounds of coal; 34,333 pounds of charcoal; 69 for the delivery of such quantities of fuel, forage, and straw as might be required under them, the quantities being indefinite.

Wagons, ambulances, and harness.

Seventy-five 6-mule wagons were purchased during the year of H. W. Rothert, of Keokuk, Iowa, at \$149.50 each.

Shops for manufacture of army-wagons were erected on leased land in Indiana, near the Jeffersonville depot of the Quartermaster's Department, and material was purchased at a cost of \$11,400.52 for the manufacture thereat of 200 army-wagons.

One hundred and nine wagons were constructed, at an average cost for material and labor (not including cost of shops, and machinery, and tools) of \$129.50.

This establishment has been closed, and the machinery and material stored within the ample space of the Jeffersonville depot, and contract has been made, after due advertisement, with a firm in Leavenworth, Kans., for the manufacture and delivery of 50 wagons, 2 and 4 horse, or mule wagons, of the new model adopted on report of a board of officers, at the price of \$92.50 each.

Seventeen spring-wagons were purchased during the year for use at various posts.

Contracts, after public advertisement, were made for 20 spring-wagons, Saint Louis model, and 20 ambulances, Wheeling model, to be delivered at the Jeffersonville depot, at \$173.50 each for the former, and \$149.50 each for the ambulances.

The board of officers referred to in the last annual report, as assembled by the Secretary of War to discuss the subject of models of ambulances for use in the Army, made a preliminary report, recommending the construction in the Government shops of the Ordnance Department of a few experimental ambulances.

This office recommended that they be built by the Quartermaster's Department. The Secretary of War decided that their construction should be committed to the Ordnance Department, and six ambulances and three models, quarter-size, and one medical transport-cart have been so constructed. For these the Quartermaster's appropriation has paid, through the Treasury accounting-officers, the sum of \$4,650.55, as follows:

4 ambulances and appurtenances, at \$808.10½ each.....	\$3, 232 42
1 medical transport-cart	447 60
3 ambulance models, ¼ size, at \$311.46 each.....	934 38
1 ambulance-litter model, ¼ size	36 15
	<hr/>
	4, 650 55

There remain 3 ambulances which have been commenced, but not yet completed, the exact cost of which is not known to this Department.

The last contract for ambulances made by this office was that mentioned above, for twenty ambulances of the Wheeling pattern, which did the work of the late war, at \$149.50 each.

No final report from the board has as yet been received.

Statement in tabular form of articles of clothing on hand, purchased or manufactured, issued, and remaining in store, accompanies this report.

The principal items of issue during the year were: 4,056 hats; 4,000 uniform caps; 33,000 forage-caps; 9,000 cap-covers; 1,464 helmets; 4,216 uniform coats; 22,229 lined and 4,668 unlined blouses; 7,800 lined and 3,856 unlined flannel sack-coats; 13,943 great-coats; 7,782 overalls; 8,023 stable-frocks; 39,430 trousers, foot; 20,214 horsemen's trousers; 69,241 flannel shirts; 89,264 drawers; 23,000 boots; 39,264 shoes; 2,922 buffalo and arctic overshoes; 120,000 stockings; 102,000 Berlin gloves; 9,254 woolen mittens; 88 pairs buck gloves; 24,331 woolen blankets, and 1,404 rubber blankets.

By direction of the Secretary of War, 1,000 condemned great-coats were issued on the 2d and 3d November, 1875, to the sufferers by the conflagration of Virginia City, Nev.

Ten thousand dark-blue flannel shirts were made in the previous year from a quantity of dark-blue flannel in store which was not considered suitable for blouses. They have been issued during the past year to the troops, and have given satisfaction. In the field this shirt is a comfortable and convenient garment.

Twenty-five thousand pairs worsted stockings were purchased during the year and issued on trial to the Army. No reports yet received enable us to determine their value in comparison with the standard woolen stocking.

To meet a want felt in the Army, the Secretary of War, on 18th September, 1875, on recommendation of the Acting Quartermaster-General, authorized issue of pillow-sacks to the troops. They are made from a very large stock of shelter-tents in store. Their issue has made it necessary to increase the monthly allowance of straw to enlisted men.

A considerable supply of clothing remained on hand at the close of the year, and with the understanding that this reserve, very necessary in any prudent and wise military system, might, in the demand for economy, be nearly all consumed during the current fiscal year, the estimate for clothing and equipage for this year, 1876-77, was reduced about two-thirds, and appropriation made accordingly.

The annual cost of clothing and equipage for the Army is, by the experience of years, from \$1,500,000 to \$1,600,000. This appropriation, with the use of the material remaining on hand since the war, enabled the Department gradually to accumulate an issuing or working stock which will now be dissipated.

The shoes purchased for the Army, for several years past, are made upon a machine which makes a brass-wire screw in the act of screwing it into the sole. The Estabrook and wire-clinching screw was brought to the attention of the Department by its manufacturers, who claimed that its use makes quite as good and durable a shoe as the French machine. Fifty pairs furnished by the manufacturers, at their own expense, were distributed for trial to the troops at Fort Dodge, Kansas, and Fort Concho, Texas. The result was so favorable that specifications for boots and shoes have been so modified as to admit these boots and shoes to competition in future contracts.

Many shoe-merchants claim that the hemlock leather is quite as durable and good as the oak-tanned leather, which is the Government Army standard. A Congress of leather-dealers will assemble in Philadelphia during the present month, and officers of the Quartermaster's Department, on duty at the Philadelphia clothing depot, have been instructed to attend its meetings and to report any information of value to this office.

As the black stripe and letters "U. S.," now used to mark the Army blanket, appear to injure its durability, arrangements have been made to substitute indigo-blue letters and stripes in future contracts.

No appropriation was made for continuing the use of the moth and mildew preservative process of Cowles & Co., for which large appropriations have been made in former years. Under an opinion of the Attorney-General the Acting Quartermaster-General directed, on the 22d November, 1875, that the sum of \$39,040.07 should be applied to payment of labor in applying the process; nothing to be paid as royalty for use of the patent process. With this money, 114,406 yards of cloth and kersey were subjected to the process at a cost of \$19,478.05, and with the rest of the money, \$19,562.02, 510 wall-tents, 1,611 common or "A" tents, and 18,000 shelter-tents were subjected to the process.

During the year, by direction of the Acting Quartermaster-General, 500 tents were furnished with Pullen's patent ventilator, at a cost of \$2,500. They were issued to troops for trial, with instructions to report upon their advantages.

The law of 16th June, 1874, requires the use of certain articles of the old-pattern clothing before purchase and issue of the corresponding articles of the new uniform to the troops. Officers have been instructed to enforce this law, which is found to be very distasteful to the soldiers.

The principal depots for the manufacture, purchase, and storage of military clothing and equipage are the old Schuylkill arsenal at Philadelphia, and the new quartermaster's depot at Jeffersonville, Ind. At both, fire-proof buildings have been erected since the war, and during the past year some important additions to the means of manufacture have been made. An endless-band knife, like the band-saw, but with a keen, smooth edge instead of saw-teeth, has been placed in each depot. This

machine readily cuts through 130 thicknesses of cloth, and very much diminishes the work of cutting out such articles as can be handled in bulk on a table, such as bed-sacks, overalls, stable-frocks, and colored facings for uniform coats.

For cutting out woolen trousers, coats, &c., one of Alvin Warth's cloth-cutting machines, of one-half inch feed, has been placed in the Philadelphia depot. It cost \$2,525.00, and has paid for itself. The patentee having advanced his price for this machine since this purchase to \$3,570.00, which is deemed too high, and the price demanded for the inch-feed machine of same construction being \$6,520.00, none has been purchased for the Jeffersonville depot.

Jeffersonville depot was provided with steam-power some years since, immediately after its construction. Steam-power and steam-heating apparatus were during the past year introduced into the Philadelphia depot, much cheapening the work and putting an end to great danger from heating-stoves heretofore used in the shops.

The grounds of the Schuylkill arsenal have been improved under the supervision of Mr. Fred. Law Olmstead. Those of the Jeffersonville depot have for several years been laid out and planted upon a plan by the same eminent landscape architect and engineer.

A collection of the samples of clothing and equipage, and of the wagons, ambulances, and other military material provided by the Quartermaster's Department has been made and placed in the Government building at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. To this collection a medal and diploma have been awarded by the commissioners of the Centennial Exhibition.

A board of officers of line and staff was constituted, upon the recommendation of the Acting Quartermaster-General, by order of the Secretary of War of 27th of December last, (Special Orders, Adjutant-General's Office, No. 264,) to consider various subjects relating to the Quartermaster's Department.

The following subjects were laid before them by this office:

1. The mode of supplying clothing and equipage to the Army:—The board recommended, and the War Department approved and directed, that estimates for clothing and equipage should be consolidated by departments and forwarded, with one copy of each post estimate, through the proper channels, so as to reach the Quartermaster-General's Office early in June of each year.

That clothing for troops in the Military Division of the Pacific be forwarded in bulk to the San Francisco Depot, and distributed under direction of the chief quartermaster of the Division.

That clothing for troops in the Departments of the Missouri and of Texas be forwarded in bulk to the depot at Fort Leavenworth, and distributed to posts under the direction of the chief quartermaster of the Missouri.

That clothing for other troops be sent direct to posts from the Philadelphia and Jeffersonville general depots of the Quartermaster's Department.

2. Avery's mess-pan. Board reported not adapted to the service.

3. The increase in the length of the tongue in soldiers' shoes; recommended and ordered.

4. A flexible-shank shoe submitted by Mr. Heath, of Boston; not approved.

5. An improvement in the fit of the collar of the uniform coat recommended.

- 6 and 7. Trousers and great-coats of an improved pattern recom-

mended and adopted. Standards made, sealed, and distributed to depots of purchase and manufacture.

8. Arctic overshoes, pattern designated "snow-excluders," recommended and adopted.

9 and 10. Issue of seal-skin caps and gauntlets for troops in high northern latitudes, approved.

11 and 12. The issue of musical instruments—trumpets, bugles, fifes, and drums; also of company, regimental, and post books, was considered. The recommendations of the board are to be carried into effect, as the large stock of former styles in store is exhausted.

13. The Coyle army iron gas-pipe bunk favorably reported on and admitted to competition in future contracts.

14. The board recommended a new woolen campaign-hat, that adopted in 1872 having proved a failure. Standard samples have been procured, sealed, and placed in the depots, and 15,000 have been purchased and are being issued for trial.

15. Complaints having been made of want of uniformity in the uniform of officers of the Army, the board considered the subject and prepared a description of each article of officers' regulation uniform.

The War Department has directed that this be embodied in the new edition of the Army Regulations in course of preparation. Copies of the proceedings of the board are with this report.

SOLDIERS' ASYLUM.

Transfers of clothing to the National Home for Disabled Volunteers.

The act of January 23, 1873, extended the act of 22d March, 1867, for relief of maimed and destitute soldiers to all who have been or who are in the national asylums, so as to give to each one a suit of clothing, or its equivalent in clothing, from the stock on hand in the Quartermaster's Department.

The act of 18th June, 1874, directed the Secretary of War to reserve from sale 10,000 complete suits from the surplus stock of old and disused Army uniform-clothing then in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, and to transfer the same to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; or, if complete suits are not on hand or cannot be supplied, the equivalent thereof in other clothing suitable for the disabled veterans of the National Home aforesaid.

Statements marked "F" and "G," accompanying this report, contain a statement of the transfers made from the Quartermaster's Department under these laws.

As complete suits of the clothing designated in the act of 18th of June, 1874, could not be supplied, the National Home on the 7th of February, 1875, asked that it "be credited upon the books of the Department with 10,000 suits, at \$22.03, amounting to \$220,300. But as the Quartermaster's Department has not the standard sizes of clothing, so as to give assorted sizes according to the regulations, and as they have neither stockings, drawers, shirts, nor trousers that can be supplied under the act, the National Home is willing to take as equivalents as many of such condemned and unserviceable suits of clothing as the Quartermaster's Department may wish to dispose of at the average price which like goods have sold for at auction, or at a price to be fixed by a board of survey, to be appointed by the Secretary of War or the Quartermaster-General, as the Secretary may prefer."

The Secretary of War, on 9th of February, 1875, approved this proposition, and on the 11th appointed (by Special Orders No. 26, Adjutant-General's Office, 1875) Maj. L. H. Pelouze, Maj. S. C. Lyford, and First Lieut. E.

M. Camp to constitute the Board of Survey. This board having recommended that the condemned articles be issued to the National Home at the average prices which such articles had brought at auction when sold by the Government, on 18th February, the Secretary approved the report of the Board, and directed the appointment of an inspector to condemn the clothing, which was accordingly inspected, condemned, and transferred at these prices.

It is to be noted in this connection that the price of \$22.03 for a complete suit was the price paid for serviceable clothing, fit to be issued to and worn by the soldiers in active service.

Under this decision there was turned over to the National Home as equivalents for 10,000 suits of old and disused Army clothing, at \$22.03, valued at \$220,300.00, the following articles:

74,815 hats, at 8½ cents	\$6,546 31
83,018 forage-caps, at 2½ cents	2,282 99
44,011 great-coats, at \$2.40	105,626 40
49,015 uniform-jackets, at 46½ cents	22,791 97
4,823 uniform-coats, condemned, at 82½ cents	3,970 93
34,450 sack-coats, lined, at 80½ cents	27,628 90
40,498 sack-coats, unlined, at 49½ cents	20,114 01
3,583 pairs boots, sewed, at \$1.30½	4,669 84
11,723 pairs boots, pegged, at \$1.24½	14,595 36
3½ pairs boots, odd, at \$1.24½	4 13
2,680 pairs shoes, sewed, at \$1.02½	2,751 47
1,660 uniform-coats, old pattern, at 89 cents	1,477 40
4,081 trousers, at \$1.92½	7,845 72

Total \$220,305 43

The Board of officers of the line and staff, assembled at Philadelphia, by order of the Secretary of War of January 19, 1875, to consider the subject of military-transportation harness recommended changes in the specifications for harness heretofore used. The new specifications have been approved by the Secretary of War, and published for information and use in making harness. (Copies are with this report.)

Only a few model sets have been made, the stock of harness in Depot having sufficed for the wants of the year.

A Board of officers of line and staff was convened at Philadelphia by order of the War Department, December 27, 1875, to consider and report upon various subjects connected with the Quartermaster's Department. A copy of their report is submitted herewith.

The following subjects have been discussed by this Board:

They prepared and submitted specifications for a two-horse and for a four horse or mule wagon, recommended for adoption and use in the Army. Approved contracts have been made for fifty wagons, two-horse and four-horse, after due advertisement, at \$92.50 each, to be made and delivered at Leavenworth, Kans., to the Depot at Fort Leavenworth.

Recommended specifications for four-mule-ambulance harness.

Approved for trial, and harness for 100 mules contracted for; which, when received, will be sent to the posts for trial.

This board recommended that for the cavalry the Goodenough patent horseshoe be used, and for the draught horses and mules the Goodenough, both iron and steel, and the Burden and Schoenberger.

That Walton's patent galvanized iron feed-boxes be adopted for Army use.

That horses be used in the Quartermaster Department for draught in Northern and Eastern States, and in certain large cities, and for mounting wagon-masters and others, but that mules continue to be used for draught generally throughout the Army.

They recommended certain slight changes in the specifications for purchase of horses and mules.

That the Keystone Portable Forge be adopted, not to the exclusion of others, however.

Examining the claims of various chemical and other fire-extinguishers, they recommended the Johnson's Portable Hand Force-Pump as the most useful of the small extinguishers.

They recommended an increase of 3 pounds in the allowance of straw for each enlisted man and laundress, raising the allowance from 12 pounds per month to 15 pounds per month.

All these recommendations received the approval of the War Department, and are being carried into execution either permanently or on trial.

A similar Board of officers assembled at Omaha, under Special Orders No. 68, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, April 17, 1875, to consider the subject of Stoves, heating and cooking, in the Army, made a report, of which a printed copy is submitted. They recommended certain plans and specifications, and a supply table, all of which have been approved, and contracts for a moderate supply of 200 stoves have been advertised for. The contracts have not yet been awarded.

FIRE APPARATUS.

Some of the larger military posts have steam fire-engines; others have hand-engines or chemical fire-engines, of which the engine made by the Champion Fire Extinguisher Company, of Louisville, is preferred.

A supply of portable chemical fire-extinguishers of various patterns was, some years since, distributed to nearly all the military posts, and at all the posts a sufficient number of Johnson's hand force-pumps have been placed to be used at the first discovery of fire in the buildings.

The frontier posts, as a rule, are constructed of very inflammable materials, and unless a fire is attacked in the very outset, it soon gains too much force to be overcome, before the building in which it originates is consumed.

The small, cheap, and very portable Johnson's hand force-pump appears to save more property from fire than all the other heavier, more elaborate, and costly apparatus supplied.

Reports continue to be received of its value and efficiency.

Experiments have been made with Strangeland's patent Grain-Steamer, but definite results are not yet reached.

NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

On July 1, 1875, there were seventy-seven national military cemeteries. This number was increased by the addition to the list of the cemetery at Fort Saint Philip, La.; that at Finn's Point, N. J., opposite Fort Delaware; that at Fort Vancouver, Wash. T.; the Woodlawn Cemetery, at Elmira, N. Y., and that at Danville, Ky.

The cemetery at Whitehall, Pa., was dropped from the list of national cemeteries during the year, leaving the number on the 30th of June, 1876, eighty-one.

Since that date three cemeteries have been dropped from the list of national military cemeteries and restored to their former standing as post cemeteries, viz: those at Fort St. Philip, La.; Fort Vancouver, W. T.; and at Santa Fé, N. Mex.

There were seventy superintendents of national military cemeteries on the 1st of July, 1875. During the year three were discharged, one died, and two resigned. Seven were appointed; leaving the number in service seventy-one.

As Congress, at the last session, appropriated for only seventy, one more has been discharged since the passage of the appropriation bill, reducing the number in service to seventy, as provided for by the new law.

The superintendent of the Santa Fé National Military Cemetery has been transferred to the Mound City Cemetery, Illinois.

The cemeteries generally are now in excellent condition.

The appropriation for maintaining and improving the national cemeteries for the fiscal year was \$150,000.00. As the works of grading and drainage and planting approach completion, the cost of maintenance can be diminished.

With the appropriation of the present year, contracts were made for erecting lodges, as required by the law of February 22d, 1867, at Camp Nelson, Lebanon and Logan's Cross-Roads, Ky.; at Pittsburg Landing and Fort Donelson, Tenn.; at Little Rock, Ark.; and at Salisbury, N. C.

All of these have been completed except Salisbury and Fort Donelson, which are to be finished this fall.

With the same appropriation the following cemeteries have been inclosed by walls of masonry, viz: Glendale, Seven Pines, and Poplar Grove, Va.; and Wilmington, N. C.

Contracts have been made during the present fiscal year for an inclosing-wall at Finn's Point, N. J., and for a lodge at the Grafton, (West Virginia) cemetery. These are now building.

During the winter, it is proposed to make contracts for inclosing-walls at Beaufort and Florence, S. C., and at Yorktown, Va., which, with the ordinary expense of maintenance, will probably exhaust the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

The following eight cemeteries will then still need lodges: Alexandria, Port Hudson, and Baton Rouge, La.; Andersonville, Ga.; Beverly, N. J.; Cave Hill, Ky.; Fort McPherson, Nebr.; and Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter.

Walls will still be needed at Alexandria and Baton Rouge, La., Andersonville, Ga.; Fort McPherson, Nebr.; Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter.; and at Grafton, West Va.

The lodges at Mobile, Fort Barrancas, Camp Butler, Fort Smith, and at the Gettysburg cemeteries were enlarged during the year, and office-buildings were erected at Jefferson Barracks and Natchez cemeteries, the lodges at these places having proved too small to allow of an office-room being set apart for the accommodation of visitors.

Wood-sheds, tool and other outhouses were built at the City of Mexico cemetery and at Port Hudson, Camp Nelson, Chattanooga, Culpeper, Finn's Point, Keokuk, and Winchester cemeteries, and at the Soldiers' Home cemetery, District of Columbia.

Stands for use on decoration day were constructed, by direction of the Secretary of War, at the Keokuk cemetery and at the Rock Island cemetery.

The Fort Scott cemetery has been underdrained and the roads macadamized. The drainage at Corinth, Danville, Winchester, Jefferson Barracks, Hampton, and Vicksburg has been improved.

New roads have been constructed at Arlington, and a new approach at Jefferson Barracks cemetery.

New flag-staffs have been set up at Beaufort, Florence, Fort Harrison, Grafton, Seven Pines, Winchester, and Santa Fé cemeteries.

Cisterns have been constructed at Camp Nelson, Fort Leavenworth, Gettysburg, Lebanon, Seven Pines, and Vicksburg cemeteries.

At the Fort McPherson and at the Santa Fé (N. Mex.) cemeteries, where

irrigation is necessary to maintain any verdure, a supply of water has been provided by wells and wind-mills.

The soldiers' monument at Salisbury cemetery, for which Congress made a special appropriation of \$10,000, has been completed and erected. It is an obelisk, and stands upon a properly-moulded and decorated die, resting upon several stone steps. The whole height is $38\frac{1}{2}$ feet, of which the obelisk, a monolithic shaft, constitutes $30\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The weight of the obelisk is twenty-five tons; of the dies, nineteen tons. The whole has been well executed in granite, and completed and erected for the sum appropriated.

The principal subjects of expenditure from the appropriation for maintenance of the national military cemeteries during the year have been as follows: Building inclosing-walls, \$25,843.25; lodges, \$29,159.07; rents, \$1,035; outhouses, offices at the cemeteries, &c., \$7,413.51; plants, \$1,998.65; labor, \$44,292.23; drainage works, \$4,904.61; barrack and office furniture, \$244.40; tools, stoves, and repairs, \$5,180.91; improvement of grounds, \$13,308.77; flag-staffs and monuments, \$2,502.15; water supply, \$4,008.90; purchase and rent of lands, \$2,928.35; new and re-interments, \$3,427.36; miscellaneous, \$711.82; total, \$146,959.98.

The number of interments in the national military cemeteries on 30th of June, 1876, was 310,356, of which 164,655 were unknown and 145,701 known.

The work of erecting stone blocks over the graves has been completed in fifty-seven of the cemeteries, and 92,046 known graves and 87,242 unknown have been thus marked. One hundred and seventy-nine thousand two hundred and eighty-eight stones, duly engraved, have been erected.

About 15,500 known and 17,400 unknown remain to be marked. The work has been well done, and though it has been necessary to extend the time stipulated in the original contracts, the work is now being executed with energy, and there is no reason to doubt a successful completion.

Mr. E. P. Doherty, contractor for the Fredericksburg cemetery, having failed, the work was completed by the United States. The contract of Mr. S. G. Bridges has been completed.

Most of the stones have been furnished from the quarries of Sheldon & Slason, at West Rutland, Vt., and to the energy and zeal of Mr. Sheldon, who was not the original contractor, the successful completion of the work will be due.

There are about 17,000 graves of Union soldiers who fell during the war and were buried by the Quartermaster's Department in various public and private incorporated cemeteries not known as national military cemeteries. Many applications are made for the erection of head-stones over these graves, but the law of June 8, 1872, makes provision only for those interred in the national military cemeteries.

Money enough, after the work in the national cemeteries is completed, will remain from the appropriation of \$1,000,000, made on the 3d of March, 1873, to provide all these with permanent monuments, and I recommend that a portion of the balance be re-appropriated and made applicable to this purpose. The sum necessary would be \$60,000.

The reports of the officers now on duty in this office, Bvt. Maj. Gen. S. Van Vliet, Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General; and Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. D. Bingham, Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-General; Lieut. Col. H. C. Hodges, Deputy Quartermaster-General, as also that of Bvt. Lieut. Col. A. F. Rockwell, Assistant Quartermaster in charge of National Cemeteries, accompany this report. With these reports will be found a number of papers and tabular statements, giving

A.—Annual report of officers of the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

No.	Name and grade.	Rank.	Duties, &c.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.			
1	Montgomery C. Meigs.....	Brigadier-general and brevet major-general.....	To March 3, 1876, absent on special duty in Europe; to March 31, <i>en route</i> and awaiting orders; thenceforward in charge of Quartermaster's Department at Washington, D. C.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS-GENERAL.			
1	Robert Allen.....	Colonel and brevet major-general.....	To April 24, 1876, chief quartermaster Military Division of the Pacific, at San Francisco, Cal.; thenceforward unassigned.
2	Daniel H. Becker.....	Colonel and brevet major-general.....	To November 1, 1875, chief quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, at Chicago, Ill.; thenceforward in charge of Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department at Philadelphia, Pa.
3	Rufus Ingalls.....	Colonel and brevet major-general.....	To March 31, 1876, acting Quartermaster-General at Washington, D. C.; thenceforward in charge of depot at New York City.
4	Langdon C. Easton.....	Colonel and brevet major-general.....	Chief quartermaster Military Division of the Atlantic, at New York City.
5	Stewart Van Vleet.....	Colonel and brevet major-general.....	To July 12, 1875, chief quartermaster Department of the Missouri, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; to July 16, 1875, <i>en route</i> ; to November 8, 1875, in charge of Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department at Philadelphia, Pa.; to November 12, 1875, closing business and <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward Inspector in the Quartermaster's Department, and on duty in the Quartermaster-General's Office.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTERS-GENERAL.			
1	Samuel B. Holabird.....	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general.....	To August 15, 1875, chief quartermaster Department of Texas, at San Antonio, Tex.; to October 31, 1875, on leave of absence; thenceforward chief quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, at Chicago, Ill.
2	Charles H. Tompkins.....	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general.....	To November 16, 1875, in charge of depot at San Antonio, Tex.; to January 5, 1876, acting chief quartermaster Department of Texas, at San Antonio, Tex.; to January 11, 1876, <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward chief quartermaster Military Division of the South, at Louisville, Ky.
3	James A. Ekin.....	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general.....	To January 11, 1876, chief quartermaster Military Division and Department of the South, at Louisville, Ky., and in charge of Jeffersonville depot of the Quartermaster's Department at Jeffersonville, Ind.; thenceforward chief quartermaster Department of the South, (only) and in charge of depot at Jeffersonville, Ind.
4	Tredwell Moore.....	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general.....	To May 29, 1876, post quartermaster at Fort Gibson, Ind. T., when he died.
5	Asahel B. Eddy.....	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general.....	To April 27, 1876, chief quartermaster Department of California, and in charge of depot at San Francisco, Cal.; thenceforward engaged in the adjustment of his accounts.
6	Rufus Saxton.....	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general.....	To July 17, 1875, in charge of the Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department, at Philadelphia, Pa.; to August 15, 1875, engaged in the settlement of his accounts; to August 24, 1876, <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward chief quartermaster Department of the Missouri, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
7	Judson D. Bingham.....	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general.....	On duty in the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

8	Alexander J. Perry.....	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general.....	To November 1, 1875, chief quartermaster Department of the Platte, at Omaha, Neb.; to November 20, 1875, engaged in the settlement of his accounts; to December 27, 1875, <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward chief quartermaster Department of Texas, at San Antonio, Tex.; from April 25 to May 31, 1876, absent at Omaha, Neb.; at witness in behalf of United States; to June 30, 1876, on leave of absence. To October 13, 1875, chief quartermaster fourth quartermaster's district Military Division of the Atlantic, at Buffalo, N. Y.; to October 30, 1875, <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward on duty in the Quartermaster-General's Office, at Washington, D. C. Promoted to be deputy Quartermaster-General, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, May 29, 1876.
9	Henry C. Hodges.....	Lieutenant-colonel.....	
QUARTERMASTERS.			
1	John G. Chandler.....	Major and brevet colonel.....	Chief quartermaster Department of Arizona, at Prescott, Ariz., Ter.
2	William Myers.....	Major and brevet brigadier-general.....	To April 15, 1876, in charge of depot at Washington, D. C.; to April 24, 1876, <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward chief quartermaster Department of California, in charge of depot, and chief quartermaster Military Division of the Pacific, at San Francisco, Cal.
3	Charles G. Sawtelle.....	Major and brevet brigadier-general.....	Chief quartermaster, first quartermaster's district Military Division of the Atlantic, and in charge of depot at New York City.
4	James J. Dana.....	Major and brevet brigadier-general.....	To October 1, 1875, chief quartermaster third quartermaster's district Military Division of the Atlantic and purchasing quartermaster for Philadelphia depot at Philadelphia, Pa.; thenceforward in charge of clothing depot, and purchasing quartermaster.
5	Joseph A. Potter.....	Major and brevet brigadier-general.....	Chief quartermaster Department of the Gulf, at New Orleans, La.
6	Richard N. Batchelder.....	Major and brevet colonel.....	Chief quartermaster Department of the Columbia, at Portland, Oreg.
7	Marshall I. Ludington.....	Major and brevet lieutenant-colonel.....	To October 21, 1875, on duty in the Quartermaster-General's Office at Washington, D. C.; to October 31, 1875, <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward chief quartermaster Department of the Platte, at Omaha, Neb.
8	James M. Moore.....	Major and brevet lieutenant-colonel.....	To September 30, 1875, in charge of depot at Cheyenne, Wyo. Ter.; to October 28, 1875, engaged in transferring property; to October 30, 1875, <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward purchasing and disbursing quartermaster at Chicago, Ill.
9	James Belger.....	Major.....	To December 30, 1875, post quartermaster at Baton Rouge, La.; to January 12, 1876, completing transfer of property and <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward post quartermaster at Atlanta, Ga.
10	Herbert M. Enos.....	Major and brevet colonel.....	To May 29, 1876, sick at Waukegan, Wis., when retired from active service.
11	Benjamin C. Card.....	Major and brevet brigadier-general.....	Chief quartermaster Department of Dakota, at St. Paul, Minn.
12	Charles A. Reynolds.....	Major and brevet lieutenant-colonel.....	To September 30, 1875, on leave of absence; to October 15, 1875, awaiting orders; to October 29, 1875, <i>en route</i> ; to June 10, 1876, post quartermaster at Columbia, S. C.; thenceforward under orders for duty as chief quartermaster Department of Arizona.
13	George B. Dandy.....	Major and brevet brigadier-general.....	To September 30, 1875, on leave of absence; to October 27, 1875, <i>en route</i> and receiving property; thenceforward chief quartermaster fourth quartermaster's district, Military Division of the Atlantic, at Buffalo, N. Y.
14	George H. Weeks.....	Major and brevet lieutenant-colonel.....	In charge of Washington depot, Wash. Ter. Promoted to be quartermaster with rank of major, May 29, 1876.
15	William B. Hughes.....	Major.....	To September 27, 1875, post quartermaster at Charleston, S. C.; to October 11, 1875, engaged in the transfer of property; to October 17, 1875, <i>en route</i> ; to October 30, 1875, awaiting transfer; thenceforward in charge of depot at Sioux City, Iowa. Promoted to be quartermaster with the rank of major, May 29, 1876.

A.—Annual report of officers of the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

No.	Name and grade.	Rank.	Duties, &c.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.			
1	Montgomery C. Meigs.....	Brigadier-general and brevet major-general.....	To March 3, 1876, absent on special duty in Europe; to March 31, <i>en route</i> and awaiting orders; thenceforward in charge of Quartermaster's Department at Washington, D. C.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS-GENERAL.			
1	Robert Allen.....	Colonel and brevet major-general.....	To April 24, 1876, chief quartermaster Military Division of the Pacific, at San Francisco, Cal.; thenceforward unassigned.
2	Daniel H. Rucker.....	Colonel and brevet major-general.....	To November 1, 1875, chief quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, at Chicago, Ill.; thenceforward in charge of Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department at Philadelphia, Pa.
3	Rufus Ingalls.....	Colonel and brevet major-general.....	To March 31, 1876, acting Quartermaster-General at Washington, D. C.; thenceforward in charge of depot at New York City.
4	Langdon C. Easton.....	Colonel and brevet major-general.....	Chief quartermaster Military Division of the Atlantic, at New York City.
5	Stewart Van Vleet.....	Colonel and brevet major-general.....	To July 12, 1875, chief quartermaster Department of the Missouri, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; to July 16, 1875, <i>en route</i> ; to November 8, 1875, in charge of Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department at Philadelphia, Pa.; to November 12, 1875, closing business and <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward Inspector in the Quartermaster's Department, and on duty in the Quartermaster-General's Office.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTERS-GENERAL.			
1	Samuel B. Holabird.....	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general.....	To August 15, 1875, chief quartermaster Department of Texas, at San Antonio, Tex.; to October 31, 1875, on leave of absence; thenceforward chief quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, at Chicago, Ill.
2	Charles H. Tompkins.....	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general.....	To November 10, 1875, in charge of depot at San Antonio, Tex.; to January 5, 1876, acting chief quartermaster Department of Texas, at San Antonio, Tex.; to January 11, 1876, <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward chief quartermaster Military Division of the South, at Louisville, Ky.
3	James A. Ekin.....	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general.....	To January 11, 1876, chief quartermaster Military Division and Department of the South, at Louisville, Ky., and in charge of Jeffersonville depot of the Quartermaster's Department at Jeffersonville, Ind.; thenceforward chief quartermaster Department of the South, (only,) and in charge of depot at Jeffersonville, Ind.
4	Tredwell Moore.....	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general.....	To May 29, 1876, post quartermaster at Fort Gibson, Ind. T., when he died.
5	Asber R. Eddy.....	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general.....	To April 27, 1876, chief quartermaster Department of California, and in charge of depot at San Francisco, Cal.; thenceforward engaged in the adjustment of his accounts.
6	Rufus Saxton.....	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general.....	To July 17, 1876, in charge of the Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department, at Philadelphia, Pa.; to August 15, 1876, engaged in the settlement of his accounts; to August 22, 1876, <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward chief quartermaster Department of the Missouri, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
7	Judson D. Bingham.....	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general.....	On duty in the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

8	Alexander J. Perry.....	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general.....	To November 1, 1875, chief quartermaster Department of the Platte, at Omaha, Neb.; to November 20, 1875, engaged in the settlement of his account; to December 27, 1875, <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward chief quartermaster Department of Texas, at San Antonio, Tex.; from April 25 to May 31, 1876, absent at Omaha, Neb.; as witness in United States; to June 30, 1876, on leave of absence.
9	Henry C. Hodges.....	Lieutenant-colonel.....	To October 12, 1875, chief quartermaster fourth quartermaster's district Military Division of the Atlantic, at Buffalo, N. Y.; to October 30, 1875, <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward on duty in the Quartermaster-General's Office, at Washington, D. C. Promoted to be deputy Quartermaster-General, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, May 28, 1876.
QUARTERMASTERS.			
1	John G. Chandler.....	Major and brevet colonel.....	Chief quartermaster Department of Arizona, at Prescott, Ariz. Ter.
2	William Myers.....	Major and brevet brigadier-general.....	To April 15, 1876, in charge of depot at Washington, D. C.; to April 24, 1876, <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward chief quartermaster Department of California, in charge of depot, and chief quartermaster Military Division of the Pacific, at San Francisco, Cal.
3	Charles G. Sawtelle.....	Major and brevet brigadier-general.....	Chief quartermaster, first quartermaster's district Military Division of the Atlantic, and in charge of depot at New York City.
4	James J. Dana.....	Major and brevet brigadier-general.....	To October 1, 1875, chief quartermaster third quartermaster's district Military Division of the Atlantic and purchasing quartermaster for Philadelphia depot at Philadelphia, Pa.; thenceforward in charge of clothing depot, and purchasing quartermaster.
5	Joseph A. Potter.....	Major and brevet brigadier-general.....	Chief quartermaster Department of the Gulf, at New Orleans, La.
6	Richard N. Batchelder.....	Major and brevet colonel.....	Chief quartermaster Department of the Columbia, at Portland, Oreg.
7	Marshall I. Lunington.....	Major and brevet lieutenant-colonel.....	To October 21, 1875, on duty in the Quartermaster-General's Office at Washington, D. C.; to October 31, 1875, <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward chief quartermaster Department of the Platte, at Omaha, Neb.
8	James M. Moore.....	Major and brevet lieutenant-colonel.....	To September 30, 1875, in charge of depot at Cheyenne, Wyo. Ter.; to October 28, 1875, engaged in transferring property; to October 30, 1875, <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward purchasing and disbursing quartermaster at Chicago, Ill.
9	James Belger.....	Major.....	To December 30, 1875, post quartermaster at Baton Rouge, La.; to January 12, 1876, completing transfer of property and <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward post quartermaster at Atlanta, Ga.
10	Herbert M. Enos.....	Major and brevet colonel.....	To May 29, 1876, sick at Waukegan, Wis., when retired from active service.
11	Benjamin C. Card.....	Major and brevet brigadier-general.....	Chief quartermaster Department of Dakota, at St. Paul, Minn.
12	Charles A. Reynolds.....	Major and brevet lieutenant-colonel.....	To September 30, 1875, on leave of absence; to October 16, 1875, awaiting orders; to October 29, 1875, <i>en route</i> ; to June 10, 1876, post quartermaster at Columbia, S. C.; thenceforward under orders for duty as chief quartermaster Department of Arizona.
13	George B. Dandy.....	Major and brevet brigadier-general.....	To September 30, 1875, on leave of absence; to October 27, 1875, <i>en route</i> and receiving property; thenceforward chief quartermaster fourth quartermaster's district, Military Division of the Atlantic, at Buffalo, N. Y.
14	George H. Weeks.....	Major and brevet lieutenant-colonel.....	In charge of Vancouver depot, Wash. Ter. Promoted to be quartermaster with rank of major, May 29, 1876.
15	William B. Hughes.....	Major.....	To September 27, 1875, post quartermaster at Charleston, S. C.; to October 11, 1875, engaged in the transfer of property; to October 17, 1875, <i>en route</i> ; to October 30, 1875, awaiting transfer; thenceforward in charge of depot at Sioux City, Iowa. Promoted to be quartermaster with the rank of major, May 29, 1876.

A.—Annual report of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

No	Name and grade.	Rank.	Duties, &c.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS.			
1	Elias B. Carling	Captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel.....	<p>To July 1, 1875, engaged in the settlement of his accounts, when he died.</p> <p>In charge of depot at Omaha, Neb.</p> <p>To March 11, 1876, post quartermaster at Fort Monroe, Va.; to March 21, 1876, <i>en route</i>; thenceforward in charge of depot at San Antonio, Tex.; also from April 25 to June 30, 1876, acting chief quartermaster Department of Texas.</p> <p>To October 1, 1876, post quartermaster at Baltimore, Md.; thenceforward chief quartermaster; third quartermaster's district Military Division of the Atlantic, at Baltimore, Md.</p> <p>Chief quartermaster second quartermaster's district Military Division of the Atlantic, at Boston, Mass.</p> <p>To November 1, 1876, purchasing and disbursing quartermaster at Chicago, Ill.; to November 13, 1876, engaged in transferring property to November 20, 1876, <i>en route</i>; thenceforward in charge of depot at Cheyenne, Wyo. Ter.</p> <p>To July 8, 1875, depot and shipping quartermaster at Emmet, Dak. Ter.; to July 14, 1875, engaged in transferring property; to July 23, 1875, <i>en route</i>; thenceforward post quartermaster at Fort Adams, R. I.</p> <p>To October 30, 1875, in charge of depot at New Orleans, La.; to November 7, 1875, in arrest at Santa Fe, N. Mex.; to March 9, 1876, undergoing sentence of court-martial; thenceforward in charge of depot at New Orleans, La.</p> <p>In charge of depot at Saint Louis, Mo.</p> <p>Post quartermaster Fort Rice, Dak. Ter.</p> <p>To August 15, 1876, in charge of forwarding depot at West Las Animas, Colo., accounts at Washington, D. C.; to October 31, 1875, engaged in the settlement of his accounts at Washington, D. C.; to November 11, 1875, on special duty and <i>en route</i>; to March 22, 1876, in charge of depot at San Antonio, Tex.; to March 31, 1876, engaged in transferring property; to April 13, 1876, <i>en route</i>; thenceforward unassigned.</p> <p>To October 31, 1875, in charge of depot at Sioux City, Iowa; to November 3, 1875, engaged in transferring property; to November 31, 1875, under orders to delay reporting; to December 7, 1875, <i>en route</i>; to May 25, 1876, post quartermaster at Charleston, S. C.; thenceforward on sick leave.</p> <p>In charge of depot at Yuma, Ariz. Ter.</p> <p>To October 19, 1875, on sick leave; thenceforward post quartermaster at Raleigh, N. C.</p> <p>To July 30, 1876, closing his accounts and <i>en route</i>; thenceforward chief quartermaster district of New Mexico, at Santa Fe, N. M.</p> <p>To March 30, 1876, post quartermaster at Fort Dodge, Kans.; to March 31, 1876, engaged in transferring property; thenceforward on leave of absence.</p> <p>Post quartermaster at Fort Union, N. Mex.</p> <p>In charge of office of National Cemeteries at Washington, D. C. On April 16, 1876, also assigned to duty as depot quartermaster.</p>
2	Augustus G. Robinson	Captain and brevet major	
3	Edward D. Baker	Captain	
4	Henry W. Jones	Captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel.....	
5	James G. C. Lee	Captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel.....	
6	James Gillies	Captain	
7	Theodore J. Eckerson	Captain and brevet major	
8	Andrew J. McGonnigle	Captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel.....	
9	Edward B. Grimes	Captain and brevet major	
10	James W. Scully	Captain and brevet colonel	
11	William T. Howell	Captain and brevet major	
12	Charles W. Foster	Captain and brevet colonel	
13	George W. Bradley	Captain	
14	Simon F. Barstow	Captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel.....	
15	John H. Balcher	Captain and brevet major	
16	Erna B. Kirk	Captain	
17	Amos S. Kimball	Captain	
18	Almon F. Rockwell	Captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel.....	

19	Gilbert C. Smith.....	Captain.....	To July 26, 1875, engaged in transferring property; to August 22, 1875, awaiting orders and <i>en route</i> ; to October 9, 1875, on court-martial duty at Fort Brown, Tex.; to December 27, 1875, post quartermaster at Kingdold Barracks, Tex.; to January 24, 1876, engaged in transferring property; to May 4, 1876, <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward post quartermaster at Camp Grant, Ariz. Ter.
20	Edward J. Strang.....	Captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel.....	To January 31, 1876, in charge of forwarding depot at Denison, Tex.; thenceforward in charge of receiving and forwarding supplies at Dallas, Tex.
21	Nathaniel S. Constable.....	Captain.....	To September 12, 1875, post quartermaster at Fort Clark, Tex.; to October 19, 1875, engaged in transferring property; to October 27, 1875, <i>en route</i> ; to January 11, 1876, receiving and forwarding supplies at Seguin, Tex.; thenceforward in charge of forwarding and receiving supplies at Kingsbury, Tex.
22	John V. Furey.....	Captain.....	To July 31, 1875, post quartermaster at Fort Adams, R. I.; to August 2, 1875, <i>en route</i> ; to December 31, 1875, on duty in the Quartermaster-General's Office, at Washington, D. C.; to March 18, 1876, on duty in office of depot quartermaster, at Washington, D. C.; to April 30, 1876, <i>en route</i> and on leave of absence; thenceforward chief quartermaster of the Big Horn and Yellowstone Expedition.
23	Lewis C. Forsyth.....	Captain and brevet major.....	To November 23, 1875, post quartermaster and chief quartermaster district of Montana, at Fort Ellis, Mont. Ter.; to December 9, 1875, <i>en route</i> ; to March 12, 1876, engaged in settling his accounts at Washington, D. C.; to March 27, 1876, <i>en route</i> ; to May 31, 1876, on former duties at Fort Ellis, Mont. Ter.; to June 23, 1876, engaged in transferring property; thenceforward <i>en route</i> .
24	Charles H. Hoyt.....	Captain.....	In charge of depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
25	Asa P. Blunt.....	Captain and brevet colonel.....	Quartermaster of military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
26	James H. Lord.....	Captain and brevet major.....	To July 31, 1875, awaiting transportation and <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward chief quartermaster district of Tucson, Ariz. Ter.
27	James M. Marshall.....	Captain.....	To July 31, 1875, post quartermaster at West Point, N. Y.; to August 31, 1875, awaiting orders and <i>en route</i> ; to February 29, 1876, in charge of forwarding depot at West Las Animas, Colo.; to March 30, 1876, engaged in receiving property; to April 30, 1876, post quartermaster at Fort Dodge, Kans.; thenceforward engaged in the transfer of property, post quartermaster, and disbursing quartermaster district of Montana, at Fort Ellis, Mont. Ter.
28	Edwin R. Atwood.....	Captain and brevet major.....	To November 30, 1875, on duty as member of board of officers at Omaha, Nebr.; to March 25, 1876, post quartermaster at Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., and depot quartermaster at Ogden, Utah Ter.; to April 24, 1876, on leave of absence; to April 30, 1876, awaiting assignment; thenceforward post quartermaster at Fort Monroe, Va.
29	John Simpson.....	Captain.....	Appointed July 27, 1875. To September 30, 1875, awaiting orders and transportation; to October 18, 1875, <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward assistant depot quartermaster at Whipple depot, Prescott, Ariz. Ter.
30	Lafayette E. Campbell.....	Captain.....	Appointed May 29, 1876; thenceforward unassigned.
31	Charles S. Heintzelman.....	Captain.....	Appointed May 29, 1876; thenceforward unassigned.
1	MILITARY STORE-KEEPERS.		
1	Reuben M. Potter.....	Captain.....	To July 19, 1875, on duty as acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Wood, N. Y.; thenceforward on sick leave.
2	Charles A. Allgood.....	Captain.....	To October 31, 1875, on duty as acting assistant quartermaster at Columbia, S. C.; to November 12, 1875, transferring property, <i>en route</i> , and awaiting assignment; thenceforward on duty as acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Weddworth, N. Y.
3	John F. Rodgers.....	Captain.....	On duty at Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department at Philadelphia, Pa.
4	Gustavus A. Hall.....	Captain.....	To September 30, 1875, on duty at Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department at Philadelphia, Pa.; to November 2, 1875, engaged in transferring property; to November 27, 1875, engaged in the settlement of his accounts at Washington, D. C.; <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

A.—Annual report of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name and grade.	Rank.	Duties, &c.
5	John Livers	Captain	On duty at Omaha, Neb.
6	Hamilton Lieber	Captain	To September 30, 1875, on sick-leave; to October 14, 1875, awaiting action of retiring board and en route; to December 13, 1875, on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., when retired from active service.
7	Verplanck Van Antwerp	Captain	To December 2, 1875, on sick-leave at Upper Marlboro, Md., when he died.
8	Addison Barrett	Captain	On duty at Jeffersonville depot of the Quartermaster's Department at Jeffersonville, Ind.
9	William P. Martin	Captain	To July 10, 1875, on leave of absence; thenceforward on duty as military store-keeper and acting assistant quartermaster at San Francisco, Cal.

RECAPITULATION.

Grade.	In service at commence- ment of the fiscal year.	Promoted.	Appointed.	Retired.	Died.	In service at end of fiscal year.
Quartermaster-General, with rank of brigadier-general	1	...	...	...	...	1
Assistant quartermasters-general, with rank of colonel	5	...	...	...	...	5
Deputy quartermasters-general, with rank of lieutenant-colonel	8	1	1	...	1	8
Quartermasters, with rank of major	14	1	2	1	...	14
Assistant quartermasters, with rank of captain	30	2	2	...	1	30
Military store-keepers, with rank of captain	9	...	...	1	1	7
Total	67	3	6	2	3	65

B.—Stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, July 1, 1876.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Meigs, Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C., Quartermaster-General; Van Vliet, Bvt. Maj. Gen. Stewart, assistant quartermaster-general; Bingham, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Judson D., deputy quartermaster-general; Hodges, Lieut. Col. Henry C., deputy quartermaster-general.

GENERAL DEPOTS ESTABLISHED BY GENERAL ORDERS NO. 32, HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, APRIL 8, 1869.

New York.—Ingalls, Bvt. Maj. Gen. Rufus, assistant quartermaster-general, in charge. *Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department.*—Rucker, Bvt. Maj. Gen. Daniel H., assistant quartermaster-general, in charge; Dana, Bvt. Brig. Gen. James J., quartermaster; Rodgers, Capt. John F., military store-keeper.

Washington, D. C.—Rockwell, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Almon F., assistant quartermaster, in charge.

Jeffersonville depot of the Quartermaster's Department.—Ekin, Bvt. Brig. Gen. James A., deputy quartermaster-general, in charge; Barrett, Capt. Addison, military store-keeper.

Office of National Cemeteries, Washington, D. C.—Rockwell, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Almon F., assistant quartermaster, in charge.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Headquarters, New York City.—Easton, Bvt. Maj. Gen. Langdon C., assistant quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster; Sawtelle, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Charles G., quartermaster, New York City; Dandy, Bvt. Brig. Gen. George B., quartermaster, Buffalo, N. Y.; Janes, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Henry W., assistant quartermaster, Baltimore, Md.; Lee, Bvt. Lieut. Col. James G. C., assistant quartermaster, Boston, Mass.; on leave of absence; Eckerson, Bvt. Maj. Theodore J., assistant quartermaster, Fort Adams, R. I.; Atwood, Bvt. Maj. Edwin B., assistant quartermaster, Fort Monroe, Va.; Potter, Capt. Reuben M., military store-keeper, on sick-leave; Alligood, Capt. Charles A., military store-keeper, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.—Tompkins, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Charles H., deputy quartermaster-General; chief quartermaster.

Department of the South.

Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.—Ekin, Bvt. Brig. Gen. James A., deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster; Belger, Maj. James, quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga.; Foster, Bvt. Col. Charles W., assistant quartermaster, Charleston, S. C., on sick-leave; Barstow, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Simon F., assistant quartermaster, Raleigh, N. C.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.—Holabird, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Samuel B., deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster; Moore, Bvt. Lieut. Col. James M., quartermaster, Chicago, Ill.; Grimes, Bvt. Maj. Edward B., assistant quartermaster, Saint Louis, Mo.

Department of the Missouri.

Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.—Saxton, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Rufus, deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster; Belcher, Bvt. Maj. John H., assistant quartermaster, chief quartermaster district of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.; Kirk, Capt. Ezra B., assistant quartermaster, Fort Dodge, Kans., on leave of absence; Kimball, Capt. Amos S., assistant quartermaster, Fort Union, N. Mex.; Hoyt, Capt. Charles H., assistant quartermaster, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; Blunt, Bvt. Col. Asa P., assistant quartermaster, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., on leave of absence; Hull, Capt. George A., military store-keeper, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Department of the Platte.

Headquarters, Omaha, Nebr.—Ludington, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Marshall I., quartermaster, chief quartermaster; Robinson, Bvt. Maj. Augustus G., assistant quartermaster. Omaha, Nebr.; Gilliss, Capt. James, assistant quartermaster, Cheyenne depot, Wyo. Ter.; Livers, Capt. John, military store-keeper, Omaha, Nebr.

Department of Dakota.

Headquarters, Saint Paul, Minn.—Card, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Benjamin C., quartermaster, chief quartermaster; Hughes, Maj. William B., quartermaster, Sioux City, Iowa; Scully, Bvt. Col. James W., assistant quartermaster, Fort Rice, Dak. Ter.; Marshall, Capt. James M., assistant quartermaster, Fort Ellis, Mont. Ter.

Department of Texas.

Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.—Perry, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Alexander J., deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster, on leave of absence; Baker, Capt. Edward D., assistant quartermaster, San Antonio, Tex.; Strang, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Edward J., assistant quartermaster, Dallas, Tex.; Constable, Capt. Nathaniel S., assistant quartermaster, Kingsbury, Tex.; Forsyth, Bvt. Maj. Lewis C., assistant quartermaster, Fort Brown, Tex.

Department of the Gulf.

Headquarters, New Orleans, La.—Potter, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Joseph A., quartermaster, chief quartermaster; McGonnigle, Bvt. Col. Andrew J., assistant quartermaster, New Orleans, La.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.—Myers, Bvt. Brig. Gen. William, quartermaster, chief quartermaster.

Department of California.

Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.—Eddy, Bvt. Col. Asher R., deputy quartermaster-general, engaged in the adjustment of his accounts at San Francisco, Cal.; Myers, Bvt. Brig. Gen. William, quartermaster, chief quartermaster; Martin, Capt. William P., military store-keeper, San Francisco, Cal.

Department of Arizona.

Headquarters, Prescott, Ariz. Ter.—Chandler, Bvt. Col. John G., quartermaster, chief quartermaster; Bradley, Capt. George W., assistant quartermaster, Yuma depot, A. T.; Smith, Capt. Gilbert C., assistant quartermaster, Camp Grant, A. T.; Lord, Bvt. Maj. James H., assistant quartermaster, Tucson, A. T.; Simpson, Capt. John, assistant quartermaster, Whipple depot, Prescott, A. T.

Department of the Columbia.

Headquarters, Portland, Oreg.—Batchelder, Bvt. Col. Richard N., quartermaster, chief quartermaster; Weeks, Bvt. Lieut. Col. George H., quartermaster, Vancouver depot, W. T.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allen, Bvt. Maj. Gen. Robert, assistant quartermaster-general, San Francisco, Cal., unassigned; Reynolds, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Charles A., quartermaster, under orders for duty as chief quartermaster Department of Arizona, on sick leave; Howell, Bvt. Maj. William T., assistant quartermaster, San Antonio, Tex., on leave of absence; Furey, Capt. John V., assistant quartermaster, on duty with General Crook's expedition against hostile Indians; Campbell, Capt. L. E., assistant quartermaster, Fort Wayne, Mich., unassigned; Heintzelman, Capt. Charles S., assistant quartermaster, Denison, Tex., unassigned; Potter, Capt. Reuben M., military store-keeper, on sick-leave at Brooklyn, N. Y.

C.—List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, and of the stations at which they have served, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

Names.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Stations.	Time during year on duty as A. A. Q. M.
Abbott, L. A.	1st lt. 6th Cav. ....	.....	Camp Grant, Ariz.	Oct. 28, 1875, to May 6, 1876.
Adams, John Q.	1st lt. 1st Cav.	Captain	Fort Klamath, Oreg. ..	July 1, 1875, to May 31, 1876.
Adams, Frank T.	1st lt. 8th Inf. ....	.....	Camp Grant, Ariz.	July 1 to Oct. 26, 1875.
Aldrich, Bishop	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 8th Inf. ....	.....	Fort Whipple, Ariz.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Do .....	.....	.....	Whipple Depot, Ariz. ..	July 1 to Nov. 1, 1875.
Allen, William	2d lt. 12th Inf. ....	.....	Camp Mojave, Ariz.	July 1 to 31, 1875.
Do .....	.....	.....	Camp Halleck, Nev.	Feb. 1 to June 1, 1876.
Ames, Luther S.	1st lt. 2d Inf. ....	.....	Livingston, Ala.	Dec. 11, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Anderson, H. E.	1st lt. 4th Art. ....	.....	Fort Canby, Wash.	Feb. 29 to June 30, 1876.

C.—List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Lieut. rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Station.	Time during the year on duty as A. A. Q. M.
Anderson, George S.	1st lt. 6th Cav.	.....	Camp Apache, Ariz.	July 23 to Oct. 1, 1875.
Anderson, John	2d lt. 18th Inf.	.....	Greenville, S. C.	Sept. 1, 1875, to May 1, 1876.
Arnold, Isaac	Capt. Ordnance	.....	Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.	July 10 to Oct. 31, 1875.
Arthur, William	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 3d Art.	Major	Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.	July 1 to July 31, 1875.
Backus, G. B.	2d lt. 1st Cav.	.....	Fort Colville, Wash.	Feb. 29 to June 30, 1876.
Bacon, George E.	2d lt. 16th Inf.	.....	Frankfort, Ky.	July 1, 1875, to May 27, 1876.
Bacon, George E.	1st lt. 1st Cav.	.....	Camp Harney, Oreg.	July 1 to August 31, 1875.
Badger, William	1st lt. 6th Inf.	Captain	Standing Rock Agency, Dak.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Bally, C. M.	2d lt. 8th Inf.	.....	Camp Apache, Ariz.	Do.
Barber, Merritt	1st lt. 16th Inf.	Major	Lancaster, Ky.	July 1, 1875, to May 27, 1876.
Barnard, P. P.	1st lt. 5th Cav.	.....	Fort Hays, Kans.	July 1 to July 13, 1876.
Barnett, C. R.	1st lt. 5th Art.	.....	Saint Augustine, Fla.	Dec. 2 to Dec. 16, 1875.
Barrett, Gregory, jr.	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 10th Inf.	.....	Fort McKavett, Tex.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Barrett, W. W.	1st lt. 16th Inf.	Lt. col.	Lebanon, Ky.	July 1, 1875, to June 24, 1876.
Bascom, Gustavus M.	Capt. 13th Inf.	.....	Bayou Sara, La.	April 14 to May 18, 1876.
Bean, J. W.	1st lt. 15th Inf.	.....	Fort Craig, N. Mex.	Aug. 16, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Beck, W. B.	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 5th Art.	.....	Charleston, S. C.	March 31 to June 30, 1876.
Belger, E. A.	1st lt. 3d Inf.	Major	Pineville, La.	July 1 to July 31, 1875.
Benner, H. H.	1st lt. 18th Inf.	.....	Yorkville, S. C.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Best, C. L.	1st lt. 1st Art.	.....	Fort Preble, Me.	Dec. 15, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Bishop, John S.	1st lt. 13th Inf.	.....	Holly Springs, Miss.	July 1, 1875, to June 19, 1876.
Blunt, S. E.	1st lt. Ord.	.....	Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Bonus, Peter S.	2d lt. 1st Cav.	.....	Fort Colville, Wash.	July 1 to July 21, 1875.
Booth, Charles A.	2d lt. 1st Inf.	.....	Fort Sully, Dak.	July 20 to Nov. 28, 1875.
Boyd, O. B.	1st lt. 8th Cav.	.....	Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	July 1 to Dec. 13, 1875.
Bradley, James H.	1st lt. 7th Inf.	.....	Fort Benton, Mont.	July 1 to Sept. 1, 1875.
Brinkerhoff, H. K.	1st lt. 15th Inf.	.....	Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	Nov. 23, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Brown, Rufus P.	2d lt. 4th Inf.	.....	Fort Fred Steele, Wyo.	Jan. 11 to April 1, 1876.
Do	do	.....	Camp at mouth of Red Cañon, Wyo.	June 17 to June 30, 1876.
Bryant, Cullen	Capt. Ordnance	.....	Watertown Arsenal, Mass.	July 1 to Nov. 15, 1875.
Bubb, John W.	1st lt. 4th Inf.	.....	Fort Bridger, Wyo.	July 1 to Sept. 1, 1875.
Burnham, D. R.	1st lt. 15th Inf.	.....	Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	July 1, 1875, to Apr. 20, 1876.
Burns, J. M.	1st lt. 17th Inf.	.....	Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.	May 1 to June 30, 1876.
Callinan, Daniel F.	1st lt. 1st Inf.	.....	Fort Sully, Dak.	July 1 to July 20, 1875.
Camp, E. M.	1st lt. 12th Inf.	Captain	Camp Halleck, Nev.	Nov. 17, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876.
Campbell, W. J.	1st lt. 22d Inf.	.....	Fort Brady, Mich.	July 1 to July 5, 1875.
Capron, Allyn	1st lt. 1st Art.	.....	Fort Trumbull, Conn.	Dec. 9, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Casey, E. W.	2d lt. 22d Inf.	.....	Fort Gratiot, Mich.	July 1 to Oct. 1, 1875.
Cecil, George R.	2d lt. 13th Inf.	.....	Baton Rouge, La.	Dec. 8, 1875, to June 16, 1876.
Chamberlain, L. A.	1st lt. 1st Art.	.....	Fort Warren, Mass.	Jan. 1 to Apr. 21, 1876.
Chance, J. C.	1st lt. 17th Inf.	.....	Bismarck, Dak.	July 1 to Aug. 30, 1875.
Do	do	.....	Fort Gibson, Miss.	Feb. 14, to June 30, 1876.
Chase, George F.	2d lt. 3d Cav.	.....	Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.	July 1, to Sept. 24, 1875.
Cherry, S. A.	2d lt. 23d Inf.	.....	do	Feb. 16, to Apr. 27, 1876.
Chubb, C. St. John.	2d lt. 17th Inf.	.....	Bismarck, Dak.	Oct. 11, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Do	do	.....	Camp Hancock, Dak.	Oct. 21, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Clark, S. E.	1st lt. & R. Q. M., 2d Inf.	Captain	Mobile, Ala.	July 1, to Aug. 8, 1875.
Do	do	do	Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.	Aug. 13, to Nov. 15, 1875.
Do	do	do	Atlanta, Ga.	Nov. 28, 1875, to Jan. 16, 1876, and from Feb. 11, to June 30, 1876.
Clark, W. P.	1st lt. 2d Cav.	.....	Fort Sanders, Wyo.	June 6 to June 13, 1876.
Clarke, W. L.	1st lt. 23d Inf.	.....	Genoa, Nebr.	July 1 to Aug. 31, 1875.
Do	do	.....	Fort McPherson, Nebr.	May 11 to June 30, 1876.
Clifford, J. C.	Capt. Ordnance	.....	Benicia Arsenal, Cal.	July 1 to Nov. 1, 1875.
Do	do	.....	do	May 12, to May 31, 1876.
Coale, John H.	2d lt. 2d Cav.	.....	Camp Stambaugh, Wyo.	Nov. 2, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Coffin, W. H.	2d lt. 5th Art.	.....	Saint Augustine, Fla.	Dec. 16, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Cooke, L. W.	2d lt. 3d Inf.	.....	Saint Martinsville, La.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Conrad, C. H.	1st lt. 15th Inf.	.....	Fort Selden, N. Mex.	July 31, 1875, to Apr. 4, 1876.
Conway, William	1st lt. 22d Inf.	.....	Fort Gratiot, Mich.	Oct. 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Cornman, Daniel	2d lt. 21st Inf.	.....	Fort Boise, Idaho	Nov. 30, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Cowles, Calvin D.	2d lt. 23d Inf.	.....	North Platte, Nebr.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Crabb, G. W.	1st lt. 5th Art.	Captain	Fort Barrancas, Fla.	Apr. 30, to June 30, 1876.
Craig, Louis A.	2d lt. 6th Cav.	.....	Camp McDowell, Ariz.	Nov. 8, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Craig, D. J.	1st lt. & R. Q. M., 12th Inf.	Captain	Angel Island, Cal.	July 1 to Sept. 28, 1875.
Crawford, Medorea	1st lt. 2d Art.	.....	Fort Macon, N. C.	Sept. 17, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Crayercroft, W. T.	1st lt. 7th Cav.	.....	Fort Totten, Dak.	Nov. 11, 1875, to Mar. 1, 1876.
Cresson, C. C.	1st lt. 1st Cav.	Major	St. Louis Barracks, Mo.	Dec. 9, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Curry, James	1st lt. 5th Art.	.....	Fort Monroe, Va.	Mar. 10 to May 2, 1876.

C.—List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Stations.	Time during year on duty as A. A. Q. M.
Cushman, Eugene.....	2d lt. 16th Inf.		Little Rock, Ark.....	May 27 to June 30, 1876.
Custer, B. M.....	1st lt. 24th Inf.		In the field, Dept. of Texas.	July 1, 1875, to ———, and from Apr. 10 to June 30, 1876.
Daugherty, W. W.....	1st lt. 22d Inf.		Fort Mackinac, Mich.....	July 1 to Aug. 31, 1875.
Do.....	do.....		do.....	Nov. 7, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Davies, William S.....	2d lt. 13th Inf.		Baton Rouge, La.....	June 16 to June 30, 1876.
Davis, George W.....	Capt. 14th Inf.		Camp Douglas, U. T.....	July 1, 1875, to Feb. 10, 1876.
Davis, Thomas F.....	2d lt. 15th Inf.		In the field, constructing Government telegraph, Dept. of the Missouri.	Oct. 26, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
De Lany, Cyrus M.....	1st lt. 15th Inf.		Fort Stanton, N. M.....	April 20 to June 30, 1876.
De Lany, Hayden.....	2d lt. 9th Inf.	1st lieutenant	Camp Sheridan, Nebr.....	Nov. 20, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Dougherty, John J.....	2d lt. 11th Inf.		Fort Griffin, Tex.....	Nov. 1 to Nov. 27, 1875.
Dougherty, W. E.....	1st lt. 1st Inf.		Lower Brulé agency, Dak.	June 16 to June 30, 1876.
Drew, George A.....	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 3d Cav.	Captain	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.....	Sept. 24, 1875, to Feb. 16, 1876.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Big Horn Expedition.....	Feb. 20 to April 20, 1876.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.....	April 27 to June 30, 1876.
Duggan, W. T.....	1st lt. 10th Inf.		San Antonio, Tex.....	Sept. 14, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Dutton, C. E.....	Capt. Ordnance		Washington Arsenal, D. C.	July 1, 1875, to May 5, 1876.
Dykman, William N.....	2d lt. 22d Inf.		Fort Brady, Mich.....	May 4 to June 1, 1876.
Eagan, Charles P.....	Capt. com. sub.		Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	July 1 to July 22, 1875.
Earnest, C. A.....	1st lt. 8th Inf.	Major	Fort Yuma, Cal.....	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Eastman, James E.....	1st lt. 2d Art.		Fort Foote, Md.....	July 1, 1875, to April 30, 1876.
Ebstein, F. H. E.....	1st lt. 21st Inf.		Fort Klamath, Oreg.....	May 31 to June 30, 1876.
Edgerton, W. P.....	2d lt. 2d Art.		Fort Johnston, N. C.....	July 1, 1875, to April 24, 1876.
Edwards, F. A.....	2d lt. 1st Cav.		Camp Bidwell, Cal.....	Nov. 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Elderkin, William A.....	Capt. com. sub.	Major	Pueblo, Colo.....	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Engle, John B.....	Capt. 15th Inf.		Fort Selden, N. Mex.....	July 1 to July 31, 1875.
Everett, William.....	1st lt. 4th Art.		Yerba Buena Island, Cal.	July 1, 1875, to April —, 1876.
Do.....	do.....		Sitka, Alaska.....	May 31 to June 30, 1876.
Farley, J. P.....	Maj. Ordnance		Kennebec Arsenal, Me.	May 20 to June 30, 1876.
Fessenden, J. A.....	1st lt. 5th Art.	Captain	Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	July 1 to Dec. 9, 1875.
Foote, George F.....	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 8th Cav.	do.....	Fort Clark, Tex.....	Jan. 31 to June 30, 1876.
Forbush, W. C.....	1st lt. 5th Cav.		Fort Hays, Kans.....	March 31 to May 10, 1876.
Forname, James.....	1st lt. 13th Inf.		Bayou Sara, La.....	Feb. 26 to March 31, 1876.
Fowler, Joshua L.....	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 2d Cav.		Fort Sanders, Wyo.....	July 1, 1875, to June 6, 1876.
Fuger, Frederick.....	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 4th Art.	Captain	Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.	Aug. 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Fuller, E. B.....	2d lt. 8th Cav.		Battalion 8th Cavalry, en route from Fort Wingate, N. Mex., to Texas.	Jan. 27 to April 16, 1876.
Garvey, Thomas.....	1st lt. 1st Cav.		Fort Colville, Wash. T.	July 21, 1875, to Feb. 29, 1876.
Do.....	do.....		Camp Halleck, Nev.....	June 1 to June 30, 1876.
Gerlach, William.....	2d lt. 3d Inf.		Shreveport, La.....	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Gibbon, D. J.....	2d lt. 9th Cav.		Fort Garland, Colo.....	Sept. 1, 1875, to May 1, 1876.
Gibbs, Eugene B.....	1st lt. 6th Inf.		Saint Paul, Minn.....	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Goodwin, M. F.....	2d lt. 9th Cav.		Fort Selden, N. Mex.....	April 4 to May 8, 1876.
Goe, James B.....	2d lt. 13th Inf.		Holly Springs, Miss.....	June 19 to June 30, 1876.
Gordon, C. G.....	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 6th Cav.		Camp Lowell, Ariz.....	Oct. 30, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Grealish, M. J.....	Capt. & O. S. K.		Pikesville Arsenal, Md.	July 1, 1875, to April —, 1876.
Do.....	do.....		Augusta Arsenal, Ga.....	May 15 to June 30, 1876.
Greene, Benjamin D.....	1st lt. Engineers		Willet's Point, N. Y.....	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Greer, John E.....	1st lt. Ordnance		Augusta Arsenal, Ga.....	July 1, 1875, to May 15, 1876.
Greene, D. M.....	2d lt. 6th Cav.		Camp Bowie, Ariz.....	Nov. 2, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Griffith, George R.....	1st lt. 9th Inf.		Camp Robinson, Nebr.....	Sept. 30 to Oct. 31, 1875, and from Jan. 1 to Apr. 30, 1876.
Griffith, David A.....	1st lt. 3d Inf.		Natchitoches, La.....	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Grimes, George S.....	1st lt. 2d Art.		Fort Whipple, Va.....	Do.
Guard, Alex. McC.....	2d lt. 19th Inf.		Camp Supply, Ind. T.....	Sept. 13, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Guthrie, John B.....	1st lt. 13th Inf.		Vicksburg, Miss.....	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Hall, Charles B.....	1st lt. 19th Inf.	Captain	Fort Larned, Kans.....	July 1, 1875, to May 1, 1876.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Fort Lyon, Colo.....	April 28 to June 30, 1876.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	West Las Animas, Colo.	Do.
Hall, Joseph.....	2d lt. 14th Inf.		Fort Hall, Idaho.....	July 22, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Halloran, James.....	1st lt. 12th Inf.		Camp Gaston, Cal.....	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Hamilton, John.....	1st lt. 1st Inf.		Fort Sully, Dak.....	May 14 to June 30, 1876.
Hamner, W. H.....	1st lt. 20th Inf.		Fort Ripley, Minn.....	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Hannay, John W.....	1st lt. 3d Inf.		Coushatta, La.....	March 7 to June 30, 1876.
Harbach, A. A.....	Capt. 20th Inf.		Fert Totten, Dak.....	July 1 to Nov. 11, 1875.
Hare, Luther R.....	2d lt. 7th Cav.		Colfax, La.....	July 1, 1875, to Jan. 31, 1876.
Do.....	do.....		McComb City, Miss.....	Jan. 22 to March 2, 1876.

C.—List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Stations.	Time during the year on duty as A. A. Q. M.
Hare, Luther R.	2d lt. 7th Cav. ....	.....	Bayou Sara, La.	March 31 to April 15, 1876.
Hardin, E. E.	2d lt. 7th Inf. ....	.....	Fort Benton, Mont.	Sept. 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Harwood, Paul.	1st lt. 24th Inf. ....	.....	Fort Pembina, Dak.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Haskell, Jos. T.	Capt. 23d Inf. ....	.....	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Oct. 4 to Nov. 18, 1875.
Hasson, Patrick.	1st lt. 14th Inf. ....	.....	Fort Cameron, Utah.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Hathaway, F. H.	2d lt. & R. Q. M. ....	.....	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Do.
	5th Inf. ....	.....	
Hay, Charles.	1st lt. 23d Inf. ....	.....	Sidney Barracks, Nebr.	June 1 to 30, 1876.
Hennisee, A. G.	1st lt. 8th Cav. ....	.....	First Battalion 8th Cavalry, en route from New Mexico to Ringgold Barracks, Tex.	July 8 to Sept. 15, 1875.
Henely, Austin.	2d lt. 6th Cav. ....	.....	Camp Bowie, Ariz.	Oct. 1 to Nov. 2, 1875.
Heyl, Charles H.	2d lt. 23d Inf. ....	.....	Fort Hartsuff, Nebr.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Hinkle, Frank S.	2d lt. 5th Inf. ....	.....	Cheyenne Agency, Ind. T.	Do.
Homer, W. B.	2d lt. 5th Art. ....	.....	Savannah, Ga.	Dec. 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Hoskins, J. D. C.	2d lt. & R. Q. ....	.....	Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	July 31, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
	M. 3d Art. ....	.....	
Howard, O. H.	1st lt. 5th Art.	Major	Fort Trumbull, Conn.	July 1 to Dec. 9, 1875.
Hofman, W. E.	1st lt. 9th Inf. ....	.....	Camp Robinson, Nebr.	April 30 to June 30, 1876.
Howe, Walter.	1st lt. 4th Art. ....	.....	Alcatraz Island, Cal.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Hoyt, George S.	1st lt. 18th Inf. ....	.....	Atlanta, Ga.	July 1 to Nov. 28, 1875.
Humbert, James.	1st lt. 17th Inf. ....	.....	Bismarck, Dak.	Aug. 30 to Sept. 15, 1875.
Humphrey, B. S.	2d lt. 9th Cav. ....	.....	Fort McRae, N. Mex.	June 1 to 30, 1876.
Humphreys, Charles F.	1st lt. 4th Art. ....	.....	Point San José, Cal.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Humphreys, Charles.	1st lt. 3d Art. ....	.....	Fort Warren, Mass.	July 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1876.
Hunter, Edward.	1st lt. 1st Cav. ....	.....	Camp Halleck, Nev.	Oct. 21, 1875, to Feb. 10, 1876.
Hugo, W. H.	2d lt. 9th Cav. ....	.....	Fort McRae, N. Mex.	Dec. 9, 1875, to June 1, 1876.
Huntington, H. D.	2d lt. 2d Cav. ....	.....	Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo.	Nov. 24, 1875, to Jan. 11, 1876.
Hyde, J. McE.	2d lt. 8th Inf. ....	.....	Camp Verde, Ariz.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Iaeger, George A.	2d lt. 13th Inf. ....	.....	Camp Halleck, Nev.	July 1 to Sept. 28, 1875.
Ingersoll, Edward.	Capt. & O. S. K. ....	.....	Springfield Armory, Mass.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Irwin, D. A.	1st lt. & R. Q. ....	.....	Fort Sill, Ind. T.	Do.
	M. 4th Cav. ....	.....	
Ives, Rollin A.	2d lt. 5th Art. ....	.....	Fort Preble, Me.	July 1 to Dec. 15, 1875.
Jackson, Henry.	1st lt. 7th Cav. ....	.....	Office of Chief Sig. Officer, Washington, D. C.	July 1 to Nov. 15, 1875.
Jacobs, J. W.	1st lt. and R. Q. ....	.....	Fort Shaw, Mont.	July 1, 1875, to June —, 1876.
	M. 7th Inf. ....	.....	
Jamar, M. F.	2d lt. 13th Inf. ....	.....	McComb City, Miss.	April 14 to April 29, 1876.
Do.	do. ....	.....	Bayou Sara, La.	May 18 to June 30, 1876.
Jones, F. B.	1st lt. & R. Q. ....	.....	Jackson, Barracks, La.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
	M. 3d Inf. ....	.....	
Kauffman, A. B.	Capt. 8th Cav. ....	.....	Fort McRae, N. Mex.	July 1 to Aug. —, 1875.
Keefe, Joseph.	1st lt. 4th Inf. ....	.....	Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo.	April 1 to June 30, 1876.
Kell, W. H.	2d lt. 22d Inf. ....	.....	Fort Brady, Mich.	June 1 to June 30, 1876.
Keller, Charles.	Capt. 2d Inf. ....	.....	Mount Vernon, Ala.	July 1 to Aug. 13, 1875.
Kerr, John B.	1st lt. 6th Cav. ....	.....	Detachment 6th Cav., in the field.	Sept. 6 to Oct. 11, 1875.
Do.	do. ....	.....	
Kling, A. D.	1st lt. 3d Cav. ....	.....	Camp San Carlos, Ariz.	Oct. 1 to Dec. 20, 1875.
Kingabury, George W.	1st lt. 12th Inf. ....	.....	Sidney Barracks, Neb.	Dec. 1, 1875, to June 1, 1876.
Kinzie, George H.	2d lt. 15th Inf. ....	.....	Angel Island, Cal.	Feb. 29 to June 30, 1876.
Do.	do. ....	.....	Fort Craig, N. Mex.	July 1 to Sept. 15, 1875.
			In the field, construction party No. 3 United States telegraph-line.	Oct. 26, 1875, to ———
Knox, Thomas T.	2d lt. 1st Cav. ....	.....	Benicia Barracks, Cal.	July 1 to Nov. 11, 1875.
Kress, John A.	Capt. Ordnance	Major	Vancouver Arsenal, Wash.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
La Point, H. C.	2d lt. 2d Cav. ....	.....	Camp Brown, Wyo.	Jan. 1 to May 1, 1876.
Lassiter, William.	2d lt. 16th Inf. ....	.....	Jackson, Miss.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Lawton, H. W.	1st lt. 4th Cav. ....	.....	St. Louis Barracks, Mo.	July 1 to Sept. 6, 1875.
Leary, Peter, jr.	1st lt. 4th Art. ....	.....	Fort Stevens, Oreg.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Leeffe, John G.	1st lt. & R. Q.	Captain	Fort Lyon, Col.	July 1, 1875, to April 28, 1876.
	M. 19th Inf. ....	.....	
Do.	do.	do	West Las Animas, Col.	Feb. 29 to April 28, 1876.
Do.	do.	do	Fort Dodge, Kans.	May 1 to June 30, 1876.
Lee, Jessie M.	1st lt. 9th Inf. ....	.....	Camp Robinson, Neb.	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1875.
Lester, C. H.	2d lt. 24th Inf. ....	.....	Austin, Tex.	Nov. 17, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Litchfield, H. G.	Capt. 2d Art.	Lt. Col.	Board of officers engaged in the purchase of cavalry horses in Department of the Platte.	July 1 to Aug. 17, 1875.
Lockwood, B. C.	1st lt. 22d Inf. ....	.....	Fort Brady, Mich.	July 5, 1875, to May 4, 1876.
Loughborough, R. H. R.	2d lt. 25th Inf. ....	.....	Fort Quitman, Tex.	March 31 to June 30, 1876.
Lord, Thomas W.	1st lt. & R. Q. ....	.....	Fort Snelling, Minn.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
	M. 20th Inf. ....	.....	
Love, George M.	1st lt. 16th Inf.	Major	Nashville, Tenn.	Oct. 21, 1875, to June 30, 1876.

C.—List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Stations.	Time during year on duty as A. A. Q. M.
Cushman, Eugene.....	2d lt. 16th Inf.....		Little Rock, Ark.....	May 27 to June 30, 1876.
Custer, B. M.....	1st lt. 24th Inf.....		In the field, Dept. of Texas.	July 1, 1875, to —, and from Apr. 10 to June 30, 1876.
Daugherty, W. W.....	1st lt. 22d Inf.....		Fort Mackinac, Mich.....	July 1 to Aug. 31, 1875.
Do.....	do.....		do.....	Nov. 7, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Davies, William S.....	2d lt. 13th Inf.....		Baton Rouge, La.....	June 16 to June 30, 1876.
Davis, George W.....	Capt. 14th Inf.....		Camp Douglas, U. T.....	July 1, 1875, to Feb. 10, 1876.
Davis, Thomas F.....	2d lt. 15th Inf.....		In the field, constructing Government telegraph, Dept. of the Missouri.	Oct. 26, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
De Lany, Cyrus M.....	1st lt. 15th Inf.....		Fort Stanton, N. M.....	April 20 to June 30, 1876.
De Lany, Hayden.....	2d lt. 9th Inf.....	1st lieutenant	Camp Sheridan, Nebr.....	Nov. 20, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Dougherty, John J.....	3d lt. 11th Inf.....		Fort Griffin, Tex.....	Nov. 1 to Nov. 27, 1875.
Dougherty, W. E.....	1st lt. 1st Inf.....		Lower Brulé agency, Dak.	June 16 to June 30, 1876.
Drew, George A.....	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 3d Cav.....	Captain	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.....	Sept. 24, 1875, to Feb. 16, 1876.
Do.....	do.....	do	Big Horn Expedition.....	Feb. 20 to April 20, 1876.
Do.....	do.....	do	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.....	April 27 to June 30, 1876.
Duggas, W. T.....	1st lt. 10th Inf.....		San Antonio, Tex.....	Sept. 14, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Dutton, C. E.....	Capt. Ordnance.....		Washington Arsenal, D. C.	July 1, 1875, to May 5, 1876.
Dykman, William N.....	2d lt. 22d Inf.....		Fort Brady, Mich.....	May 4 to June 1, 1876.
Eagan, Charles P.....	Capt. com. sub.....		Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	July 1 to July 22, 1875.
Earnest, C. A.....	1st lt. 8th Inf.....	Major	Fort Yuma, Cal.....	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Eastman, James E.....	1st lt. 2d Art.....		Fort Foote, Md.....	July 1, 1875, to April 30, 1876.
Ebstein, F. H. E.....	1st lt. 21st Inf.....		Fort Klamath, Oreg.....	May 31 to June 30, 1876.
Edgerton, W. F.....	2d lt. 2d Art.....		Fort Johnston, N. C.....	July 1, 1875, to April 24, 1876.
Edwards, F. A.....	2d lt. 1st Cav.....		Camp Bidwell, Cal.....	Nov. 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Elderkin, William A.....	Capt. com. sub.....	Major	Pueblo, Colo.....	July 1, 1875, to April 30, 1876.
Engle, John B.....	Capt. 15th Inf.....		Fort Selden, N. Mex.....	July 1 to July 31, 1875.
Everett, William.....	1st lt. 4th Art.....		Yerba Buena Island, Cal.	July 1, 1875, to April —, 1876.
Do.....	do.....		Sitka, Alaska.....	May 31 to June 30, 1876.
Farley, J. P.....	Maj. Ordnance.....		Kennebec Arsenal, Me.	May 20 to June 30, 1876.
Fessenden, J. A.....	1st lt. 5th Art.....	Captain	Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	July 1 to Dec. 9, 1875.
Foote, George F.....	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 8th Cav.....	do	Fort Clark, Tex.....	Jan. 31 to June 30, 1876.
Forbush, W. C.....	1st lt. 5th Cav.....		Fort Hays, Kans.....	March 31 to May 10, 1876.
Fornance, James.....	1st lt. 13th Inf.....		Bayou Sara, La.....	Feb. 26 to March 31, 1876.
Fowler, Joshua L.....	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 2d Cav.....		Fort Sanders, Wyo.....	July 1, 1875, to June 6, 1876.
Fuger, Frederick.....	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 4th Art.....	Captain	Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.	Aug. 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Fuller, E. B.....	2d lt. 8th Cav.....		Battalion 8th Cavalry, en route from Fort Wingate, N. Mex., to Texas.	Jan. 27 to April 16, 1876.
Garvey, Thomas.....	1st lt. 1st Cav.....		Fort Colville, Wash. T.	July 21, 1875, to Feb. 29, 1876.
Do.....	do.....		Camp Halleck, Nev.....	June 1 to June 30, 1876.
Gerlach, William.....	2d lt. 3d Inf.....		Shreveport, La.....	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Gibbon, D. J.....	2d lt. 9th Cav.....		Fort Garland, Colo.....	Sept. 1, 1875, to May 1, 1876.
Gibbs, Eugene B.....	1st lt. 6th Inf.....		Saint Paul, Minn.....	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Goodwin, M. F.....	2d lt. 9th Cav.....		Fort Selden, N. Mex.....	April 4 to May 8, 1876.
Goe, James B.....	2d lt. 13th Inf.....		Holly Springs, Miss.....	June 19 to June 30, 1876.
Gordon, C. G.....	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 6th Cav.....		Camp Lowell, Ariz.....	Oct. 30, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Greadish, M. J.....	Capt. & O. S. K.....		Pikesville Arsenal, Md.	July 1, 1875, to April —, 1876.
Do.....	do.....		Augusta Arsenal, Ga.....	May 15 to June 30, 1876.
Greene, Benjamin D.....	1st lt. Engineers.....		Willett's Point, N. Y.....	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Greer, John E.....	1st lt. Ordnance.....		Augusta Arsenal, Ga.....	July 1, 1875, to May 15, 1876.
Greene, D. M.....	2d lt. 6th Cav.....		Camp Bowie, Ariz.....	Nov. 2, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Griffith, George R.....	1st lt. 9th Inf.....		Camp Robinson, Nebr.....	Sept. 30 to Oct. 31, 1875, and from Jan. 1 to Apr. 30, 1876.
Griffith, David A.....	1st lt. 3d Inf.....		Natchitoches, La.....	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Grimes, George S.....	1st lt. 2d Art.....		Fort Whipple, Va.....	Do.
Guard, Alex. McC.....	2d lt. 19th Inf.....		Camp Supply, Ind. T.....	Sept. 13, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Guthrie, John B.....	1st lt. 13th Inf.....		Vicksburg, Miss.....	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Hall, Charles B.....	1st lt. 19th Inf.....	Captain	Fort Larned, Kans.....	July 1, 1875, to May 1, 1876.
Do.....	do.....	do	Fort Lyon, Colo.....	April 28 to June 30, 1876.
Do.....	do.....	do	West Las Animas, Colo.	Do.
Hall, Joseph.....	2d lt. 14th Inf.....		Fort Hall, Idaho.....	July 22, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Halloran, James.....	1st lt. 12th Inf.....		Camp Gaston, Cal.....	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Hamilton, John.....	1st lt. 1st Inf.....		Fort Sully, Dak.....	May 14 to June 30, 1876.
Hamner, W. H.....	1st lt. 20th Inf.....		Fort Ripley, Minn.....	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Hannay, John W.....	1st lt. 3d Inf.....		Consabatta, La.....	March 7 to June 30, 1876.
Harbach, A. A.....	Capt. 20th Inf.....		Fort Totten, Dak.....	July 1 to Nov. 11, 1875.
Hare, Luther R.....	2d lt. 7th Cav.....		Colfax, La.....	July 1, 1875, to Jan. 21, 1876.
Do.....	do.....		McComb City, Miss.....	Jan. 22 to March 2, 1876.

C.—List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Stations.	Time during the year on duty as A. A. Q. M.
all, E. L.	1st lt. 5th Inf.		Fort Gibson, Ind. T.	June 5 to June 30, 1876.
Alle, W. C.	1st lt. 2d Cav.		Camp Brown, Wyo.	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1875.
Hugh T.	2d lt. 1st Inf.		Fort Sully, Dak.	Dec. 1, 1875, to May 14, 1876.
W. I.	1st lt. 7th Inf.		Camp Baker, Mont.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
y, W. J.	1st lt. 23d Inf.		Fort Porter, N. Y.	Do.
y, Bernard	1st lt. 5th Cav.		Fort Gibson, Ind. T.	May 29 to June 5, 1876.
olds, Alfred.	2d lt. 20th Inf.		Fort Totten, Dak.	March 1 to June 30, 1876.
m. E. B.	1st lt. 21st Inf.		Fort Boise, Idaho.	July 1 to Nov. 30, 1875.
William F.	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 23d Inf.		Omaha Barracks, Nebr.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
urds, W. V.	1st lt. 16th Inf.	Captain	Nashville, Tenn.	May 1 to May 31, 1876.
Thomas F.	1st lt. 21st Inf.		Camp Harney, Oreg.	Aug. 31, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
sa, Henry F.	1st lt. 25th Inf.		Fort Stockton, Tex.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
h, George H.	2d lt. 17th Inf.		Bismarck, Dak.	Sept. 15 to Oct. 7, 1875.
ris, B. K.	1st lt. 5th Art.		Fort Independence, Mass.	July 1 to Dec. 28, 1875.
ason, T. B.	1st lt. 19th Inf.		Fort Wallace, Kans.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
ason, H. E.	2d lt. 4th Inf.		Fort Fetterman, Wyo.	Aug. 5, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
efeller, C. M.	2d lt. 9th Inf.		Camp Sheridan, Nebr.	July 1 to Nov. 20, 1875.
well, C. H.	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 5th Cav.		Fort Hays, Kans.	Aug. 25, 1875, to Mar. 31, 1876.
Do.	do		Board of officers for the purchase of cavalry horses.	Apr. 24 to June 30, 1876.
ers, Alexander.	2d lt. 4th Cav.		Fort Sill, Ind. T.	June 25 to June 30, 1876.
ers, C. P.	1st lt. 5th Cav.		Camp Bowie, Ariz.	July 1 to July 15, 1875.
Charles F.	2d lt. 2d Cav.		Fort Ellis, Mont.	Nov. 24, 1875, to Mar. 27, 1876.
John M.	1st lt. 21st Inf.		Fort Townsend, Wash.	Aug. 12, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
dy, W. C.	2d lt. 8th Inf.		Camp McDowell, Ariz.	July 1 to Nov. 8, 1875.
ill, Charles W.	2d lt. 2d Inf.		Mount Vernon, Ala.	Nov. 15, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
er, Louis H.	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 9th Cav.		Fort Clark, Tex.	Sept. 18, 1875, to Jan. 31, 1876.
en, George	2d lt. 17th Inf.		Cheyenne Agency, Dak.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
ill, E. M.	1st lt. 1st Art.		Fort Barrancas, Fla.	July 1 to Dec. 15, 1875.
Do.	do		Fort Independence, Mass.	Dec. 28, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
erford, R. G.	1st lt. 12th Inf.	Captain	Fort Columbus, N. Y.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
orn, W. I.	1st lt. 25th Inf.		Fort Quitman, Tex.	July 1, 1875, to Mar. 31, 1876.
sa, Henry B.	2d lt. 2d Inf.		Huntsville, Ala.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
on, M. W.	1st lt. 24th Inf.		Fort McIntosh, Tex.	July 1 to Nov. 30, 1875.
Do.	do		Ringgold Barracks, Tex.	Dec. 27, 1875, to Feb. 19, 1876.
ling, John C.	1st lt. 2d Art.		Marion, N. C.	July 1 to July 16, 1875.
Do.	do		Morganton, N. C.	July 16, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
lyer, W. S.	2d lt. 5th Cav.		Fort Hays, Kans.	May 11 to May 31, 1876.
John	2d lt. 4th Inf.		Fort Bridger, Wyo.	Sept. 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Walter S.	2d lt. 25th Inf.		Fort Bliss, Tex.	July 1 to Sept. 27, 1875.
Richard G.	1st lt. 1st Art.	Captain	Key West, Fla.	July 1 to Dec. 16, 1875.
Do.	do	do	Fort Warren, Mass.	April 21 to June 30, 1876.
ry, Isaac O.	2d lt. 16th Inf.		Vicksburg, Miss.	Feb. 27 to June 30, 1876.
on, E. H.	2d lt. 1st Cav.		Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	Oct. 1 to Oct. 23, 1875.
son, John.	1st lt. 4th Art.		Presidio San Francisco, Cal.	July 1 to Aug. 1, 1875.
son, James F.	2d lt. 3d Cav.	Captain	Fort McPherson, Nebr.	July 1, 1875, to May 11, 1876.
a, Lewis	1st lt. 3d Art.		Madison Barracks, N. Y.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
h, G. W.	2d lt. 9th Cav.		Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	Dec. 13, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
a, Theodore	2d lt. 15th Inf.		Fort Selden, N. Mex.	May 8 to June 30, 1876.
gin, William F.	1st lt. 21st Inf.		Fort Vancouver, Wash.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
ord, S. R.	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 15th Inf.		Fort Garland, Colo.	July 1 to Sept. 1, 1875.
Do.	do		Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	Oct. 6 to Nov. 25, 1875.
on, William.	1st lt. 2d Art.		Raleigh, N. C.	July 1 to Oct. 21, 1875.
Do.	do		Fort Johnston, N. C.	April 24 to June 16, 1876.
ing, W. S.	1st lt. Ord.		Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.	July 1 to July 10, 1875.
Do.	do		Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.	Nov. 10, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
a, George W.	1st lt. 14th Inf.		Ogden, Utah.	July 1 to July 15, 1875.
ter, E. Z., jr.	2d lt. 3d Cav.		Sidney Barracks, Nebr.	July 1 to Dec. 1, 1875.
shon, J. D.	1st lt. 8th Cav.		Battalion 8th Cavalry, en route from Dept of Texas to N. Mex.	April 16, 1876, to ———.
Do.	do		Fort Duncan, Tex.	May 16 to June 30, 1876.
art, William F.	1st lt. 4th Art.		Yerba Buena Island, Cal.	April — to June 30, 1876.
Daniel F.	2d lt. 10th Inf.		Austin, Tex.	July 1 to Nov. 17, 1875.
E. W.	1st lt. 21st Inf.	Lt. col.	Fort Walla Walla, Wash.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
John P.	1st lt. 4th Art.		In the field; Captain Bernard's expedition.	Dec. 27, 1875, to Jan. 31, 1876.
h, G. W. H.	1st lt. 3d Inf.		New Orleans, La.	Nov. 24, 1875, to ———.
Do.	do		McComb City, Miss.	April 29 to June 30, 1876.
sa, Samuel D.	Col. 7th Cav.	Maj. Gen.	St. Louis Barracks, Mo.	Sept. 6 to Oct. 30, 1875.
serhayes, J. W.	1st lt. 8th Inf.	Captain	Ehrenberg, Ariz.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.

C.—List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Station.	Time during the year on duty as A. A. Q. M.
Luhn, Gerald L.....	1st lt. 4th Inf..	Captain.	Fort Fetterman, Wyo.	July 1 to Aug. 5, 1875.
Lundeen, John A.....	1st lt. 4th Art.	.....	Fort Wrangel, Alaska.	July 1 to Aug. 17, 1875.
Lyle, David A.....	1st lt. Ordnance	.....	Benicia Arsenal, Cal.	Nov. 1, 1875, to May 12, 1876.
Lyon, M. W.....	1st lt. Ordnance	.....	Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.	Nov. 26, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
MacNutt, Ira.....	2d lt. 3d Art.	.....	Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.	July 1 to Nov. 24, 1875.
Maize, William R.....	1st lt. 20th Inf..	Captain.	Fort Seward, Dak.	Aug. 21, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Mann, William A.....	2d lt. 17th Inf..	.....	Fort Wadsworth, Dak.	Dec. 1, 1875, to June 1, 1876.
Marsteller, J. S.....	2d lt. 24th Inf..	.....	Fort Duncan, Tex.	April 7 to May 16, 1876.
Mattie, L. A.....	1st lt. 11th Inf..	.....	Fort Griffin, Tex.	Mar. 1 to June 30, 1876.
McCleave, William.....	Capt. 8th Cav.	.....	Purchasing cav. horses in the Dept. of Texas.	April, 1876, to —
McClure, Charles.....	Capt. com. sub.	Major.	Sioux City, Iowa.	July 2 to Oct. 6, 1875, and from Nov. 5 to Dec. 5, 1875.
McConihe, Samuel.....	1st lt. 14th Inf..	Lt. col.	Ogden, Utah.	July 15 to Nov. 16, 1875.
McDermott, George.....	1st lt. 5th Inf..	.....	Fort Riley, Kans.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
McFarland, W. C.....	2d lt. 16th Inf..	.....	Lebanon, Ky.	June 24 to June 30, 1876.
McGilvray, John.....	1st lt. 2d Art.	Captain.	Fort Macon, N. C.	July 1 to Sept. 17, 1875.
McGuinness, John R.....	Capt. Ord.	Major.	Watertown Arsenal, Mass.	Nov. 15, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
McKeever, Samuel.....	1st lt. 2d Inf.	Captain.	Mobile, Ala.	Sept. 13, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
McNutt, John.....	Lt. col. Ord.	Colonel.	Columbus Arsenal, Ohio.	July 1 to Oct. 1, 1875.
Mellen, A. H.....	2d lt. 2d Art.	.....	Fort Johnston, N. C.	June 16 to June 30, 1876.
Merrill, A. H.....	1st lt. 1st Art.	.....	Saint Augustine, Fla.	July 1 to Dec. 2, 1875.
Michaelis, O. E.....	Capt. Ord.	.....	Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.	July 1 to Nov. 26, 1875.
Miller, W. A.....	1st lt. 18th Inf..	.....	Greenville, S. C.	July 8 to Sept. 15, 1875, and from May 1 to June 30, 1876.
Miller, C. P.....	1st lt. 4th Art.	.....	West Point, N. Y.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Mitcham, O. B.....	2d lt. 4th Art.	.....	Fort Canby, Wash.	July 1, 1875, to Feb. 29, 1876.
Mills, Frank H.....	2d lt. 24th Inf..	.....	Ringgold Barracks, Tex.	July 1 to Oct. 26, 1875.
Do.....	do	.....	Fort McIntosh, Tex.	Nov. 30, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Miltimore, A. E.....	1st lt. 1st Art.	.....	Savannah, Ga.	July 16 to Dec. 1, 1875.
Do.....	do	.....	Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	Dec. 9, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Moore, H. D. W.....	2d lt. 21st Inf..	.....	Fort Wrangel, Alaska.	Aug. 17, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Morrison, T. W.....	1st lt. 16th Inf..	.....	Little Rock, Ark.	July 1 to July 4, 1875.
Morrison, John T.....	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 10th Cav.	.....	Fort Concho, Tex.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Morton, Alfred.....	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 9th Inf.	.....	Fort Laramie, Wyo.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Moss, H. N.....	1st lt. 1st Cav.	.....	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	Oct. 23, 1875, to Jan. 19, 1876.
Nixon, John B.....	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 24th Inf.	.....	Fort Brown, Tex.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Noble, Charles A.....	1st lt. 16th Inf..	.....	Humboldt, Tenn.	June 30, 1875, to June —, 1876.
Norton, Charles C.....	2d lt. 1st Cav.	.....	Camp McDermitt, Nev.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Norwood, Randolph.....	1st lt. 2d Cav.	.....	Fort Sanders, Wyo.	June 13 to June 30, 1876.
Nowlan, Henry J.....	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 7th Cav.	.....	Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.	July 1, 1875, to May 1, 1876.
O'Brien, L. M.....	1st lt. 17th Inf..	.....	Fort Wadsworth, Dak.	July 1 to Dec. 1, 1875, and from June 1 to June 30, 1876.
O'Connell, John J.....	2d lt. 1st Inf.	.....	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.	July 1, 1875, to June 16, 1876.
Ogle, Alexander.....	2d lt. 17th Inf..	.....	Fort Abercrombie, Dak.	July 26 to Sept. 30, 1875.
Olmsted, J. A.....	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 13th Inf.	.....	New Orleans, La.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Orleman, L. H.....	1st lt. 10th Cav.	.....	Fort Griffin, Tex.	Nov. 27, 1875, to Mar. 1, 1876.
Osgood, H. B.....	1st lt. 3d Art.	.....	Fort Ontario, N. Y.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Palmer, G. H.....	1st lt. 16th Inf..	.....	Nashville, Tenn.	May 31 to June 30, 1876.
Pardee, J. H.....	2d lt. 23d Inf..	.....	In the field, Camp on Sage Creek, Wyo.	June 15 to June 30, 1876.
Payne, John A.....	2d lt. 19th Inf..	.....	Fort Hays, Kans.	July 1 to Aug. 25, 1875.
Do.....	do	.....	Fort Larned, Kans.	May 1 to June 30, 1876.
Pease, W. B.....	1st lt. 9th Inf.	.....	Camp Robinson, Nebr.	Oct. 31, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1876.
Pearson, Daniel C.....	2d lt. 2d Cav.	.....	Fort Fred Steele, Wyo.	July 1 to Nov. 24, 1875.
Penney, Charles G.....	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 6th Inf.	Captain.	Fort Buford, Dak.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Peshine, J. H. H.....	2d lt. 13th Inf..	.....	McComb City, Miss.	March 2 to April 14, 1876.
Phelps, F. E.....	2d lt. 8th Cav.	.....	Division No. 2, military telegraph - construction party.	Nov. 26, 1875, to Mar. 31, 1876.
Pierce, F. E.....	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 1st Inf.	.....	Fort Randall, Dak.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Pitman, John.....	1st lt. Ordnance	.....	Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.	July 1 to Oct. 1, 1875.
Poland, M. L.....	Capt. Ordnance	.....	Benicia Arsenal, Cal.	June 1 to June 30, 1876.
Potts, Ramsey D.....	1st lt. 3d Art.	.....	Fort Wood, N. Y.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Powell, James W.....	1st lt. 8th Inf.	.....	Camp Lowell, Ariz.	July 1 to Oct. 30, 1875.
Quentin, J. E.....	1st lt. 14th Inf..	.....	Camp Douglas, Utah.	Feb. 12 to June 30, 1876.
Quimby, H. R.....	1st lt. 25th Inf..	.....	Fort Davis, Tex.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Quinan, W. R.....	1st lt. 4th Art.	.....	Sitka, Alaska.	July 1, 1875, to May 31, 1876.
Quinby, Ira.....	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 11th Inf.	.....	Fort Richardson, Tex.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Quinn, Thomas F.....	Capt. 4th Inf.	.....	Camp Brown, Wyo.	May 1 to June 30, 1876.

C.—List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Stations.	Time during the year on duty as A. A. Q. M.
Randall, E. L.	1st lt. 5th Inf.		Fort Gibson, Ind. T.	June 5 to June 30, 1876.
Rawolla, W. C.	1st lt. 2d Cav.		Camp Brown, Wyo.	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1875.
Reed, Hugh T.	2d lt. 1st Inf.		Fort Sully, Dak.	Dec. 1, 1875, to May 14, 1876.
Reed, W. I.	1st lt. 7th Inf.		Camp Baker, Mont.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Reedy, W. J.	1st lt. 23d Inf.		Fort Porter, N. Y.	Do.
Reilly, Bernard	1st lt. 5th Cav.		Fort Gibson, Ind. T.	May 29 to June 5, 1876.
Reynolds, Alfred	2d lt. 25th Inf.		Fort Totten, Dak.	March 1 to June 30, 1876.
Rheem, E. B.	1st lt. 21st Inf.		Fort Boise, Idaho	July 1 to Nov. 30, 1875.
Rice, William F.	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 23d Inf.		Omaha Barracks, Nebr.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Richards, W. V.	1st lt. 16th Inf.	Captain	Nashville, Tenn.	May 1 to May 31, 1876.
Riley, Thomas F.	1st lt. 21st Inf.		Camp Harney, Oreg.	Aug. 31, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Ritzius, Henry P.	1st lt. 25th Inf.		Fort Stockton, Tex.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Roach, George H.	2d lt. 17th Inf.		Rismarck, Dak.	Sept. 15 to Oct. 7, 1875.
Roberts, B. K.	1st lt. 5th Art.		Fort Independence, Mass.	July 1 to Dec. 28, 1875.
Robinson, T. B.	1st lt. 19th Inf.		Fort Wallace, Kans.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Robinson, H. E.	2d lt. 4th Inf.		Fort Fetterman, Wyo.	Aug. 5, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Rockefeller, C. M.	2d lt. 9th Inf.		Camp Sheridan, Nebr.	July 1 to Nov. 30, 1875.
Rockwell, C. H.	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 5th Cav.		Fort Hays, Kans.	Aug. 25, 1875, to Mar. 31, 1876.
Do	do		Board of officers for the purchase of cavalry horses.	Apr. 24 to June 30, 1876.
Rodgers, Alexander	2d lt. 4th Cav.		Fort Sill, Ind. T.	June 25 to June 30, 1876.
Rodgers, C. P.	1st lt. 5th Cav.		Camp Bowie, Ariz.	July 1 to July 15, 1875.
Roe, Charles F.	2d lt. 2d Cav.		Fort Ellis, Mont.	Nov. 24, 1875, to Mar. 27, 1876.
Ross, John M.	1st lt. 21st Inf.		Fort Townsend, Wash.	Aug. 12, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Roundy, W. C.	2d lt. 8th Inf.		Camp McDowell, Ariz.	July 1 to Nov. 8, 1875.
Rowell, Charles W.	2d lt. 2d Inf.		Mount Vernon, Ala.	Nov. 15, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Rucker, Louis H.	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 9th Cav.		Fort Clark, Tex.	Sept. 18, 1875, to Jan. 31, 1876.
Ruhlen, George	2d lt. 17th Inf.		Cheyenne Agency, Dak.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Russell, E. M.	1st lt. 1st Art.		Fort Barrancas, Fla.	July 1 to Dec. 15, 1875.
Do	do		Fort Independence, Mass.	Dec. 28, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Rutherford, R. G.	1st lt. 12th Inf.	Captain	Fort Columbus, N. Y.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Sanborn, W. I.	1st lt. 25th Inf.		Fort Quitman, Tex.	July 1, 1875, to Mar. 31, 1876.
Sarson, Henry B.	2d lt. 2d Inf.		Huntsville, Ala.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Saxton, M. W.	1st lt. 24th Inf.		Fort McIntosh, Tex.	July 1 to Nov. 30, 1875.
Do	do		Ringgold Barracks, Tex.	Dec. 27, 1875, to Feb. 19, 1876.
Scantling, John C.	1st lt. 2d Art.		Marion, N. C.	July 1 to July 16, 1875.
Do	do		Morganton, N. C.	July 16, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Schnyder, W. S.	2d lt. 5th Cav.		Fort Hays, Kans.	May 11 to May 31, 1876.
Scott, John	2d lt. 4th Inf.		Fort Bridger, Wyo.	Sept. 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Scott, Walter S.	2d lt. 25th Inf.		Fort Bliss, Tex.	July 1 to Sept. 27, 1875.
Shaw, Richard G.	1st lt. 1st Art.	Captain	Key West, Fla.	July 1 to Dec. 16, 1875.
Do	do	do	Fort Warren, Mass.	April 21 to June 30, 1876.
Shelby, Isaac O.	2d lt. 16th Inf.		Vicksburg, Miss.	Feb. 27 to June 30, 1876.
Shelton, E. H.	2d lt. 1st Cav.		Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	Oct. 1 to Oct. 23, 1875.
Simpson, John	1st lt. 4th Art.		Presidio San Francisco, Cal.	July 1 to Aug. 1, 1875.
Simpson, James F.	2d lt. 3d Cav.	Captain	Fort McPherson, Nebr.	July 1, 1875, to May 11, 1876.
Smith, Lewis	1st lt. 3d Art.		Madison Barracks, N. Y.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Smith, G. W.	2d lt. 9th Cav.		Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	Dec. 13, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Smith, Theodore	2d lt. 15th Inf.		Fort Selden, N. Mex.	May 8 to June 30, 1876.
Spurgin, William F.	1st lt. 21st Inf.		Fort Vancouver, Wash.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Stafford, S. R.	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 15th Inf.		Fort Garland, Colo.	July 1 to Sept. 1, 1875.
Do	do		Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	Oct. 6 to Nov. 25, 1875.
Stanton, William	1st lt. 2d Art.		Raleigh, N. C.	July 1 to Oct. 21, 1875.
Do	do		Fort Johnston, N. C.	April 24 to June 16, 1876.
Starring, W. S.	1st lt. Ord.		Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.	July 1 to July 10, 1875.
Do	do		Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.	Nov. 10, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Steele, George W.	1st lt. 14th Inf.		Ogden, Utah	July 1 to July 15, 1875.
Steever, E. Z., Jr.	2d lt. 3d Cav.		Sidney Barracks, Nebr.	July 1 to Dec. 1, 1875.
Stevenson, J. D.	1st lt. 8th Cav.		Battalion 8th Cavalry, en route from Dept of Texas to N. Mex.	April 16, 1876, to ———.
Do	do		Fort Duncan, Tex.	May 16 to June 30, 1876.
Stewart, William F.	1st lt. 4th Art.		Yerba Buena Island, Cal.	April — to June 30, 1876.
Stiles, Daniel F.	2d lt. 10th Inf.		Austin, Tex.	July 1 to Nov. 17, 1875.
Stone, E. W.	1st lt. 21st Inf.	Lt. col.	Fort Walla Walla, Wash.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Story, John P.	1st lt. 4th Art.		In the field; Captain Bernard's expedition.	Dec. 27, 1875, to Jan. 31, 1876.
Stouch, G. W. H.	1st lt. 3d Inf.		New Orleans, La.	Nov. 24, 1875, to ———.
Do	do		McComb City, Miss.	April 29 to June 30, 1876.
Sturgis, Samuel D.	Col. 7th Cav.	Maj. Gen.	St. Louis Barracks, Mo.	Sept. 6 to Oct. 30, 1875.
Summerhayes, J. W.	1st lt. 8th Inf.	Captain	Ehrenberg, Ariz.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.

C.—List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Station.	Time during the year on duty as A. A. Q. M.
Swigert, S. M.....	1st lt. 2d Cav ..	.....	Camp Stambaugh, Wyo.	July 1 to Nov. 2, 1875.
Tassin, A. G.....	2d lt. 12th Inf. .	Colonel	Camp Mojave, Ariz.....	Aug. 1 to Aug. 31, 1875.
Tear, Wallace.....	1st lt. 25th Inf. .	.....	Fort Bliss, Tex.....	Sept. 27, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Theller, E. R.....	1st lt. 21st Inf. .	.....	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.....	July 1 to Oct. 1, 1875, and from Jan. 19 to June 30, 1876.
Thies, Frederick	2d lt. 3d Inf.....	.....	Coushatta, La.....	July 1 to Dec. 30, 1875.
Thomas, E. D.....	1st lt. 5th Cav ..	.....	Prescott, Ariz.....	Sept. 2, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Thompson, R. E.....	2d lt. 6th Inf.....	.....	Fort Stevenson, Dak ..	July 1 to July 7, 1875.
Thompson, J. M.....	1st lt. 24th Inf. .	.....	Newport Barracks, Ky.	July 1 to Nov. 19, 1875.
Do.....	do.....	.....	Columbus Barracks, Ohio.	Nov. 19, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Thorne, Platt M.....	1st lt. and R. Q. M., 22d Inf. .	.....	Fort Wayne, Mich.....	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Tiernon, John L.....	1st lt. 3d Art.....	.....	Fort Niagara, N. Y.....	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Troxel, Thomas G.....	1st lt. and R. Q. M., 17th Inf. .	.....	Fort Abercrombie, Dak.	Sept. 30, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Tupper, T. C.....	Capt. 6th Cav ..	.....	Detachment 6th Cavalry in the field.	July 25 to Sept. 6, 1875.
Turner, W. J.....	2d lt. 2d Inf.....	.....	Mobile, Ala.....	Aug. 8 to Sept. 13, 1875.
Ulio, James.....	1st lt. 2d Inf.....	.....	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Valois, Gustavus	1st lt. 9th Cav ..	.....	Fort Duncan, Tex.....	July 1, 1875, to April 7, 1876.
Vogdes, A. W.....	1st lt. 5th Art.....	.....	Key West, Fla.....	Dec. 16, 1875, to May 29, 1876.
Do.....	do.....	.....	Tampa, Fla.....	May 29 to June 30, 1876.
Von Schrader, Fred'k.....	2d lt. 12th Inf. .	.....	Angel Island, Cal.....	Sept. 28, 1875, to Feb. 29, 1876.
Wager, Barnet.....	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 2d Art.....	.....	Fort McHenry, Md.....	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Walker, L. H.....	1st lt. 15th Inf. .	.....	Fort Wingate, N. Mex ..	July 1 to Oct. 6, 1875.
Wallace, W. M.....	1st lt. 6th Cav ..	.....	Camp Bowie, Ariz.....	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1875.
Do.....	do.....	.....	St. Louis Barracks, Mo.	Oct. 30 to Dec. 9, 1875.
Ward, F. K.....	1st lt. 1st Cav ..	.....	San Diego Barracks, Cal.	Jan. 31 to June 30, 1876.
Ward, Henry C.....	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 16th Inf. .	.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	July 1, 1875, to May 11, 1876.
Do.....	do.....	.....	Newport Barracks, Ky.	June 6 to June 30, 1876.
Ward, E. W.....	1st lt. 5th Cav ..	.....	Camp on San Carlos, Ariz.	July 1 to July 23, 1875.
Warrens, C. H.....	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 14th Inf. .	.....	Camp Douglas, Utah ..	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1875, and from March 4 to June 30, 1876.
Do.....	do.....	.....	Ogden, Utah.....	April 21 to June 30, 1876.
Waters, B. N.....	2d lt. 15th Inf. .	.....	Fort Garland, Colo.....	May 1 to June 30, 1876.
Weaver, E. M., jr.....	2d lt. 2d Art.....	.....	Fort Foote, Md.....	April 30 to June 30, 1876.
Webster, John McA.....	2d lt. 22d Inf. .	.....	Fort Mackinac, Mich.....	Aug. 31 to Nov. 7, 1875.
Webster, George O.....	1st lt. 4th Inf.....	.....	Camp Brown, Wyo.....	Oct. 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1876.
Weeks, H. S.....	1st lt. 8th Cav ..	.....	Fort McKee, N. Mex.....	Aug. — to Dec. 9, 1875.
Weir, W. B.....	1st lt. Ord.....	.....	Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.	Oct. 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Wesendorf, Max.....	1st lt. 1st Cav ..	.....	Co. I, 1st Cav., on expedition into South-eastern California.	July 1 to September 23, 1875.
Do.....	do.....	.....	Camp Halleck, Nev.....	Sept. 28 to Nov. 17, 1875.
Wetherill, A. M.....	1st lt. 6th Inf.....	.....	Fort Stevenson, Dak ..	July 7, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Williams, C. A.....	2d lt. 21st Inf. .	.....	Fort Townsend, Wash.	July 1 to Aug. 13, 1875.
Whitney, John.....	1st lt. 11th Inf. .	Lt. col	Fort Griffin, Tex.....	July 1 to Nov. 1, 1875.
Whittemore, J. M.....	Maj. Ord.....	.....	Kennebec Arsenal, Me.	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Whyte, Frederick	Capt. and O. S. K.	.....	Washington Arsenal, D. C.	May 5 to June 30, 1876.
Williams, Arthur.....	2d lt. 3d Inf.....	.....	Pineville, La.....	July 31, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Williams, W. M.....	2d lt. 19th Inf. .	.....	Fort Elliott, Tex.....	April 10 to June 30, 1876.
Wilson, George S.....	2d lt. 12th Inf. .	.....	Camp Mojave, Ariz.....	Aug. 31, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Winters, W. H.....	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 1st Cav ..	.....	Camp Bidwell, Cal.....	July 1 to Nov. 1, 1875.
Do.....	do.....	.....	Benicia Barracks, Cal.	Nov. 11, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Witherill, C. T.....	1st lt., 19th Inf.	.....	Cantonment on Sweetwater, Tex.	July 1, 1875, to Feb. 19, 1876.
Do.....	do.....	.....	Fort Elliott, Tex.....	Feb. 19 to April 10, 1876.
Wood, O. E.....	1st lt., 5th Art.....	.....	Fort Barrancas, Fla.....	Dec. 15, 1875, to April 30, 1876.
Woodbury, Thomas C.....	2d lt. 16th Inf. .	.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	July —, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Wotherspoon, W. W.....	2d lt. 12th Inf. .	.....	Camp Independence, Cal.	Aug. 31, 1875, to June 30, 1876.
Wright, E. M.....	1st lt. Ord.....	.....	Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.	July 1 to Nov. 10, 1875.
Wygant, Henry.....	2d lt. 24th Inf. .	.....	Ringgold Barracks, Tex	Feb. 19 to June 30, 1876.
Yeckley, J. A.....	1st lt. 20th Inf. .	.....	Fort Seward, Dak.....	July 1 to Aug. 21, 1875.
Young, Daniel J.....	Capt. and O. S. K.	.....	St. Louis Arsenal, Mo..	July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.

Annual report of Col. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. A., covering succinctly the principal operations of the barracks and quarters branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 13, 1876.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit for your information a succinct report covering the principal operations of the barracks and quarters branch of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

NEW CONSTRUCTIONS.

During the year the construction of 234 new buildings, such as barracks, officers' quarters, stables, store-houses, guard-houses, &c., have been authorized, at an estimated cost of \$303,704.00.

They are at military posts in the States of Nebraska, Texas, Rhode Island, Michigan, Maine, Maryland, Connecticut, Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, North Carolina, Louisiana, California, Kansas, Georgia, and Ohio, and in the Territories of New Mexico, Alaska, Idaho, Washington, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, Dakota, Montana, and Indian.

WHARVES AND BULK-HEADS.

Authority has been given for the construction and repair of wharves and bulk-heads to the amount of \$39,854.00.

REPAIRS.

Upon special estimates submitted to the Secretary of War, authority has been given to make repairs, alterations, &c., of public buildings for the construction and repair of cisterns, &c., and for the purchase of tools, &c., for issue at the various military posts, to the amount of \$389,563.

Recapitulation of the expenditures specially authorized for construction of new buildings at established posts, construction and repair of cisterns, miscellaneous repairs, &c., and how distributed:

Department of the South	\$58,210
Department of the Gulf	13,845
Department of Arizona	52,593
Department of California	33,879
Department of the Columbia	26,750
Department of the Missouri	113,707
Department of the Platte	150,906
Department of Dakota	48,284
Department of Texas	65,751
Department of the East	189,196
Grand total	\$733,121

HOSPITALS.

During the fiscal year, construction, repairs, and alterations of military hospital buildings throughout the country have been authorized by the Secretary of War, at a cost of \$99,659.00.

The following table gives the locality of the hospitals and the amount of expenditure authorized at each:

Department.	Station.	Amount.	Total.
Department of the South	Charleston, S. C.	\$40 00	\$3,236 00
	Chattanooga, Tenn.	58 00	
	Humboldt, Tenn.	3 00	
	Huntsville, Ala.	120 00	
	Fort Johnston, N. C.	204 00	
	Fort Macon, N. C.	933 00	
	Mobile, Ala.	60 00	
	Raleigh, N. C.	31 00	
	Savannah, Ga.	505 00	
	Saint Augustine, Fla.	55 00	
	Nashville, Tenn.	514 00	
	Newport Barracks, Ky.	670 00	
	Lebanon, Ky.	43 00	
Department of the Gulf	Barrancas, Fla.	206 00	1,070 00
	Jackson, Miss.	380 00	
	Shreveport, La.	49 00	
	Colfax, La.	188 00	
	Key West, Fla.	247 00	
Department of Arizona.....	Camp Apache, Ariz.	6,250 00	9,161 00
	Camp Lowell, Ariz.	1,793 00	
	Camp McDowell, Ariz.	118 00	
	Camp Bowie, Ariz.	1,000 00	
Department of California	Fort Yuma, Cal.	500 00	17,163 00
	Alcatraz Island, Cal.	23 00	
	Angel Island, Cal.	200 00	
	Camp Gaston, Cal.	4,000 00	
	Camp Halleck, Cal.	9,543 00	
	Camp McDermitt, Nev.	2,538 00	
	Presidio, Cal.	314 00	
	Point San José, Cal.	46 00	
Department of the Platte.....	Camp Douglas, Utah.	1,795 00	12,400 00
	Fort Fetterman, Wyo.	800 00	
	Fort Fred Steele, Wyo.	175 00	
	Fort Laramie, Wyo.	1,000 00	
	North Platte Station, Nebr.	428 00	
	Fort Sanders, Wyo.	6,931 00	
	Sidney Barracks, Nebr.	100 00	
	Camp Stambaugh, Wyo.	571 00	
	Camp Robinson, Ariz.	600 00	
Department of Dakota	Fort Rice, Dak.	32 00	6,270 00
	Fort Snelling, Minn.	219 00	
	Fort Ripley, Minn.	179 00	
	Fort Abercrombie, Dak.	60 00	
	Camp Baker, Mont.	3,443 00	
	Fort Benton, Mont.	190 00	
	Fort Buford, Dak.	197 00	
	Cheyenne agency, Dak.	40 00	
	Fort Ellis, Mont.	668 00	
	Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.	222 00	
	Fort Shaw, Mont.	643 00	
	Fort Stevenson, Dak.	100 00	
	Fort Sully, Dak.	94 00	
	Fort Wadsworth, Dak.	102 00	
	Fort Pembina, Dak.	60 00	
	Fort Totten, Dak.	28 00	
Department of the Columbia	Fort Canby, Wash.	40 00	3,199 00
	Fort Colville, Wash.	30 00	
	Camp Harney, Oreg.	1,447 00	
	Fort Klamath, Oreg.	514 00	
	Fort Lapwai, Ind. Ter.	401 00	
	Sitka, Alaska.	220 00	
	Fort Townsend, Wash.	261 00	
	Fort Vancouver, Wash.	86 00	
Department of the Missouri	Fort Walla-Walla, Wash.	200 00	3,226 00
	Fort Marcy, N. Mex.	1,263 00	
	Fort Craig, N. Mex.	517 00	
	Fort Larned, Kans.	30 00	
	Fort Riley, Kans.	88 00	
	Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	340 00	
	Fort McRae, N. Mex.	24 00	
	Camp Supply, Ind. T.	200 00	
	Fort Union, N. Mex.	450 00	
	Fort Wallace, Kans.	59 00	
	Fort Dodge, Kans.	175 00	
	Fort Hays, Kans.	80 00	

Department.	Station.	Amount.	Total.
Department of Texas	Fort McIntosh, Tex.....	\$90 00	\$11,616 00
	Fort Concho, Tex.....	360 00	
	Fort Richardson, Tex.....	324 00	
	Fort Stockton, Tex.....	1,698 00	
	Fort McKavitt, Tex.....	327 00	
	Fort Duncan, Tex.....	372 00	
	Fort Griffin, Tex.....	339 00	
	Fort Gibson, Tex.....	291 00	
	Ringgold Barracks, Tex.....	549 00	
	Fort Sill, Ind. T.....	200 00	
	Fort Clark, Tex.....	286 00	
	Fort Reno, Ind. T.....	2,880 00	
	Fort Elliott, Tex.....	3,900 00	
Department of the East	Fort Adams, R. I.....	713 00	32,318 00
	Fort Gratiot, Mich.....	25 00	
	Fort Porter, N. Y.....	182 00	
	Fort Foote, Md.....	695 00	
	Fort Trumbull, Conn.....	907 00	
	Fort Wayne, Mich.....	390 00	
	Willet's Point, New York Harbor.....	1,311 00	
	Fort Independence, Mass.....	558 00	
	Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.....	10,000 00	
	Carlisle Barracks, Pa.....	54 00	
	Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.....	200 00	
	Fort Preble, Me.....	382 00	
	Fort Brady, Mich.....	250 00	
	Fort Mackinac, Mich.....	246 00	
	Fort Warren, Mass.....	122 00	
	Fort McHenry, Md.....	6,816 00	
	West Point, N. Y.....	500 00	
	Fort Monroe, Va.....	90 00	
	Fort Wood, New York Harbor.....	1,146 00	
	Fort Whipple, Va.....	1,777 00	
	Fort Niagara, N. Y.....	554 00	
	Fort Ontario, N. Y.....	452 00	
	Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor.....	307 00	
	Madison Barracks, N. Y.....	606 00	
	Fort Columbus, New York Harbor.....	4,035 00	
Grand total.....			99,659 00

The appropriation for the construction and repair of hospitals was \$100,000.00.

NEW DEPOT AT SAN ANTONIO.

Congress, by act approved March 3, 1873, appropriated \$100,000 for construction of depot-buildings at San Antonio, Tex., the city having previously conveyed by deed to the United States, free of expense, suitable grounds therefor.

For various reasons the work was delayed, and by fourth section of the act making appropriation for deficiencies, approved March 3, 1875, Congress continued and rendered available for the purpose originally intended, the appropriation made March 3, 1873.

During the present fiscal year bids for furnishing all the requisite material and labor were invited by public advertisement.

A contract has been made within the appropriation, and the work is now being pushed forward with vigor.

MILITARY PRISON AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

The alterations, &c., of three stone buildings at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for prison purposes, authorized by act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, and for which \$100,000 was appropriated, have been made during the year.

BUILDINGS SOLD.

The sale of twenty-three buildings of various dimensions at different places throughout the country, has been authorized.

BUILDINGS, ETC., TRANSFERRED.

The Secretary of War, in October, 1875, authorized the transfer of two buildings and a boat at Kodiack, Alaska, to the custody of the Treasury Department, until required for military purposes.

On June 9, 1876, the Secretary of War authorized the turning over of the Camp Wright, California, reservation, with the buildings thereon, to the custody of the Indian agent, to be used for the benefit of the Indians until required for the use of the Army.

MILITARY SITES IN TEXAS.

By act approved March 3, 1875, Congress authorized the purchase of three sites in that State, viz, Fort Brown, \$25,000; Fort Duncan, \$10,000; Ringgold Barracks, \$10,000; provided "that before the payment of the money hereby appropriated, good titles shall be made to the United States for such land as contemplated by said act, * * * and no more than the amount appropriated shall be paid for such sites."

The title of the sites of Fort Brown and Ringgold Barracks have long been in litigation, but under an old State law, recently discovered, steps have been taken which, it is hoped, will enable the United States to get satisfactory title thereto.

In regard to Fort Duncan, the owner positively declined to sell the site for less than \$10,358.00—\$358.00 in excess of the appropriation. Much correspondence was held on the subject, but the owner would not yield, and the Department, under the law, could not pay more than the \$10,000 appropriated.

This affair is to be regretted, for by the want of \$358 we lost, under a twenty years' lease which expired January 1, 1876, all the valuable improvements which the United States had made on the site during that time.

Rent is now being paid at the rate of \$200 per month, and the question of purchase was again submitted to Congress during its last session.

POST CEMETERIES.

Authority has been granted by the Secretary of War, and instructions given by this office during the fiscal year, for erection and repairing fences, walks, head-boards, and other improvements at the following cemeteries: Fort Bayard, New Mexico; Fort Monroe, Virginia; Fort Columbus, New York Harbor; Camp Baker, Montana Territory; and also for the removal of the remains of two United States soldiers (found at Pilottown, Alabama) to the national cemetery at Mobile, and for the removal of the remains of about one hundred soldiers buried in the old Fort Lyon cemetery, to the national cemetery at Fort McPherson.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

July 15, 1875.—Hay-shed at Vancouver depot.

November 3, 1875.—Two sets officers' quarters at Fort Sill, Indian Territory.

December 17, 1875.—Bake-house at Fort Hays, Kansas.
January 3, 1876.—Engine-house at Saint Louis Barracks, Missouri.
February 14, 1876.—Planing-mill, engine-house, &c., at Fort Union, New Mexico.
March 14, 1876.—Frame building at David's Island, New York Harbor.
May 13, 1876.—Two old buildings at Fort Monroe, Virginia.
June 20, 1876.—Government saw-mill and contents at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory.

RESERVATIONS DECLARED.

Three reserves have been declared during the past year by the President: New Camp Grant, Arizona Territory, April 17, 1876; Camp Lowell, Arizona Territory, October 26, 1875; Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota Territory, December 17, 1875.

PITTSBURG PROPERTY.

The War Department purchased many years ago, and still continues to own, certain real estate at Pittsburg, Pa., having a frontage of over 100 feet on Penn street, and running back across Fayette street to the Allegheny River.

There are several buildings on the site, the principal ones consisting of a store-house and dwelling-house. These are substantially built of brick, and though old, are in a good state of preservation. Various parties of late years made application to rent them at a fair price, but the rulings of the War Department have been adverse thereto. The whole property is centrally located, is admirably adapted for business purposes, and is very valuable. The property has served its purpose, and has not been needed for military purposes for several years.

The Secretary of War, in a letter dated December 12, 1874, called the attention of Congress to the subject and asked for the requisite authority to sell the same at public auction after due publication.

As no action in the premises has as yet been taken by Congress, it is suggested that it may be well to again bring the subject to the Secretary's attention.

APPROPRIATION FOR BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

The amount of the appropriation for barracks and quarters for the fiscal year of 1875-'76 was \$1,500,000.

Information of the remittances made and their classification will doubtless be found in the annual report of the finance branch of this office.

At the close of the fiscal year the sum of \$4,051.60 remained undrawn at the Treasury; this will doubtless be required in payment of outstanding indebtedness properly chargeable to this appropriation.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

To the QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF LIEUT. COL. J. D. BINGHAM, DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September, 22 1876.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the accounts branch of this office for the last fiscal year:

	Appropriations.						Total.
	1871 and prior years.	1871-'72.	1872-'73.	1873-'74.	1874-'75.	1875-'76.	
On July 1, 1875, the balances of appropriations of the Quartermaster's Department in the Treasury undrawn, were, by report of last year.							
Appropriations for the fiscal year, (act of Congress approved March 3, 1875).	\$140,540 53	\$830,112 12	\$467,904 03	\$1,997,650 99	\$672,386 10	\$13,110,000 00	\$4,108,593 77
Amount re-appropriated: To provide for edition of head-stones upon the graves of soldiers, (act of Congress approved March 3, 1875).	554 36						13,110,554 36
Appropriated for deficiencies, (act of Congress approved May 1, 1876).	119,736 66	7,323 69				149,034 48	149,034 48
Amount referred to appropriation from surplus fund, being under contract liable to disbursement.		1,812 83					1,812 83
Requests for requisitions issued prior to and canceled within the year.			36 00				36 00
Amounts placed to the credit of appropriations during the year by deposit of funds for redistribution, and of amounts received from sales to officers, &c., of public property.	31,989 13	5,344 93	6,989 14	11,290 97	417,422 84	100,234 75	572,551 76
Total.	292,100 68	814,623 57	474,929 17	2,008,941 96	1,097,592 29	13,359,269 23	18,077,456 90
Remitted to disbursing-officers during the year.							
Requisitions on settlements made at the Treasury of claims and accounts.			10,000 00	359,373 00	207,816 45	12,436,949 52	13,044,138 97
Amount carried to the credit of the surplus fund, (act of Congress approved March 3, 1874).	124,481 33	10,162 32	17,456 22	111,037 71	294,926 30	124,330 00	682,413 86
Amount carried to the credit of the surplus fund, (act of Congress approved June 20, 1874).	55,492 63	779,909 31	40,382 70				875,784 64
Amount of war transfer warrant No. 211, (under act of Congress approved March 3, 1875).	19,737 38	2,676 59	252,666 15	1,508,531 25			1,783,811 37
Refunded to other departments.			2,674 65				2,674 65
Transferred to 1876: appropriation for head-stones, &c.			1,714 97				1,714 97
			149,034 48				149,034 48
Total.	199,711 34	793,065 37	473,929 17	2,008,941 96	502,743 75	12,561,279 39	16,339,670 11
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1876.	92,389 34	51,558 90	1,000 00		894,849 64	797,969 71	1,537,786 79

The balances of appropriations undrawn by the Quartermaster's Department July 1, 1876, were as follows:

Appropriations.	For what fiscal year.						Total.
	1871 and prior years.	1871-'72.	1872-'73.	1873-'74.	1874-'75.	1875-'76.	
Regular supplies.....	\$9,992 17				\$223,779 49	\$190,258 26	\$424,029 92
Incidental expenses...	2,173 29	\$2,047 04			113,278 72	10,234 85	127,733 90
Purchase of cavalry and artillery horses.	109 20				20,284 94	4,520 15	24,914 29
Barracks and quarters.		3,859 07			10,839 03	4,051 60	18,749 70
Transportation of the Army.....	79,591 42	44,879 43			170,089 87	324,029 90	618,583 62
Clothing of the Army..	523 96	772 06			52,356 58	114,365 61	168,018 11
National cemeteries..						11,471 96	11,471 96
Head stones for soldiers' graves.....				*\$534,087 83		94,034 48	628,122 31
Construction and repair of hospitals.....					4,155 85	29 90	4,178 75
Purchase of site for Fort Brown.....						25,000 00	25,000 00
Purchase of site for Fort Duncan.....						10,000 00	10,000 00
Purchase of site for Ringgold Barracks..						10,000 00	10,000 00
Military prison at Fort Leavenworth.....					72 06		72 06
Expenses of sales.....			\$1,000 00				1,000 00
Total.....	92,389 34	5,558 20	1,000 00	534,087 83	594,849 54	797,989 71	2,071,874 62

* Since the close of the fiscal year the balance has been carried to the surplus fund, by Treasury warrant No. 213, issued under section 5 of the act of Congress approved June 20, 1874; but the amount remains available to fulfill contracts made during the year for which the appropriation was made.

Amounts estimated for by disbursing-officers of the Quartermaster's

Military divisions, departments, &c.	Regular supplies.	Incidental expenses.	Cavalry and artillery horses.	Barracks and quarters.
Military Division of the Pacific	\$674,603 34	\$135,989 45	\$39,900 00	\$191,097 48
Department of Arizona	179,268 25	31,305 29	.....	6,040 00
Department of the Columbia	100,000 00	15,000 00	13,780 00	31,999 40
Total Military Division of the Pacific	953,871 59	182,294 74	53,680 00	229,136 88
Military Division of the Atlantic	313,633 25	68,067 16	810 00	160,276 86
Military Division of the Missouri	1,114,516 20	18,000 00	65,770 00	.....
Department of the Missouri	933,652 35	162,407 14	108,000 00	130,443 58
Department of Dakota	410,970 35	66,632 23	.....	84,669 54
Department of the Platte	477,510 90	128,574 06	39,000 00	186,287 53
Department of Texas	779,123 28	94,883 84	62,100 00	168,495 72
Department of the Gulf	111,537 18	29,758 25	150 00	68,421 03
District of New Mexico	75,346 55	9,826 00	.....	24,608 34
Total Military Division of the Missouri	3,902,716 81	510,081 52	295,020 00	672,125 74
Military Division of the South .....	.....	1,243 50	.....	.....
Department of the South	109,269 01	62,348 11	200 00	103,735 15
Total Military Division of the South	109,269 01	63,591 61	200 00	103,735 15
Depot at Washington	144,891 10	182,722 70	.....	263,268 32
Depot at Philadelphia	13,114 50	110,304 30	.....	30,130 88
Depot at New York	51,299 15	31,667 06	.....	86,580 00
Depot at Chicago	81,632 19	32,096 15	.....	30,415 21
Depot at Saint Louis	39,267 21	15,563 00	.....	35,152 41
Depot at Jeffersonville	24,907 31	29,263 68	.....	18,888 65
West Point, N. Y.	39,339 71	9,685 80	2,210 00	2,260 00
Columbus Barracks, Ohio	5,412 94	6,511 60	.....	40,106 21
Saint Louis Barracks, Mo .....	.....	7,295 95	.....	109 30
Springfield Armory	4,392 25	.....	.....	.....
Port Columbus, New York Harbor	270 00	2,467 80	.....	405 00
Willet's Point, New York Harbor .....	.....	252 30	.....	.....
Allegheny Arsenal	2,168 50	224 50	.....	450 00
Augusta Arsenal	1,293 30	432 00	.....	.....
Benicia Arsenal	2,826 09	336 80	.....	.....
Detroit Arsenal	68 82	.....	.....	.....
Frankford Arsenal	25 00	125 00	.....	.....
Indianapolis Arsenal	1,186 01	.....	.....	.....
Kennebec Arsenal	455 53	10 00	.....	.....
Pikesville Arsenal	323 98	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island Arsenal	2,987 30	90 00	.....	.....
Watertown Arsenal	3,481 77	189 75	.....	.....
Watervliet Arsenal	2,922 69	90 00	.....	.....
National Cemeteries	5,325 87	782 75	207 60
Total	5,657,701 88	1,253,568 27	351,910 00	1,673,258 91

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Department from the appropriations for the fiscal year 1875-76.

[illegible]

Amounts remitted to disbursing-officers of the Quartermaster's

Military divisions, departments, &c.	Regular supplies.	Incidental expenses.	Cavalry and artillery horses.	Barracks and quarters.
Military Division of the Pacific.....	\$602,844 20	\$122,960 32	\$39,900 00	\$179,448 97
Department of Arizona	179,034 87	31,247 79	.....	4,702 00
Department of Columbia.....	100,000 00	15,000 00	13,780 00	33,199 40
Total Military Division of the Pacific....	881,879 07	169,208 11	53,680 00	217,350 37
Military Division of the Atlantic.....	210,536 35	65,221 61	810 00	125,106 50
Military Division of the Missouri	1,114,516 20	18,000 00	85,770 00	.....
Department of the Missouri	340,399 65	153,864 92	54,000 00	135,487 53
Department of Dakota	249,102 10	63,079 42	.....	84,669 54
Department of the Platte	284,682 82	117,457 70	39,000 00	167,617 89
Department of Texas	377,081 85	95,303 94	62,100 00	93,291 47
Department of the Gulf.....	53,758 72	27,285 36	150 60	66,556 95
District of New Mexico.....	75,346 55	9,626 00	.....	5,409 50
Total Military Division of the Missouri ..	2,494,887 89	485,317 34	241,020 00	553,062 88
Military Division of the South.....	.....	983 50	.....	.....
Department of the South	109,258 24	61,870 29	200 00	99,160 41
Total Military Division of the South.....	109,258 24	62,853 79	200 00	99,160 41
Depot at Washington	143,091 10	182,572 70	.....	259,592 82
Depot at Philadelphia.....	12,901 72	94,304 30	.....	29,357 54
Depot at New York	51,299 15	31,153 82	.....	86,240 00
Depot at Chicago	29,272 10	26,725 74	.....	29,739 21
Depot at Saint Louis.....	36,106 21	14,392 50	.....	35,152 41
Depot at Jeffersonville.....	23,033 68	27,165 28	.....	90,224 94
West Point, N. Y.	39,058 09	8,314 91	2,200 00	2,240 00
Columbus Barracks, Ohio	5,527 94	6,815 35	.....	37,648 45
Saint Louis Barracks, Missouri.....	.....	6,172 64	.....	109 30
Springfield Armory	3,928 97	.....	.....	.....
Fort Columbus, New York Harbor	267 98	2,342 80	.....	368 27
Willet's Point, New York Harbor .....	.....	54 90	.....	.....
Allegheny Arsenal.....	2,188 50	184 50	.....	480 00
Augusta Arsenal.....	1,293 30	432 00	.....	.....
Detroit Arsenal.....	65 10	.....	.....	.....
Frankford Arsenal.....	25 00	125 00	.....	.....
Indianapolis Arsenal	1,043 11	.....	.....	.....
Kennebec Arsenal	955 53	10 00	.....	.....
Pikesville Arsenal	323 98	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island Arsenal.....	2,887 30	90 00	.....	.....
Watertown Arsenal.....	3,376 25	189 75	.....	.....
Watervliet Arsenal.....	2,710 11	90 00	.....	.....
National cemeteries	5,155 33	701 06
Total	4,061,122 00	1,188,468 30	297,910 00	1,495,845 10

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Department from appropriations for the fiscal year 1875-'76.

Army transportation.	Clothing and equi- page.	National cemeteries.	Hospitals.	Military prisons.	Military roads.	Headstones.	Total amount re- mitted.
\$583,642 73	\$118,106 81		\$15,852 19				\$1,662,755 22
106,280 00	328 89		8,043 32		\$15,000 00		344,636 87
67,284 50	1,240 00		1,687 88				232,191 78
757,207 23	119,675 70		25,583 39		15,000 00		2,239,583 87
108,715 66	940 92		19,079 25				530,410 29
566,068 64	5,180 72		8,933 08	\$100,000 00			1,218,286 20
279,092 50	890 25	\$180 00	6,269 93				1,363,934 54
418,541 50	2,347 60	1,944 50	21,601 67				683,283 74
412,977 35	964 00	324 50	7,024 58				1,053,723 68
138,991 08	846 00		1,069 98				1,049,067 69
19,443 25		1,991 75	1,644 55				288,658 09
							113,661 60
1,855,114 32	10,228 57	4,440 75	46,543 79	100,000 00			5,770,615 54
							983 50
66,298 74	555 50	286 50	2,797 33				340,427 01
66,298 74	555 50	286 50	2,797 33				341,410 51
48,753 06	15 00	9,361 00	537 00			\$15,000 00	658,922 08
71,921 52	1,038,764 56						1,251,249 64
206,355 92	10,083 25	1,268 89	3,774 92				390,175 95
105,080 00	3,323 25						194,280 30
183,827 50	149 39	13,319 58					282,947 58
137,755 62	244,573 77	754 50					453,519 79
			500 00				52,313 00
24,423 83	299 30		170 55				74,896 42
							6,282 14
928 69							3,928 97
			1,000 00				3,907 74
7,068 00							1,054 90
225 00	2 00						9,931 00
							1,952 30
100 00	25 00						65 10
							275 00
							965 53
950 00		985 33					323 98
500 00							4,913 63
521 26							4,066 00
565 30		108,110 49				40,000 00	3,331 37
							154,533 18
3,556,262 65	1,423,827 20	138,528 04	99,086 23	100,000 00	15,000 00	55,000 00	12,436,949 52

The following tables exhibit the number of money-accounts and property-returns on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year, the number received and examined during the year, and the number remaining on hand unexamined at the close of the year:

Money-accounts.

	In what calendar year.				Total.
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	
On hand July 1, 1875.....			573		573
Received during the year.....	4	3	1,755	1,356	3,118
Total.....	4	3	2,328	1,356	3,691
Examined during the year.....	4	3	2,328	969	3,304
Remaining on hand July 1, 1876.....				387	387

Property-returns.

	For what calendar year.							Total.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1874.	1875.	1876.	
On hand July 1, 1875.....						748		748
Received during the year.....	12	12	11	3	6	2,634	891	3,569
Total.....	12	12	11	3	6	3,382	891	4,317
Examined during the year.....	12	12	11	3	6	3,382	474	3,900
Remaining on hand July 1, 1876.....							417	417

Statement of amounts disbursed by officers in the Quartermaster's Department during, and on account of the appropriations for, the year ended June 30, 1876, so far as shown by accounts received at this office.

Names of officers.	Amount.
Allen, Col. Robert, assistant quartermaster-general.....	\$4,858 10
Atwood, Capt. E. B., assistant quartermaster.....	16,232 00
Arnold, Capt. Isaac, Ordnance Department.....	454 70
Adams, Lieut. John Q., First Cavalry.....	5,850 52
Adams, Lieut. F. T., Eighth Infantry.....	553 10
Alligood, Capt. C. A., military storekeeper, Quartermaster Department.....	8,933 54
Anderson, Lieut. John, Eighteenth Infantry.....	3,129 40
Aldrich, Lieut. Bishop, Eighth Infantry.....	2,407 93
Abbott, Lieut. L. A., Sixth Cavalry.....	2,620 71
Ames, Lieut. L. S., Second Infantry.....	1,703 15
Allen, Lieut. William, Twelfth Infantry.....	6,106 63
Anderson, Lieut. H. R., Fourth Artillery.....	3,364 20
Anderson, Lieut. G. S., Sixth Cavalry.....	309 25
Bell, Maj. George, Subsistence Department, acting depot quartermaster.....	25,937 57
Batchelder, Maj. R. N., quartermaster.....	194,765 15
Belger, Maj. James, quartermaster.....	11,688 99
Baker, Capt. E. D., assistant quartermaster.....	233,982 79
Bradley, Capt. G. W., assistant quartermaster.....	78,628 44
Barstow, Capt. S. F., assistant quartermaster.....	7,840 95
Belcher, Capt. J. H., assistant quartermaster.....	356,194 65
Blunt, Capt. A. P., assistant quartermaster.....	102,431 24
Bryant, Capt. Cullen, Ordnance Department.....	1,244 99
Blunt, Lieut. S. E., Ordnance Department.....	159 50
Belger, Lieut. E. A., Third Infantry.....	54 50
Bacon, Lieut. Geo. R., First Cavalry.....	644 15
Baily, Lieut. C. M., Eighth Infantry.....	30,675 43
Bradley, Lieut. J. H., Seventh Infantry.....	346 30
Badger, Lieut. William, Sixth Infantry.....	8,072 04
Booth, Lieut. Charles A., First Infantry.....	869 65
Bacon, Lieut. George E., Sixteenth Infantry.....	5,983 79
Barrett, Lieut. W. W., Sixteenth Infantry.....	3,005 58

Statement of amounts disbursed by officers in the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Cont'd.

Names of officers.	Amount.
Benner, Lieut. H. H., Eighteenth Infantry	\$3,348 98
Barber, Lieut. Merritt, Sixteenth Infantry	4,532 28
Barrett, Lieut. Gregory, jr., Tenth Infantry	5,280 94
Bishop, Lieut. John S., Thirteenth Infantry	1,842 91
Bubb, Lieut. John W., Fourth Infantry	423 88
Boyd, Lieut. O. B., Eighth Cavalry	345 97
Bean, Lieut. John W., Fifteenth Infantry	2,755 70
Bannister, Lieut. John, Twentieth Infantry	290 10
Bernard, Capt. R. F., First Cavalry	461 54
Brinkerhoff, Lieut. H. R., Fifteenth Infantry	4,308 81
Bergland, Lieut. Eric, Engineer Corps	6,379 26
Best, Lieut. C. L., jr., First Artillery	3,487 42
Burnham, Lieut. D. R., Fifteenth Infantry	1,333 50
Birnie, Lieut. R., jr., Thirteenth Infantry	2,491 22
Brown, Lieut. R. P., Fourth Infantry	659 94
Backus, Lieut. George B., First Cavalry	106 80
Barnard, Lieut. P. P., Fifth Cavalry	607 20
Beck, Lieut. W. B., Fifth Artillery	5,253 08
Boutelle, Lieut. F. A., First Cavalry	840 00
Bingham, Lieut. Col. J. D., deputy quartermaster-general	18,583 94
Bascom, Capt. G. M., Thirteenth Infantry	373 34
Burns, Lieut. J. M., Seventeenth Infantry	1,647 68
Chandler, Maj. John G., quartermaster	275,841 26
Card, Maj. B. C., quartermaster	249,468 85
Constable, Capt. N. S., assistant quartermaster	3,334 88
Clark, Lieut. S. E., Second Infantry	5,760 39
Chance, Lieut. Josiah, Seventeenth Infantry	123 78
Craigie, Lieut. D. J., Twelfth Infantry	1,421 87
Clifford, Lieut. J. C., Ordnance Department	1,416 26
Casey, Lieut. E. W., Twenty-second Infantry	423 15
Cooke, Lieut. L. W., Third Infantry	1,006 33
Cowles, Lieut. C. D., Twenty-third Infantry	2,110 98
Chase, Lieut. George F., Third Cavalry	536 59
Custer, Lieut. B. M., Twenty-fourth Infantry	14,121 85
Conway, Lieut. William, Twenty-second Infantry	654 14
Crawford, Lieut. M., jr., Second Artillery	4,636 89
Conrad, Lieut. O. H., Fifteenth Infantry	1,084 55
Camp, Lieut. E. M., Twelfth Infantry	13,448 44
Chubb, Lieut. C. Saint John, Seventeenth Infantry	1,479 36
Coale, Lieut. J. H., Second Cavalry	6,380 46
Crayercroft, Lieut. W. T., Seventh Cavalry	1,004 40
Cornman, Lieut. Daniel, Twenty-first Infantry	828 25
Craig, Lieut. L. A., Sixth Cavalry	3,210 52
Cresson, Lieut. C. C., First Cavalry	3,280 65
Cecil, Lieut. George E., Thirteenth Infantry	757 83
Chamberlin, Lieut. L. A., First Artillery	1,220 21
Coffin, Lieut. William H., Fifth Artillery	5,931 05
Curry, Lieut. James, Fifth Artillery	3,308 69
Capron, Lieut. Allyn, First Artillery	2,969 02
Cherry, Lieut. S. A., Twenty-third Infantry	303 05
Chance, Lieut. J. C., Thirteenth Infantry	833 20
Cushman, Lieut. E., Sixteenth Infantry	37 00
Clark, Lieut. W. P., Second Cavalry	175 49
Crabb, Lieut. G. W., Fifth Artillery	2,200 80
Clarke, Lieut. W. L., Twenty-third Infantry	1,680 37
Dana, Maj. J. J., quartermaster	287,196 66
Dandy, Maj. George B., quartermaster	38,151 28
Daugherty, Lieut. W. W., Twenty-second Infantry	1,602 56
Davis, Capt. George W., Fourteenth Infantry	34,381 01
Dillenback, Lieut. J. W., First Artillery	4,304 16
Drew, Lieut. George A., Third Cavalry	1,648 86
De Lany, Lieut. Hayden, Ninth Infantry	5,339 82
Duggan, Lieut. W. T., Tenth Infantry	344 95
De Lany, Lieut. C. M., Fifteenth Infantry	541 05
Dykman, Lieut. W. N., Twenty-second Infantry	179 65
Easton, Col. L. C., assistant quartermaster-general	733 50
Ekin, Lieut. Col. J. A., deputy quartermaster-general	548,604 88
Eddy, Lieut. Col. A. R., deputy quartermaster-general	537,156 24
Eckerson, Capt. T. J., assistant quartermaster	16,443 63
Edgerton, Lieut. W. P., Second Artillery	3,571 78
Earnest, Lieut. C. A., Eighth Infantry	1,205 25
Eastman, Lieut. J. E., Second Artillery	1,166 65
Elderkin, Capt. W. A., Subsistence Department	3,422 01
Edwards, Lieut. F. A., First Cavalry	6,476 99
Eskridge, Capt. R. I., Twenty-third Infantry	25,705 00
Everett, Lieut. W., Fourth Artillery	2,550 83
Ebstein, Lieut. F. H. E., Twenty-first Infantry	1,928 60
Foster, Capt. C. W., assistant quartermaster	25,496 19
Forsyth, Capt. L. C., assistant quartermaster	56,620 72
Furey, Capt. J. V., assistant quartermaster	99,174 11
Fuger, Lieut. F., Fourth Artillery	12,236 45
Fowler, Lieut. J. L., Second Cavalry	3,084 79

tement of amounts disbursed by officers in the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Cont'd.

Names of officers.	Amount.
den, Lieut. J. A., Fifth Artillery.....	\$704 59
h, Lieut. Col. J. W., Tenth Cavalry.....	849 75
Lieut. E. B., Eighth Cavalry.....	268 00
Lieut. George F., Eighth Cavalry.....	8, 009 74
Capt. James, assistant quartermaster.....	135, 269 43
i, Capt. E. B., assistant quartermaster.....	223, 664 12
Lieut. John E., Ordnance Department.....	1, 619 47
h, Capt. M. J., Ordnance Department.....	518 23
r, Lieut. Thomas, First Cavalry.....	4, 416 29
Lieut. E. B., Sixth Infantry.....	94, 563 14
i, Lieut. D. A., Third Infantry.....	1, 401 90
e, Lieut. J. B., Thirteenth Infantry.....	4, 857 78
h, Lieut. Wilham, Third Infantry.....	7, 128 83
i, Lieut. B. D., Engineer Corps.....	1, 544 00
ugh, Lieut. G. G., Fourth Artillery.....	1, 199 52
Lieut. A. McC., Nineteenth Infantry.....	22, 896 10
i, Lieut. C. G., Sixth Cavalry.....	4, 248 70
i, Lieut. George R., Ninth Infantry.....	6, 158 51
i, Lieut. D. M., Sixth Cavalry.....	1, 455 16
i, Lieut. D. J., Ninth Cavalry.....	1, 578 86
ient. J. B., Thirteenth Infantry.....	151 40
n, Lieut. M. F., Ninth Cavalry.....	123 80
rd, Lieut. Col. S. B., deputy quartermaster-general.....	9, 880 57
s, Lieut. Col. H. C., deputy quartermaster-general.....	23, 821 72
s, Capt. W. B., assistant quartermaster.....	46, 559 31
l, Capt. W. T., assistant quartermaster.....	109, 119 63
Capt. C. H., assistant quartermaster.....	837, 224 17
Lieut. G. S., Eighteenth Infantry.....	4, 393 92
Lieut. J. McE., Eighth Infantry.....	10, 443 25
h, Capt. A. A., Twentieth Infantry.....	781 05
r, Lieut. W. H., Twentieth Infantry.....	1, 851 90
od, Lieut. Paul, Twentieth Infantry.....	1, 880 87
rt, Lieut. James, Twentieth Infantry.....	21 40
rey, Lieut. C. F., Fourth Artillery.....	837 13
reys, Lieut. Charles, Third Artillery.....	1, 834 75
Lieut. L. R., Seventh Cavalry.....	683 28
Lieut. Charles H., Twenty-third Infantry.....	17, 691 59
i, Lieut. P., Fourteenth Infantry.....	16, 343 01
ient. Joseph, Fourteenth Infantry.....	9, 350 39
d, Lieut. O. H., Fifth Artillery.....	2, 272 77
u, Lieut. J. D. C., Third Artillery.....	7, 955 13
ient. C. B., Nineteenth Infantry.....	5, 767 89
r, Lieut. A., Sixth Cavalry.....	66 65
r, Lieut. E. E., Seventh Infantry.....	3, 807 43
Lieut. Walter, Fourth Artillery.....	936 68
an, Lieut. James, Twelfth Infantry.....	11, 176 28
r, Lieut. E., First Cavalry.....	6, 043 11
way, Lieut. F. H., Fifth Infantry.....	5, 513 14
r, Lieut. F. S., Fifth Infantry.....	11, 915 68
r, Lieut. W. B., Fifth Artillery.....	4, 167 99
l, Capt. J. T., Twenty-third Infantry.....	14, 389 36
gton, Lieut. H. D., Second Cavalry.....	545 55
Lieut. W. H., Ninth Cavalry.....	1, 049 67
y, Lieut. J. W., Third Cavalry.....	198 71
n, Lieut. W. E., Ninth Infantry.....	1, 560 97
on, Lieut. John, First Infantry.....	302 65
ient. Charles, Twenty-third Infantry.....	1, 177 00
rey, Lieut. B. S., Ninth Cavalry.....	151 90
r, Lieut. C. C., Nineteenth Infantry.....	4 55
, Col. Rufus, assistant quartermaster-general.....	72, 194 31
ll, Maj. E., ordnance storekeeper.....	3, 718 92
ient. R. A., Fifth Artillery.....	1, 594 36
Lieut. D. A., Fourth Cavalry.....	23, 538 01
Lieut. G. A., Twelfth Infantry.....	425 36
Capt. H. W., assistant quartermaster.....	82, 374 17
Lieut. F. B., Third Infantry.....	4, 609 79
r, Lieut. J. W., Seventh Infantry.....	23, 473 69
r, Lieut. M. F., Thirteenth Infantry.....	201 50
Capt. E. B., assistant quartermaster.....	27, 769 93
ll, Capt. A. S., assistant quartermaster.....	67, 052 68
Lieut. Charles, Second Infantry.....	406 04
Lieut. T. T., First Cavalry.....	5, 256 02
Lieut. A. D., Third Cavalry.....	3, 596 05
r, Lieut. Geo. H., Fifteenth Infantry.....	594 40
ury, Lieut. G. W., Twelfth Infantry.....	1, 788 35
r, Lieut. Joseph, Fourth Infantry.....	1, 223 67
aan, Capt. A. B., Eighth Cavalry.....	20, 266 78
rton, Maj. M. I., quartermaster.....	218, 592 23
apt. J. G. C., assistant quartermaster.....	45, 684 91
Capt. J. H., assistant quartermaster.....	200, 890 45

Statement of amounts disbursed by officers in the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Cont'd.

Names of officers.	Amount.
Lawton, Lieut. H. W., Fourth Cavalry.....	\$1,084 15
Leary, Lieut. Peter, Jr., Fourth Artillery.....	356 20
Lord, Lieut. T. W., Twentieth Infantry.....	5,343 65
Lockwood, Lieut. B. C., Twenty-second Infantry.....	3,493 12
Leefe, Capt. J. G., Nineteenth Infantry.....	12,243 22
Lassiter, Lieut. William, Sixteenth Infantry.....	4,115 17
Lee, Lieut. J. M., Ninth Infantry.....	2,236 07
Love, Lieut. G. M., Sixteenth Infantry.....	5,160 39
Lyon, Lieut. M. W., Ordnance Department.....	4,952 14
Lyle, Lieut. D. A., Ordnance Department.....	1,736 19
Lester, Lieut. C. H., Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	313 80
Loughborough, Lieut. R. H. R., Twenty-fifth Infantry.....	177 90
Melgs, Brig. Gen. M. C., Quartermaster-General.....	4,641 50
Moore, Lieut. Col. T., deputy quartermaster-general.....	3,605 39
Myers, Maj. William, quartermaster.....	445,557 27
Moore, Maj. J. M., quartermaster.....	114,029 75
McGonnigle, Capt. A. J., assistant quartermaster.....	93,869 89
Marshall, Capt. J. M., assistant quartermaster.....	22,247 50
Marshall, Lieut. W. L., Engineer Corps.....	6,053 08
McGilvray, Lieut. John, Second Artillery.....	343 58
Miller, Lieut. C. P., Fourth Artillery.....	47,158 09
McNutt, Lieut. Col. John, Ordnance Department.....	395 09
Michaelis, Capt. O. E., Ordnance Department.....	4,218 96
Morrison, Lieut. T. W., Sixteenth Infantry.....	1,741 00
Mitcham, Lieut. O. B., Fourth Artillery.....	1,611 64
Moore, Lieut. H. DeW., Twenty-first Infantry.....	2,625 80
McClure, Capt. Charles, Subsistence Department.....	21,584 10
Malze, Lieut. W. R., Twentieth Infantry.....	3,454 00
Miller, Lieut. W. A., Eighteenth Infantry.....	1,512 91
Miltimore, Lieut. A. E., First Artillery.....	4,168 52
Merrill, Lieut. A. H., First Artillery.....	1,512 20
Morrison, Lieut. J. T., Tenth Cavalry.....	10,429 36
Mills, Lieut. F. H., Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	2,290 90
Morton, Lieut. Alfred, Ninth Infantry.....	27,836 53
McConihe, Lieut. S., Fourteenth Infantry.....	10,714 54
McNutt, Lieut. Ira, Third Artillery.....	634 97
McGinniss, Capt. J. R., Ordnance Department.....	2,708 44
McKeever, Lieut. Samuel, Second Infantry.....	3,270 98
McDermott, Lieut. George, Fifth Infantry.....	6,635 40
Moss, Lieut. H. N., First Cavalry.....	308 87
Mann, Lieut. W. A., Seventeenth Infantry.....	609 65
Matile, Lieut. L. A., Eleventh Infantry.....	2,700 97
Marsteller, Lieut. J. S., Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	298 09
McFarland, Lieut. W. C., Sixteenth Infantry.....	613 80
Mellon, Lieut. A. H., Second Artillery.....	9 90
Nixon, Lieut. John B., Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	70,217 52
Nowlan, Lieut. H. J., Seventh Cavalry.....	15,126 41
Norris, Lieut. W. F., Ninth Infantry.....	76 89
Noble, Lieut. C. H., Sixteenth Infantry.....	1,625 81
Norton, Lieut. C. C., First Cavalry.....	38,340 46
Norwood, Lieut. R., Second Cavalry.....	3,617 12
O'Brien, Lieut. L. M., Seventeenth Infantry.....	866 60
O'Connell, Lieut. J. J., First Infantry.....	576 20
Ogle, Lieut. Alexander, Seventeenth Infantry.....	3,351 88
Osgood, Lieut. H. B., Third Artillery.....	2,436 35
Olmsted, Lieut. J. A., Thirteenth Infantry.....	167 65
Orleman, Lieut. L. H., Tenth Cavalry.....	3,135 96
Perry, Lieut. Col. A. J., deputy quartermaster-general.....	273,995 70
Potter, Maj. J. A., quartermaster.....	180,915 71
Pitman, Lieut. John, Ordnance Department.....	438 97
Powell, Lieut. J. W., Eighth Infantry.....	1,328 88
Pennay, Lieut. C. G., Sixth Infantry.....	6,506 96
Pierce, Lieut. F. E., First Infantry.....	8,540 98
Pearson, Lieut. D. C., Second Cavalry.....	957 55
Potts, Lieut. R. D., Third Artillery.....	1,010 99
Pease, Lieut. W. B., Ninth Infantry.....	2,559 56
Paulding, Lieut. William, Tenth Infantry.....	1,452 87
Phelps, Lieut. F. E., Eighth Cavalry.....	671 86
Peshine, Lieut. J. H. H., Thirteenth Infantry.....	101 45
Payne, Lieut. J. A., Nineteenth Infantry.....	420 40
Poland, Capt. M. L., Ordnance Department.....	90 17
Quinn, Lieut. W. R., Fourth Artillery.....	1,729 96
Quimby, Lieut. H. B., Twentieth Infantry.....	9,601 12
Quinby, Lieut. Ira, Eleventh Infantry.....	4,565 05
Quentin, Lieut. J. E., Fourteenth Infantry.....	20,717 44
Quinn, Lieut. Thomas F., Fourth Infantry.....	1,471 77
Rucker, Col. D. H., assistant quartermaster-general.....	350,355 90
Reynolds, Maj. C. A., quartermaster.....	20,312 76
Robinson, Capt. A. G., assistant quartermaster.....	274,099 30
Rockwell, Capt. A. F., assistant quartermaster.....	204,522 89
Rutherford, Lieut. R. G., Twelfth Infantry.....	4,609 74
Russell, Lieut. E. K., First Artillery.....	4, 09 97

Statement of amounts disbursed by officers in the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Cont'd.

Names of officers.	Amount.
Rheem, Lieut. E. B., Twenty-first Infantry.....	\$175 35
Roundy, Lieut. W. C., Eighth Infantry.....	1,338 35
Ruhlen, Lieut. George, Seventeenth Infantry.....	2,528 88
Reed, Lieut. W. L., Seventh Infantry.....	16,084 26
Roach, Lieut. G. H., Seventeenth Infantry.....	266 50
Ritzius, Lieut. H. P., Twenty-fifth Infantry.....	5,411 36
Reedy, Lieut. W. J., Twenty-second Infantry.....	2,406 01
Roberts, Lieut. B. K., Fifth Artillery.....	2,514 80
Rice, Lieut. W. F., Twenty-third Infantry.....	14,650 01
Robinson, Lieut. H. E., Fourth Infantry.....	7,867 82
Rawolle, Lieut. W. C., Second Cavalry.....	1,209 45
Rockefeller, Lieut. C. M., Ninth Infantry.....	7,860 89
Rodgers, Capt. J. F., military storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department.....	51,115 73
Ross, Lieut. J. M., Twenty-first Infantry.....	1,059 27
Rockwell, Lieut. C. H., Fifth Cavalry.....	47,237 08
Riley, Lieut. T. F., Twenty-first Infantry.....	4,210 93
Rucker, Lieut. L. H., Ninth Cavalry.....	26,088 66
Robinson, Lieut. T. B., Nineteenth Infantry.....	3,143 75
Read, Lieut. H. T., First Infantry.....	927 58
Roe, Lieut. Charles F., Second Cavalry.....	15,430 71
Rowell, Lieut. C. W., Second Infantry.....	3,562 26
Reynolds, Lieut. Alfred, Twentieth Infantry.....	1,066 30
Richards, Lieut. W. V., Sixteenth Infantry.....	2,640 08
Reynolds, Lieut. B., Third Cavalry.....	12,780 50
Reilly, Lieut. B., jr., Fifth Cavalry.....	220 40
Randall, Lieut. E. L., Fifth Infantry.....	768 41
Saxton, Lieut. Col. R., deputy quartermaster-general.....	15,499 33
Sawtelle, Maj. C. G., quartermaster.....	362,276 40
Scully, Capt. J. W., assistant quartermaster.....	4,525 53
Smith, Capt. G. C., assistant quartermaster.....	39,278 56
Strang, Capt. E. J., assistant quartermaster.....	152,990 99
Simpson, Capt. John, assistant quartermaster.....	20,504 58
Sarson, Lieut. H. B., Second Infantry.....	7,536 32
Shelby, Lieut. I. O., Sixteenth Infantry.....	10,000 61
Stanton, Lieut. William, Second Artillery.....	1,637 57
Spurgin, Lieut. W. F., Twenty-first Infantry.....	901 50
Stone, Lieut. E. W., Twenty-first Infantry.....	37,041 10
Summerhayes, Lieut. J. W., Eighth Infantry.....	1,766 38
Scantling, Lieut. J. C., Second Artillery.....	3,672 29
Stiles, Lieut. D. F., Tenth Infantry.....	329 95
Scott, Lieut. W. S., Twenty-fifth Infantry.....	30 60
Saxton, Lieut. M. W., Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	2,157 40
Sanborn, Lieut. W. I., Twenty-fifth Infantry.....	311 85
Smith, Lieut. Lewis, Third Artillery.....	3,764 93
Shaw, Lieut. R. G., First Artillery.....	3,366 82
Simpson, Lieut. J. F., Third Cavalry.....	4,655 95
Swigert, Lieut. S. M., Second Cavalry.....	1,648 00
Steever, Lieut. E. Z., jr., Third Cavalry.....	1,050 48
Scott, Lieut. John, Fourth Infantry.....	4,847 76
Sturgis, Col. S. D., Seventh Cavalry.....	1,632 63
Starring, Lieut. W. S., Ordnance Department.....	3,730 28
Stouch, Lieut. G. W. H., Third Infantry.....	3,119 35
Shelton, Lieut. E. H., First Cavalry.....	190 83
Sumner, Capt. E. V., First Cavalry.....	8,080 96
Smith, Lieut. G. W., Ninth Cavalry.....	256 75
Stafford, Lieut. S. R., Fifteenth Infantry.....	172 95
Story, Lieut. J. P., Fourth Artillery.....	221 17
Stevenson, Lieut. J. D., Eighth Cavalry.....	1,175 40
Smith, Lieut. Theodore, Fifteenth Infantry.....	208 40
Schuyler, Lieut. W. S., Fifth Cavalry.....	739 63
Stewart, Lieut. W. F., Fourth Artillery.....	70 80
Tompkins, Lieut. Col. C. H., deputy quartermaster-general.....	224,511 86
Todd, Maj. J. W., Ordnance Department.....	696 45
Thompson, Lieut. J. M., Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	34,084 70
Theller, Lieut. E. R., Twenty-first Infantry.....	2,983 11
Thorne, Lieut. P. M., Twenty-second Infantry.....	5,251 21
Thernon, Lieut. J. L., Third Artillery.....	3,621 68
Thies, Lieut. Frederick, Third Infantry.....	648 75
Turner, Lieut. W. J., Second Infantry.....	457 28
Troun, Lieut. J. F., Twenty-third Infantry.....	3,711 23
Troxel, Lieut. T. G., Seventeenth Infantry.....	13,830 89
Tear, Lieut. Wallace, Twenty-fifth Infantry.....	729 85
Tunberry, Lieut. H. E., First Cavalry.....	36 77
Ulio, Lieut. James, Second Infantry.....	4,671 55
Van Vleet, Col. S., assistant quartermaster-general.....	225,199 46
Valois, Lieut. G., Ninth Cavalry.....	3,399 22
Von Schrader, Lieut. F., Twelfth Infantry.....	4,122 04
Vogdes, Lieut. A. W., Fifth Artillery.....	4,240 47
Weeks, Capt. George H., assistant quartermaster.....	99,916 18
Ward, Lieut. H. C., Sixteenth Infantry.....	14,118 68
Wright, Lieut. E. M., Ordnance Department.....	1,055 63
Williams, Lieut. Arthur, Third Infantry.....	867 70

Statement of amounts disbursed by officers in the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Cont'd.

Names of officers.	Amount.
Whittemore, Maj. J. M., Ordnance Department.....	\$955 83
Whipple, Lieut. C. W., Ordnance Department.....	7,464 76
Williams, Lieut. C. A., Twenty-first Infantry.....	25 65
Wallace, Lieut. W. M., Sixth Cavalry.....	223 55
Wetherill, Lieut. A. M., Sixth Infantry.....	2,341 86
Wager, Lieut. B., Second Artillery.....	2,692 39
Whitney, Lieut. John, Eleventh Infantry.....	1,647 45
Williams, Lieut. W. M., Nineteenth Infantry.....	13,441 57
Woodbury, Lieut. T. C., Sixteenth Infantry.....	466 65
Warrens, Lieut. C. H., Fourteenth Infantry.....	11,914 05
Wilson, Lieut. G. S., Twelfth Infantry.....	1,925 06
Wotherspoon, Lieut. W. W., Twelfth Infantry.....	15,766 96
Winters, Lieut. W. H., First Cavalry.....	22,527 12
Webster, Lieut. J. McA., Twenty-second Infantry.....	922 47
Weir, Lieut. W. B., Ordnance Department.....	2,756 09
Walker, Lieut. L. H., Fifteenth Infantry.....	172 80
Witherill, Lieut. C. T., Nineteenth Infantry.....	22,942 31
Wesendorff, Lieut. Max, First Cavalry.....	1,402 16
Whitten, Lieut. J. H., Fifth Infantry.....	98 25
Wood, Lieut. O. E., Fifth Artillery.....	4,106 02
Weeks, Lieut. H. S., Eighth Cavalry.....	459 49
Ward, Lieut. F. K., First Cavalry.....	4,953 92
Wygant, Lieut. H., Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	5,800 19
Weaver, Lieut. E. M., jr., Second Artillery.....	127 40
Waters, Lieut. B. N., Fifteenth Infantry.....	427 55

The following table exhibits the number of wagons, spring-wagons, ambulances, harness, &c., on hand at the beginning and end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and purchased during the year, as shown by the returns of quartermasters' stores received at this office:

Articles.	On hand.	Purchased.	Sold, lost, destroyed, &c.	Remaining on hand.
Army-wagons.....	2,437	399	390	1,996
Spring-wagons.....	211	36	17	219
Ambulances.....	177	6	34	122
Wagon-harness.....	16,861	3,895	3,559	14,867
Ambulance-harness.....	4,139	125	365	3,481
Cart-harness.....	509	182	125	486

Statement of fuel, forage, and straw issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, as shown by the returns of quartermasters' stores received at this office.

Articles.	Cords.	Tons.	Bushels.
Wood, hard.....	61,510	.....	.....
Wood, soft.....	71,992	.....	.....
Coal, anthracite.....	17,115	.....
Coal, bituminous.....	16,605	.....
Hay.....	52,360	.....
Fodder.....	323	.....
Straw.....	3,370	.....
Oats.....	834,942
Corn.....	522,722
Barley.....	130,903
Bran.....	45,972

At the beginning of the fiscal year the finance-branch was transferred to and consolidated with this branch; and the work that formerly pertained to that branch is embraced in this report. By the consolidation, economy of labor and increased efficiency have been secured.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. BINGHAM,

Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Report of Lieut. Col. J. D. Bingham, deputy quartermaster-general, United States Army, as to the operations of the clothing branch, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 8, 1876.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the clothing branch of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

The work of this branch consists in the purchase and manufacture of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and clothing-materials, and issue of such articles as are required by the Army; the care and preservation of such articles of clothing and equipage as are on hand, being a part of the large supply remaining in store at the close of the war; and the examination of the returns of clothing, camp and garrison equipage rendered by officers of the Army.

The accompanying statements (F and G) give a complete synopsis of the issue of clothing to the National Home for Disabled Volunteers under the acts of Congress approved January 23, 1873, and June 18, 1874. As no complete suits of clothing were on hand, equivalents of old and disused Army clothing were issued, as intended by the acts referred to, at prices fixed by a board of officers. At the time the last annual report and the accompanying statement "H" were made, orders for issue of the articles of clothing specified in said statement had been given. But, upon the request of the authorized agent of the Home, the orders for issue were modified. Hence the detailed statement (F) accompanying this report, which gives a complete account of the transfers under the acts referred to.

Upon the telegraphic request of the Lieutenant-General of the Army and the orders of the Secretary of War, 1,000 condemned greatcoats were issued on the 2d and 3d of November, 1875, to the sufferers by the conflagration at Virginia City, Nevada.

The dark-blue flannel shirts manufactured from a quantity of flannel which was not considered suitable to be made up into blouses, referred to in my last annual report, have since been issued, and have given satisfaction.

During the last fiscal year 25,000 pairs of worsted stockings have been purchased for trial, and they are now being distributed to the Army. No reports as to their serviceability, as compared with the standard woolen stockings, have yet been received.

Upon the recommendation of the Acting Quartermaster-General, the Secretary of War on the 18th of September, 1875, authorized the issue of pillow-sacks to the enlisted men of the Army. They are manufactured from the large supply of shelter-tents on hand at the general depots. In consequence of their adoption the allowance of straw for bedding has been increased to 16 pounds per month for each enlisted man and laundress.

During the past fiscal year the subject of shoes fastened with Estabrook & Wire's clinching-screw was brought to the attention of this department. Fifty pairs, offered gratuitously by the manufacturers, were sent for trial to Fort Dodge, Kansas, and Fort Concho, Texas. Reports recently received from these posts show that they have been tried with very favorable results. The specifications for boots and shoes have therefore been so far modified as to enable the manufacturers to compete for future contracts.

The Acting Quartermaster-General, in September last, directed the purchase of 1,000 pairs of boots, and 2,000 pairs of shoes, prepared by

the water-proofing process of Wm. McKnight & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa. They have been distributed for trial at various military posts throughout the country.

The Acting Quartermaster-General, in October last, directed the purchase, in open market, of 10,000 pairs of boots, at contract rates, from the following-named manufacturers, viz: 3,000 pairs from John Mundell & Co., the contractors and lowest bidders at last contract-letting; 3,000 pairs from McKnight & Co.; and 2,000 pairs each from Buckingham & Hecht, of San Francisco, and Loring, Reynolds & Co., of Boston, Mass.

The officer in charge of the depot at Philadelphia, who was charged with the duty of making the purchases from the eastern manufacturers, was directed not to insist on the manner of fastening the soles to the uppers, but to see that the boots should be as good as the standard boots.

Those delivered by Mundell & Co., and Buckingham & Hecht, were inspected and accepted. Those offered by McKnight & Co. were rejected by the sworn inspectors and officers on duty at Philadelphia. Upon the representation of McKnight & Co., that the boots were unfairly rejected, another inspection was ordered, and the undersigned was designated to make the same. They were again rejected, not being considered equal in quality to the standard. The Acting Quartermaster-General not being satisfied with this second inspection, ordered a board of officers and experts to convene at Philadelphia to examine, not only the boots offered by McKnight & Co., but also those delivered by Loring, Reynolds & Co., which in the meanwhile had also been rejected by the inspectors of the Philadelphia depot.

The board met and recommended acceptance of the McKnight boots at a reduction of 10 per cent. below the contract-price; and the rejection of the boots offered by Loring, Reynolds & Co., with the proviso that, should the Department determine to accept them, the price should be 25 per cent. less than that agreed upon.

The boots of McKnight & Co. were then received and issued to various posts for trial, and in the case of those sent to Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, (100 water-proofed and 100 not water-proofed,) a board of survey declined to receive them on account of their inferior quality, and they have since been returned to the depot at Philadelphia.

Loring, Reynolds & Co., not being satisfied with the rejection of their boots, have since repeatedly asked that they be submitted to a board of arbitration, which has been declined.

No appropriation for preservation of clothing and equipage by the moth and mildew proof process of Geo. A. Cowles & Co. having been made by Congress, the Acting Quartermaster-General, under a decision of the Attorney-General of the United States, on the 22d of November, 1875, directed the expenditure of \$39,040.07 for the labor of applying the process. A detailed statement of articles prepared, marked "O," is herewith. From an examination of the annual reports of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, it appears that 41 do not refer to the process; 16 do not express an opinion; 21 make favorable, and 9 unfavorable mention of the same.

The following-described labor-saving machinery has been introduced into the Philadelphia and Jeffersonville depots, viz: A band-knife cutting-machine at each of the depots referred to; a sponging-machine; two hoisting-machines; one measuring-machine; and one of Alvin Warth's cutting-machines, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch feed, at a cost of \$2,525, at the Philadelphia depot. The price of the latter having since been advanced to

\$3,570, the intention to purchase one for the Jeffersonville depot has been abandoned. The price for a 1-inch-feed machine is \$6,520.

Under the provisions of General Orders No. 96, Adjutant-General's Office, 1875, crossed rifles have been procured and issued to the enlisted men of the infantry arm of the service, in lieu of the cap-bugles heretofore supplied, which latter are now furnished only to field and band musicians.

In conformity with General Orders No. 21, Adjutant-General's Office, 1876, dark-blue instead of light-blue chevrons are now supplied for great-coats of the non-commissioned officers of infantry.

Five hundred tents have been prepared with the Pullan's ventilator during the past fiscal year, at a royalty of \$5 per tent, under the orders of the Acting Quartermaster General, and issued for trial by troops on the plains. No reports as to their utility have as yet been received.

Efforts have been made to secure the designs of such of the various headquarters flags used in the Army during the late war as were still wanting to make up a complete collection. Copies of such as were obtainable, together with those of which the Department had already a record, were made and placed on exhibition at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, together with a complete collection of articles of United States Army clothing, camp and garrison equipage.

The grounds of the Schuylkill arsenal, and of the Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department, have been improved under the supervision of Mr. Fred. Law Olmsted, at a cost of \$18,000.

A congress of shoe and leather dealers, advocating the use of hemlock-tanned in lieu of oak-tanned leather, will be in session at Philadelphia in October next. The officers of the Quartermaster's Department on duty in that city have been ordered to attend the same, and report result of their observations to this office.

In the inspection of woolen blankets purchased during the last fiscal year, it was ascertained that the black stripe was not as durable as the rest of the blanket. Steps have consequently been taken to change the color of the stripes and letters U. S. from black to dark indigo-blue.

Congress by act approved June 16, 1874, published to the Army in General Orders No. 58, Adjutant-General's Office, 1874, requires the issue of certain articles of old-pattern clothing enumerated therein. The various chief quartermasters of military divisions and departments have been instructed to see that the law is strictly complied with.

Upon the recommendation of the Acting Quartermaster-General, the Secretary of War, on the 27th of December last, by Special Orders No. 264, appointed a board of officers to consider certain subjects pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

The following subjects were laid before and acted upon by the board:

1. Change in the manner of supplying clothing and equipage to the Army. The plan of the board, which was approved by this office and adopted by the Secretary of War, is as follows:

Estimates will be consolidated by departments and forwarded, with one copy of each post estimate, through the proper channels, so as to reach the Quartermaster-General's Office early in the month of June each year.

Clothing for troops in the Military Division of the Pacific will be forwarded in bulk to the San Francisco depot, and will be distributed under the direction of the chief quartermaster of the division.

Clothing for troops in the Departments of the Missouri and Texas will be forwarded in bulk to the depot at Fort Leavenworth, and will be distributed under the direction of the chief quartermaster of the division.

Clothing for all other troops will be sent direct to posts from the Philadelphia and Jeffersonville depots.

The above has been promulgated to the Army in general orders.

2. Avery's mess-pan was found not to be adapted to the service.

3. Shoes with longer tongues were favorably reported upon, and approved by the Secretary of War. Standard samples have been prepared, sealed, and distributed to the purchasing depots.

4. Flexible-shank shoe, submitted to this office by Mr. L. Heath, of Boston, Mass., was not recommended for adoption.

5. Improvement in the fit of the collar of the uniform coat was recommended.

6 and 7. Trousers and great-coats, of improved patterns, were recommended. Standards have been made, sealed, and distributed to the purchasing and manufacturing depots.

8. Arctic overshoes, of the pattern known as "snow-excluders," were recommended, and adopted as standards.

9 and 10. The issue of seal-skin caps and gauntlets was recommended by the board. Standards have been procured and distributed, and issues of these articles will hereafter be made to troops serving in high northern latitudes.

11 and 12. The issue of musical instruments, such as trumpets, bugles, fifes, and drums, also of company, regimental, and post books has been considered, and the recommendations of the board will be carried into effect as soon as the large stock of those articles of camp and garrison equipage on hand shall have been exhausted.

13. The "Coyle army-bunk" has been favorably considered, and will, when future purchases are made, be brought into competition with the present standard bunks.

14. The board recommended the adoption of a new woolen campaign hat. Standards have been procured, sealed, and distributed, and 15,000 have been purchased and are now being issued.

15. Complaints having reached this office as to variations in the uniform worn by the officers of the Army, the board, in considering the question, prepared a description of each article of officers' uniform. The War Department has decided that the same shall be embodied in the new regulations.

Copies of the proceedings of the board having reference to the various subjects referred to are respectfully submitted herewith, marked "K."

New specifications for the following articles of clothing and equipage have been prepared and adopted during the last fiscal year: Crossed rifles, shoes, kersey, and shirting-flannel, light quality; seal-skin caps and gauntlets, arctic overshoes, campaign hats, great-coats, trousers, bed-sacks, pillow-cases, common tents, and colored jeans.

All the specifications for such articles of clothing and equipage as have been adopted by the Quartermaster-General since the introduction of the new uniform, have been printed and distributed to the various officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

It is estimated that \$1,534,735.47 will be required to clothe and equip the Army of the United States for the next fiscal year.*

No claims have been received or acted upon by this board, as all the claims under the act of July 4, 1864, are now examined in the claims branch of this office. All claims on account of clothing and equipage have, therefore, been transferred to that branch.

In conclusion, I respectfully refer, for further and more explicit infor-

* This is the amount required, after deducting from the actual allowance fixed by regulations, those articles of clothing and equipage which it is estimated will remain on hand at the end of the present fiscal year.

mation, as to the work performed by this branch of the office, to the accompanying statements, viz:

A.—Statement showing, as far as can be ascertained from the records of this office, the quantity of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and clothing materials in the hands of officers of the Army June 30, 1875; the quantity of clothing, camp and garrison equipage purchased, manufactured, sold, lost, and issued to the Army of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and the quantity remaining on hand for the supply of the Army at that date.

B.—Statement showing expenditures on account of clothing, camp and garrison equipage during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

C.—Statement showing expenditures on account of preservation of clothing, equipage, and materials from moth and mildew by the process of Geo. A. Cowles & Co., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

D.—Statement of amounts received from the sale of surplus serviceable, damaged, and irregular articles of clothing, &c., sold at the principal depots and posts; also the amount derived from sales to officers during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

E.—Statement of amounts received and expended by the Quartermaster's Department on account of clothing, camp and garrison equipage during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

F.—Statement showing the quantity of clothing issued to the National Home for Disabled Volunteers, under the act of January 23, 1873, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875; also the total quantity of clothing issued to the home under the act of June 18, 1874.

G.—Statement showing the quantity of clothing issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, to the National Home for Disabled Volunteers, under the act of January 23, 1873.

H.—Statement of returns of clothing, camp and garrison equipage received and examined, and of letters received and written during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

I.—Statement of the clerical force employed in the clothing and equipage branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

K.—Copies of the proceedings of the board of officers convened by section 3, Special Orders No. 264, Adjutant-General's Office, 1875, upon the various subjects laid before said board having reference to clothing, camp and garrison equipage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. BINGHAM,

Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement of clothing, camp and garrison equipage manufactured, purchased, issued, sold, lost, &c., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1875.	Purchased during the year.	Manufactured during the year.	Taken up, &c., during the year.	Total to be accounted for.	Issued during the year.	Sold during the year.	Lost, destroyed, and worn out during the year.	Transferred to National Home for Disabled Volunteers.	Issued by order of Secretary of War for relief of sufferers at Virginia City, Nev.	Total issued, sold, lost, &c.	Total remaining on hand June 30, 1876.
Hats.....	62,165	543		98	62,736	4,056	3,165	17			7,238	55,498
Uniform-caps.....	23,549	2,300		15	26,864	3,995	235	4			4,231	22,630
Forage-caps.....	46,975	37,342		148	84,465	33,138	4,907	394			38,532	45,913
Cap-covers.....	38,091	25,000		45	63,136	9,036	2,664	143	183		11,833	51,303
Cap-buckles.....	90,516	25,000		998	116,514	13,689	13,271	1,969			28,929	87,585
Cap-letters.....	238,409	86,600		5,875	330,884	36,511	45,724	5,112			87,347	243,537
Cap-rings.....	2,321				2,321	1	358	8			367	1,954
Cap-trumpets.....	18				18							18
Cap-plates.....	30				30							30
Castles.....	10,940	100		1	11,041	277	6,681				6,958	4,083
Shells and flanges.....	5,732	741			6,483	510	1,129	34			1,673	4,810
Cords and tassels.....	534,021			408	534,429	1,934	10,775	797			13,496	520,933
Ostrich-feathers.....	138,178			16,907	155,085	14	99,593	20,534			120,541	34,544
Eagles.....	64,164	4,298		10,920	79,382	4,106	22,067	386			26,559	52,823
Numbers.....	428,630	181,000		2,946	612,576	44,703	118,032	5,530			168,265	444,311
Crossed rifles.....		35,000		1	35,001	6,814		8			6,822	28,179
Crossed sabers.....	43,257	14,000		1,687	58,944	11,387	7,369	1,890			19,836	39,108
Crossed cannons.....	27,067	10,000		1,660	37,727	3,672	1,793	59			5,523	32,204
Pompons.....	18,140	6,928		20	25,068	4,018	1,432	69			4,229	20,839
Cords and bands.....	11,315	4,522		170	16,007	1,394		10			1,414	14,593
Tulips.....	144				144		61				61	83
Helmet.....	10,698	622		65	11,385	1,464	10				1,481	9,904
Hair-plumes.....	10,675	4,722		169	15,596	1,327	284	7			1,621	13,945
Helmet-eagles.....	10,859	4,013		150	15,922	1,404	6	18			1,428	13,494
Sockets and top-pieces.....	11,331	4,022		150	15,503	1,403	885	18			2,306	13,197
Side-buttons, pairs.....	17,601	7,344		188	25,133	1,744		27			1,777	23,356
Scrolls and rings.....	15,748	7,544		179	23,471	1,392	6	6			1,416	22,055
Crescents.....	891	698		6	1,595	156		14			1,170	3,285
Letters U. S.....	3,964	118		1	4,085	143		2			145	3,940
Waistbands.....	2,623	59		1	2,683	98	45				143	2,540
Uniform coats:												
Musicians.....	2,661			13	2,681	293	38				352	2,329
Privates.....	70,860			28	87,238	4,164	4,216	88	2		13,859	73,369
Metallic scales.....	22,535			198	22,733		14,555	3074	5,361		14,873	7,860
Buttons and slides.....	2,049			4,352	5,401		5,944	37			5,981	431
Sashes.....	278				278	1	64	19			84	194
Jackets.....	143,456			111	143,567	964	774		109,900		111,798	31,769

Blouses:	42,150	38,047	60	80,257	22,299	226	112	247	22,894	57,363
Lined.....	20,650	35,051	56	56,757	4,668	147	31	88	4,934	51,823
Unlined.....										
Fannel sack-coats:										
Lined.....	48,337		1,452	49,779	7,800	876	94	23,562	32,332	17,447
Unlined.....	39,638		280	39,998	3,856	477	1,307	11,385	17,045	22,883
Great-coats.....	253,121	558	240	253,910	13,943	2,588	57	37,093	54,681	170,298
Great-coat capes.....	2,994		16	3,010	831	135	16		972	2,038
Great-coat straps.....	1,490			1,090		138			128	962
Overalls.....	17,841	9,036	51	96,988	7,782	60	20		7,662	19,062
Overall-bodies.....		1,118		35,774	8,023	67	14		8,104	27,670
Stable frocks.....	34,721	1,032	21							
Trousers:										
Foot.....	112,670	38,927	100	151,697	39,430	2,443	60	2,581	44,514	107,183
Mounted.....	54,533	30,970	134	85,637	20,214	641	100		20,955	64,682
Shirts:										
Flannel.....	144,109	60,600	94	204,733	69,241	2,969	295		71,795	132,938
Knit.....	1,148		4	1,132	516	12			98,694	316,721
Drawers.....	332,948	60,168	176	413,302	89,264	873	288	6,146	98,581	36,190
Hood, pairs.....	48,951	34,001	61	83,013	23,002	817	192	4,209	41,841	141,841
Shoes, pairs.....	131,543	52,102	60	183,704	39,264	2,424	123		3,769	20,174
Buffalo and Arctic overshoes.....	2,183	1,939	16	23,864	2,922	801	46			
Moccasins.....				2						
Leggins.....	467			467	18	4			22	465
Gaiters.....	14			14						14
Stockings.....	110,350	128,058	317	238,725	120,049	792	306		131,106	117,619
Berlin gloves.....	236,311	95,915	593	336,819	102,075	878	234		103,187	233,632
Mittens:										
Woolen.....	28,090		67	28,157	9,254	315	50		9,619	18,538
Buck.....	133	25,680		25,894	88				88	25,736
Blankets:										
Woolen.....	33,171	35,514	318	69,003	24,331	1,024	1,692		27,047	41,956
Rubber.....	290,641		124	290,765	1,404	493	362		2,259	288,506
Painted.....	1,244			1,244		354	241		595	649
Talmos.....	1			1					1	
Ponchos:										
Rubber.....	209,535		152	209,687	1,485	972	257		2,014	207,673
Painted.....	66									66
Buffalo overcoats.....	3			3		1			3	
Chevron, assorted.....	37,941	35,902	161	74,004	10,192	4,824	232		15,254	58,750
Stripes, assorted.....	12,600	10,963	561	23,622	9,025	323	63		9,412	14,210
Lace, yards.....	247,592		4	247,592	504	21,096	21,321		42,922-6	204,670-12
Alguetas.....	33			33						33
Shoulder-knots.....	40			40						40
Epaulets.....	1			1						1
Swan-plumes.....	2			2						2
Bands, rays, shields, and pompons for hats.....	45			45						45
Pillow-cases.....										
Bunk-belts, gross.....	69	37,071		37,071			48		48	37,023
Bed-screws.....		1,300		1,300			1,300		1,300	
Iron bunks.....	33,941	2,001	55	35,987		840	1,895		1,035	34,963

A.—Statement of clothing, camp and garrison equipage manufactured, purchased, issued, sold, lost, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1875.	Purchased during the year.	Manufactured during the year.	Taken up, &c., during the year.	Total to be accounted for.	Issued during the year.	Sold during the year.	Lost, destroyed, and worn out during the year.	Transferred to National Home for Disabled Volunteers.	Issued by order of Secretary of War for relief of sufferers at Virginia City, Nev.	Total issued, sold, lost, &c.	Total remaining on hand June 30, 1876.
Bunk-beds.....	30,370	7,756	6,824	40	44,990	.....	374	2,774	.....	.....	3,148	41,842
Iron bedsteads.....	253	.....	.....	.....	253	.....	14	1	.....	.....	15	238
Redbacks:												
Single.....	83,694	.....	21,899	2,556	107,549	.....	3,566	13,617	.....	.....	17,183	90,366
Double.....	30,012	.....	.....	237	30,249	.....	1,010	3,596	.....	.....	4,606	25,643
Mosquito-bars.....	62,783	.....	30	46	62,859	.....	1,170	3,589	.....	.....	4,709	58,090
Sand-fly bars.....	100	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	99
Mosquito-bar frames.....	1,790	.....	.....	.....	1,790	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,790	1,790
Spades.....	84,642	4	.....	298	84,914	.....	908	1,020	.....	.....	1,928	82,986
Shovels.....	1,579	.....	.....	.....	1,579	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,579	1,579
Shovel-handles.....	45,569	398	.....	156	46,053	.....	16,088	1,656	.....	.....	17,744	28,309
Axes.....	56,017	.....	.....	2	56,301	.....	187	42	.....	.....	229	56,074
Ax-helves.....	41,715	13	.....	.....	41,728	.....	3,119	2,955	.....	.....	6,074	50,227
Ax-slings.....	29,551	19,003	.....	1,222	49,776	.....	565	12,603	.....	.....	13,168	48,773
Camp-kettles.....	88,925	8	.....	113	89,046	.....	862	2,052	.....	.....	31	86,993
Mess-pans.....	401,966	.....	.....	45	402,011	.....	892	1,903	.....	.....	2,794	399,216
Hatchets.....	110,946	.....	.....	76	111,022	.....	847	711	.....	.....	1,558	109,464
Hatchet-helves.....	113,293	.....	.....	51	113,344	.....	271	1,845	.....	.....	2,116	111,228
Hatchet-slings.....	26,781	.....	.....	.....	26,781	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	26,778
Pick-axes.....	76,553	21	.....	40	76,614	.....	745	518	.....	.....	1,263	75,351
Pick-ax helves.....	83,358	22	.....	249	83,599	.....	2,278	1,737	.....	.....	4,005	79,594
Pick-ax slings.....	1,016	.....	.....	.....	1,016	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	29	987
Mattocks.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Iron pots.....	2,436	.....	.....	1	2,437	.....	16	57	.....	.....	73	2,364
Flags:												
Garrison.....	839	.....	.....	6	845	.....	6	199	.....	.....	135	710
Storm.....	1,014	.....	.....	25	1,039	.....	2	383	.....	.....	385	954
Garrison and storm balliards.....	2,009	300	.....	4	2,313	.....	39	191	.....	.....	230	2,083
Recruiting.....	1,166	1	.....	.....	1,167	.....	39	95	.....	.....	134	1,032
Recruiting balliards.....	2,655	.....	.....	.....	2,655	.....	19	44	.....	.....	63	2,592
Camp-color.....	5,689	.....	.....	.....	5,689	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	27	5,662
Camp-color cases.....	19	.....	.....	2	21	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14	7
Guidons.....	1,943	.....	.....	3	1,946	.....	4	121	.....	.....	125	1,821
Guidon-cases.....	751	.....	90	5	846	.....	27	4	.....	.....	54	792
Standards.....	921	.....	.....	.....	921	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	917
Standard-cases.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....

National colors.....	687							685
Regimental colors.....	957							955
General hospital.....	681							681
United States flag.....	1							+ 704
Steamer.....	1							
Pest and field hospital.....	703							
Pest and field halliards.....	1							
Ambulance guidon.....	4, 796							4, 796
Hospital guidon.....	31							470
Designating corps, &c.....	330							1
Signal.....	54							55
Battalion.....	1							1
Color cases.....	1							17
Color cords and tassels.....	131							130
Color belts.....	1, 038							1, 038
Color-slings.....	1, 554							1, 552
Staffs, assorted.....	2, 674							2, 627
Trumpets.....	137							253
Bugles, E. M. P.....	2, 731							2, 618
Trombones.....	2, 956							2, 804
E. M. P. and crooks.....	8							530
Cords and tassels.....	568							275
Files.....	17, 299							16, 734
Drums:	12, 649							12, 343
Complete.....	4, 173							
Heads, batter.....	1, 357							4, 037
Heads, snare.....	11, 661							10, 372
Skins.....	8, 463							10, 690
Sticks, pairs.....	16, 412½							8, 243
Stick-carriages.....	13, 089							16, 171¼
Cords.....	3, 517							12, 995
Snares, sets.....	500							3, 579
Cases.....	7, 737							7, 337
Shells.....	4, 965							4, 827
Tents:								
Hospital.....	5, 303	-	2					5, 119
Hospital files.....	4, 467		1					4, 941
Hospital poles, sets.....	5, 797½							5, 636¾
Wall.....	6, 164							5, 096
Wail poles.....	3, 741		1					4, 847
Wail poles, sets.....	9, 414 7-13							8, 715 1-12
Common.....	21, 053							21, 536
Common poles, sets.....	24, 009		5					22, 037
Shelter.....	610, 137		8					565, 218
Shelter poles, sets.....	68, 630							45, 034½
Sibley.....	40		1					33
Sibley poles, sets.....	374							8
Sibley tripods.....	3, 633							3, 557
Bell.....	436							84
Bell poles, sets.....	309							65
Pyramidal.....	187							23
Pyramidal poles, sets.....	195							195
Mavrois.....	2							2

A.—Statement of clothing, camp and garrison equipage manufactured, purchased, issued, sold, lost, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1875.	Purchased during the year.	Manufactured during the year.	Taken up, &c., during the year.	Total to be accounted for.	Issued during the year.	Sold during the year.	Lost, destroyed, and worn out during the year.	Transferred to National Home for Disabled Volunteers.	Issued by order of Secretary of War for relief of sufferers at Virginia City, Nev.	Total issued, sold, lost, &c.	Total remaining on hand June 30, 1876.
Tents—Continued.												
Pattern.....	3				3							3
Pattern-fly.....	2				2							2
Pattern-tripod and poles.....	1				1							1
Tent-strips.....	5,497				5,497							5,497
Tent-chains.....	5,635				5,635							5,635
Tent-sockets.....	12				12							12
Tent-cord, feet.....	939,172				939,172							939,172
Tent-cord, pounds.....	279	192			471			25			25	446
Tent-guy-lines.....												
Tent-guy-ropes.....	82,127				82,127			100			100	82,027
Tent-guy-ropes and slides.....	206,253				206,253			50			50	206,203
Tent-slips.....	48				48							48
Keys for guy-lines.....	300				300			300			300	
Rings and cords.....	10,536				10,536			1,584			1,584	8,952
Tent-rope sets.....	80				80							80
Shelter-tent guys.....	1,180,639	1,584	273	15,963	1,198,459		3,989	280,319			284,308	914,151
Shelter-tent poles.....	2,690				2,690		130	6			130	2,560
Extra ridge-poles.....	324				324		17				31	301
Sibley-tent stoves.....	1,431				1,431			23			23	1,408
Sibley-tent pipe-joints.....	3,033				3,033		15	53			67	2,970
Sibley-tent pipe, sets.....	3,889		11	16	3,916		172	673			845	2,741
Sibley-tent pipe, sets.....	6,030			3	6,033		140	136			276	5,727
Elbows.....	25			3	27		13	14			27	
Ears for guy-lines.....	500				500							500
Books:												
Company.....	48,558			20	48,578		111	419			530	48,048
Miscellaneous.....	33,787			9	33,796		143	585			608	33,188
Material:												
Dark-blue cloth, 6-4.....	74,149			961½	75,110½	13½	8,664	29,589 1/4			33,266 1/4	42,843½
Dark-blue cloth, 3-4.....	32,126			32½	32,154½	9	7,131	7,171			7,840 1/2	24,318 1/2
Dark-blue flannel, 6-4.....	34,789½			3	34,792½	87½	1,476 1/2	2,892½			4,456 1/2	30,333 1/2
Dark-blue flannel, 3-4.....	480,461			67	480,528	5	4,464 2/3	302,639½			303,108 1/3	177,419 1/3
Kersey, 6-4.....	55,393				55,393	98 7/18	1,188 2/3	125,852 5/8			127,140 1/8	3,571 2/3
Kersey, 3-4.....	15,631			69½	15,700½		485 2/3	14,063			14,548 2/3	1,137 1/3
Cloth, assorted.....	501½			4	505½	78½	110½				189½	314½
Fading cloth.....	1,938½	6,508½		271	8,718		227 2/3	4,862 1/8			5,089 2/3	3,628 1/8

Colored jeans.....	940	80,097½	2,721	83,759½	.....	48,390½	48,390½	35,467½
Gray flannel.....	67,757	65,296½	36,588	169,347½	.....	70,392½	70,392½	96,897½
Italian cloth.....	.....	7,466½	.....	8,438½	.....	6,807½	6,807½	1,681½
Alpaca.....	3,186½	.....	.....	3,186½	.....	.....	.....	3,114½
Linon linen.....	1,311½	1,549½	.....	1,311½	.....	485½	485½	16,031½
Cotton duck.....	13,998	23	.....	16,093½	.....	73	73	625½
Brown drilling.....	1,385½	.....	.....	1,370½	.....	745½	745½	.....
Brown muslin.....	411,922½	.....	.....	415,762½	.....	20,143½	20,143½	398,649½
Bleached muslin.....	151,831½	.....	.....	152,677½	.....	87,112½	87,112½	.....
Canton flannel.....	218,331	136,335	.....	132,276½	.....	12,861½	12,861½	139,326½
Flannel, assorted.....	11,997½	15,223½	.....	354,686	.....	354,191	354,686	.....
Black silks.....	111,598½	.....	.....	111,598½	.....	20,707½	20,707½	19,167½
Standard drills.....	4,252½	71,930½	.....	50,451½	.....	5,567	5,567	106,031½
Canvas padding, yards.....	5,530	89,280	.....	94,818	.....	85,456	85,456	4,960½
Wadding, sheets.....	5,490½	.....	.....	5,490½	.....	37,454	37,454	57,358
Webbing, yards.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212	212	778½
Buckram, yards.....	22	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	22
Burlaps, yards.....	291	5,248	.....	616	.....	616	616	.....
Stay-binding, dozen.....	2,500½	.....	.....	7,745½	.....	5,614½	5,614½	2,133½
Worsted braid, assorted, yards.....	4,222½	15,668	.....	19,890½	.....	7,845½	7,845½	11,339
Worsted cord, yards.....	26,631½	176,440	.....	209,541½	.....	149,551½	149,787½	50,751½
Buttons, assorted, gross.....	89,325½	19,967 1-4	.....	108,595 1-36	.....	18,965 11-36	19,022 23-36	89,573 7-16
Buckles, gross.....	193	19,870 116-144	.....	20,063 116-144	.....	347 52-144	347 52-144	19,716 4-9
Thread, pounds.....	12,346	2,927	.....	13,932½	.....	3,876½	3,876½	12,055½
Thread, skeins.....	516	.....	.....	516	.....	476	476	40
Thread, spools.....	97,579	105,204	.....	202,783	.....	169,038	169,038	33,745
Cotton, spools.....	.....	.....	.....	39,560	.....	.....	.....	39,560
Tape, pieces.....	30,596	5,040	.....	35,636	.....	3,537	3,537	32,099
Sewing-silk, pounds.....	874	353 41-96	.....	444 11-96	.....	389 41-96	389 41-96	54 11-16
Sewing-silk, spools.....	1,038	6,108	.....	7,583	.....	4,622	4,622	2,961
Silk twist, ounces.....	1,326½	2,080	.....	2,638½	.....	2,461½	2,461½	2,974
Needles, papers.....	857	13	.....	870	.....	222	222	648
Hooks, number.....	169,056	30,240	.....	212,606	.....	43,550	43,550	169,056
Eyes, number.....	160,912	64,800	.....	225,402	.....	43,550	43,550	182,852
Bunting, yards.....	121	.....	.....	121	.....	154	154	105½
Black crape, pieces.....	.....	6½	.....	6½	.....	.....	.....	6½
Black crape, yards.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	3½	3½	1½
Lacing-cord, pounds.....	8,153	22	.....	8,153	.....	110	110	8,153
Crayons, boxes.....	617	.....	.....	639	.....	108	108	529
Stencils:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stencils, sets.....	773	100	.....	873	.....	8	8	860
Stencil-letters.....	236	.....	.....	266	.....	5	5	261
Stencil-numbers.....	298	.....	.....	298	.....	6	6	292
Stencil-tools.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Paste, boxes.....	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	13
Brushes, number.....	36	187	.....	223	.....	.....	.....	223
Boxes, number.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	1	1	5
Ink, bottles.....	1	188	.....	189	.....	188	188	1
Steel stamps.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Stencil-die sets.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1

A.—Statement of clothing, camp and garrison equipments manufactured, purchased, issued, sold, lost, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1875.	Purchased during the year.	Manufactured during the year.	Taken up, &c., during the year.	Total to be accounted for.	Issued during the year.	Sold during the year.	Lost, destroyed, and worn out during the year.	Transferred to National Home for Disabled Volunteers.	Issued by order of Secretary of War for relief of suffering at Virginia City, Nev.	Total issued, sold, lost, &c.	Total remaining on hand June 30, 1876.
Working-model steel-dia machines.....	1				1							1
Brooms, assorted.....	19,161	30,776		1,432	60,369		323	32,553			32,875	34,494
Brushes, assorted.....	11,447	11,537		300	23,284		49	9,897			9,946	13,438
Handles, assorted.....	680			30	710			690			690	20
Expeditions calculators.....	2				2							2
Marline, pounds.....	8334				8334							3964
Measuring-rods.....	1				1							1
Measuring-machine.....	4				4							4
Baling-presses.....	20				20							20
Cloth-testing machine.....	5				5							4
Rosewood and glass cases.....	3				3							3
Magnifying glasses.....	3				3							3
Seals.....	6	1			7							7
Calipers.....	1				1							1
Shears.....	1	6			7							7
Scissors.....	1	6			7							7
Cloth-beams.....	1				1							1
Shoe-knives.....	96				96							96
Backets.....	2				2							2
Sail-palms.....	43				43							43
Sandstone rubbers.....	12				12							12
Carpenters' hatchets.....	60				60							60
Chisels, box.....	12				12							12
Trucks.....	12				12							12
Cutters' tables.....	28				28							28
Leads, iron-clad.....	2				2							2
Leads, assorted.....	5	21			26							24
Clay-furnace.....	1				1							1
Pern blades.....	2				2							2
Blocking-twine, pounds.....	115	489			614							230
Manila rope, pounds.....	37,0024				37,0024			394			394	230
Petroleum-paper, pounds.....	3,446	7,405		180	11,011			11,011			11,011	56,4634
Clothing-patterns, sets.....	4				4							4
Wagon-severs.....	3,394				3,394							3,107
Scrubbing-machines.....	16				16							3
Lumber, feet.....	3,766	14,536			18,004			18,004			18,004	13

[illegible]

A.—Statement of clothing, camp, and garrison equipage manufactured, purchased, issued, sold, lost, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1875.	Purchased during the year.	Manufactured during the year.	Taken up, &c., during the year.	Total to be accounted for.	Issued during the year.	Sold during the year.	Lost, destroyed, and worn out during the year.	Transferred to National Home for Disabled Volunteers.	Issued by order of Secretary of War for relief of sufferers at Virginia City, Nev.	Total issued, sold, lost, &c.	Total remaining on hand June 30, 1876.
Long sticks.....		3			3							3
Clamps.....		137			137							137
Boot trees, sets.....		1			1							1
Punchers.....		3			3							3
Sand-tons.....		3			3							3
Peg-floats.....		3			3							3
Silk-testing machines.....		1			1							1
Silk-measuring machines.....		1			1							1
Scales for silk trip.....		1			1							1
Band and knife machines.....		2			2							2
Knives for band and knife machines.....		6			6							6
Saws for band and knife machines.....		2			2							2
Fine-wool pins.....		200			200							200
Rippling-knives.....		4			4							4
Timbials.....		24			24							24
Bodkins.....		4			4							4
Sponging-machines.....		1			1							1
Cutting-machines.....		1			1							1
Cutting-machine blades.....		48			48							48
Microscope.....		2			2							2
Thermometer.....		2			2							2
Lay-figures.....		33			33							33
Glass circles.....		24			24							24
Glass slips.....		24			24							24
Tape-measures.....		6			6							6

This approximate statement is a compilation of all the returns of officers for the several quarters of the fiscal year which had been received up to the 8th September, 1876. Many officers engaged in the campaign against the Indians have not as yet been able to make up returns for the second quarters of 1876, and the statement is therefore incomplete to the extent of the property in their possession.

B.—Statement showing expenditures on account of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

Military Division of the Pacific	\$119,675 70
Military Division of the Atlantic	940 92
Military Division of the Missouri	10,228 57
Military Division of the South	555 50
Depot at New York	10,003 25
Depot at Jeffersonville, Ind	244,573 77
Depot at Philadelphia, Pa	1,038,764 56
Depot at Chicago, Ill	3,523 25
Depot at Saint Louis, Mo	149 38
Depot at Washington, D. C	15 00
Columbus Barracks, Ohio	290 30
Augusta arsenal	2 00
Frankford arsenal	25 00
Total	1,428,827 20

C.—Statement of expenditures on account of preservation of clothing, equipage, and materials from moth and mildew by the process of George A. Cowles & Co., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

Quantity.	Subjected to process.	Price.	Amount.
25,689	Yards dark-blue cloth, 3-4	\$0 10	\$2,568 98
65,531½	Yards dark-blue cloth, 6-4	20	13,106 27
14,842½	Yards sky-blue kersey, 6-4	20	2,968 47
8,343½	Yards sky-blue kersey, 3-4	10	834 33
510	Wall-tents	5 20	2,852 00
1,611	Common tents	3 06½	4,940 40
17,099	Shelter-tents	70	11,969 30
1	Shelter-tent	32	32
	Total		39,040 07

D.—Statement of amounts received from the sale of surplus serviceable, (old pattern,) unserviceable, damaged, and irregular articles of clothing, &c., sold at the principal depots and posts; also the amount derived from sales to officers, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

From sales at Jeffersonville, Ind	\$3,328 82
From sales at Philadelphia, Pa	22,430 21
From sales at other depots and stations	16,424 76
From sales to officers, &c., "credited to appropriation for clothing and equipage"	93,192 81
Total	135,376 60

E.—Statement of amounts received and expended by the Quartermaster's Department on account of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriated by Congress	\$1,450,000 00
Deposited by officers in the Treasury, subject to appropriation for clothing and equipage	93,192 81
Received from sales, covered into the Treasury to credit of miscellaneous receipts	42,183 79
Total	1,585,376 60

EXPENDITURES.

Expended for clothing and equipage	\$1,428,827 20
Covered into the Treasury from sales	42,183 79
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1876	114,365 61
Total	1,585,376 60

F.—Statement showing the quantity of clothing issued to the National Home for Disabled Volunteers, under the act of January 23, 1873, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875; also of the total quantity of clothing issued to the Home under the act of June 18, 1874.

	Prices.		
1,395 suits, (act of January 23, 1873).....	\$22	03	\$30,731 85
Issued on account, 36,321 pairs shoes, pegged.....	75		\$27,240 75
2,245 pairs boots, sewed.....	1	55½	3,485 36
			<u>30,726 11</u>
Balance in favor of Home.....			5 74
10,000 suits, (act of June 18, 1874).....	22	03	<u>220,300 09</u>
			220,305 74
Issued on account, 74,815 hats	8½		6,546 31
83,018 forage caps.....	2½		2,282 99
44,011 great-coats	2	40	105,626 40
49,015 uniform-jackets.....	46½		22,791 97
4,823 uniform-coats, condemned.....	82½		3,970 93
34,450 sack-coats, lined.....	80½		27,628 90
40,498 sack-coats, unlined.....	49½		20,114 01
3,583 pairs boots, sewed.....	1	30½	4,669 84
11,723 pairs boots, pegged.....	1	24½	14,595 13
3½ pairs boots, odd	1	24½	4 36
2,680 pairs shoes, sewed.....	1	02½	2,751 47
1,660 uniform-coats, old pattern.....	89		1,477 40
4,081 pairs trousers.....	1	92½	7,845 72
			<u>220,305 43</u>
Balance in favor of the Home.....			31

G.—Statement showing the quantity of clothing issued to the National Home for Disabled Volunteers, under the act of January 23, 1873, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

	Prices.		
Balance due the Home, as per statement F.....			\$0 31
1,407 suits	\$22	03	<u>30,996 21</u>
Total			30,996 52
Issued on account, 61,997 uniform-jackets, private..	46½		28,828 61
328 uniform-jackets, musician.....	46½		152 52
2,242 sack-coats, lined.....	80½		1,798 08
438 sack-coats, unlined.....	49½		217 54
			<u>30,996 75</u>
Balance due the United States			52

H.—Statement of returns of clothing, camp and garrison equipage received and examined, and of letters received and written during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

Number of returns on hand June 30, 1875.....	759
Number of returns received during the fiscal year	<u>3,606</u>
Total	4,426
Number of returns examined during the fiscal year	<u>3,755</u>
Number of returns on hand for examination June 30, 1876.....	<u>671</u>
Number of letters received pertaining to settlement of officers' clothing accounts and to inspection reports and boards of survey	3,606
Number of letters received pertaining to purchase, manufacture, and issue of clothing and equipage.....	<u>1,664</u>
Total	<u>5,516</u>
Number of letters written pertaining to settlement of accounts and to inspection reports and boards of survey.....	7,576
Number of letters written pertaining to purchase, manufacture, and issue of clothing and equipage.....	<u>2,713</u>
Total	<u>10,569</u>

I.—Statement of the clerical force employed in the clothing and equipage branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

	Clerks.	Copyists.	Laborers.
On the 30th of June, 1875.....	13	2	1
On the 30th of June, 1876.....	10	2	1

In addition to this force 1 clerk was employed during the whole year in preparing tabular statements of the clothing, &c., in the hands of officers of the Army; and 3 copyists in copying old records.

K.—Copies of the proceedings of the Board of officers convened by section 3. Special Orders No. 264, A. G. O., 1875, upon the various subjects laid before said Board having reference to clothing, camp and garrison equipage.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 25, 1876.

The Board of officers assembled at Philadelphia, Pa., in obedience to paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 264, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated December 27, 1875, having fully discussed and considered the subject "as to the best system of supplying clothing to the Army," begs to submit the following

REPORT.

The Board is of the opinion that the present system of supplying clothing to the Army should be changed. The experience of less than a year and a half has, in the belief of the Board, clearly established that it has not satisfied the Army, nor resulted in any advantage over the former system. On the contrary, it has proven more expensive, burdensome, tardy, and in a variety of ways unsatisfactory.

The Board would, therefore, recommend a return to a modified form of the system formerly in use, of shipping all the clothing for any post to the post quartermaster; and that all clothing at posts be held by that officer, to be issued, under the orders of the post commander, to companies, as required for immediate use.

That this class of property is better kept and cared for and less liable to loss or damage when intrusted as an aggregate to the post quartermaster, instead of each company's supply by itself, seems to the Board obvious and beyond doubt.

The following system, prepared and submitted by Capt. J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., is regarded by the Board entirely practicable, a great saving in clerical labor, a very marked simplification of the present method, and is recommended for adoption.

It provides that all estimates for clothing and equipage shall originate with commanders of companies, and separate detachments if less than companies, who are, undeniably, the best judges of the needs of their men. Such estimates carefully revised by Post Commanders, consolidated by Post Quartermasters, forwarded to Chief Quartermasters of Departments for revision at Department Headquarters, again consolidated by Chief Quartermasters of Departments and forwarded for action of higher authority in the manner hereinafter prescribed, will, it is confidently believed, secure the prompt and thorough supply of the soldier, with the minimum of expense, labor, and inconvenience.

To carry out this system Captain Lee has prepared a blank, to be used by all officers whether in preparing original estimates or in consolidating those received from other sources. This blank, having all the headings printed, can be filled or consolidated with the greatest possible dispatch.

The system in detail is as follows:

One copy only of estimates for clothing and equipage to be prepared by commanding officers of companies, or separate detachments if less than companies, based on the organic strength of command, stating quantities of the various sizes of the different articles required, and forwarded to the Post Commander, who, after carefully revising them, shall cause his quartermaster to consolidate them, adding such as may be necessary for post purposes; such consolidation to be made on the blank alluded to, the amount for each company to be stated on a separate line, the whole to be added together, and from the total the actual or probable amount on hand deducted. The company or detachment estimates to remain on file in the office of the Post Quartermaster for the information and guidance of the officers of the Post and the record of issues. The Post Quartermaster to forward to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department two copies of the consolidated post estimates. After the revision of these post estimates at Department Headquarters, they are to be consolidated by posts, on the same blank, and any actual or probable balance on hand at any depot under his control deducted by the Department Quartermaster, who will forward for the action of higher authority one

copy of such consolidated department estimates, supported by one number of each post estimate. It is plain that such consolidated Department estimate will exhibit amounts required by posts in detail, while if details of amounts required at posts by companies are desired, they are supplied by the accompanying post estimates. From the consolidated Department estimates the Quartermaster-General can direct shipments from depots to posts, or in bulk from main to distributing depots, as he may desire.

By this method all higher authority will be able to much more easily, clearly, and comprehensively revise estimates, and direct the disposition of stores, than by going over the great number of estimates now required.

The Board is induced to present this plan by a desire to reduce the number of estimates now made. The multiplication of papers is a great and growing evil in the Army, and anything that tends to simplify the duties and labors of any branch of the service appears of much importance.

To illustrate the advantage of the proposed system, the Board takes as an example a post of six companies and headquarters of a regiment, which under the present system is required to forward eight estimates in triplicate, or twenty-four papers in all. This number is doubled when estimates for old and new patterns of clothing are required separately. It must be plain how it would simplify matters and favor thorough revision to have, in place of such a number, simply two papers, which would clearly and concisely give the whole information.

Should a company change station, and the transfer of the whole or any portion of clothing received on estimate for it be desirable, it can readily be done, as the estimates retained at posts, and which serve without trouble as a record of issues, would show what was due.

The quantity of clothing estimated for by each company commander should, as a rule, be held subject to the wants of that company; but, in case of need, to be issued otherwise, in which case the Post Quartermaster should call for an amount to replace it if the state of his supplies so require.

As the initial step toward this system, all clothing now in the hands of company or detachment commanders to be turned in to Post Quartermasters, and drawn as hereinbefore recommended. This will enable Department Commanders and Quartermasters to know, from quarterly and other reports, the exact state of the clothing supply in their departments.

The Board is of the opinion that estimates should be made yearly, and filled as promptly as possible. It further recommends that the distributing depot at Leavenworth be continued, which, with the depots at Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, and San Francisco, will, it is believed, provide for the prompt supply of the Army.

D. H. RUCKER,

Asst. Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General U. S. A., President.

H. M. BLACK,

Lieutenant Colonel 18th Infantry, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

W. B. ROYALL,

Lieutenant Colonel 3d Cavalry, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

A. C. WILDRICK,

Captain 3d Artillery, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A.

J. G. C. LEE,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., Recorder.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

Estimate of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, &c.—Continued.

CHEVRONS—PAIRS—Continued.		
Cavalry.		Infantry, light blue.
Sergeant major.	Regimental quartermaster's ser-geant.	Sergeant major.
Saddler's sergeant.	Chief trumpeter.	Regimental quartermaster's ser-geant.
First sergeants'.	Sergeants'.	Principal musician.
Corporals'.	Farriers'.	First sergeants'.
Pioneers'.	Service, (war.)	Sergeants'.
Service, (peace.)	Sergeant major.	
	Regimental quartermaster's ser-geant.	
	Principal musician.	
	First sergeants'.	
	Sergeants'.	
	Corporals'.	
	Pioneers'.	
	Farriers'.	
	Service, (war.)	
	Service, (peace.)	
	Sergeant major.	
	Regimental quartermaster's ser-geant.	
	Principal musician.	
	First sergeants'.	
	Sergeants'.	

Estimate of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, &c.—Continued.

CHEVRONS—PAIRS—Continued.										
Infantry, light blue.		Infantry, dark blue.			Signal service.		Ordnance.		Engineers.	
Corporals'.		Regimental quartermaster-sergeant.								
Pioneers'.		Principal musician.								
Service, (war.)		First sergeants'.								
Service, (peace.)		Sergeants'.								
Sergeant major.		Corporals'.								
		Pioneers'.								
		Service, (war.)								
		Service, (peace.)								
		Principal musician.								
		Sergeants'.								
		Corporals'.								
		Service, (war.)								
		Service, (peace.)								
		Sergeants'.								
		Corporals'.								
		Service, (war.)								
		Service, (peace.)								
		Sergeants'.								
		Corporals'.								
		Pioneers'.								
		Service, (war.)								
		Service, (peace.)								
		Sergeant major.								
		Battalion quartermaster-sergeant.								
		Sergeants'.								
		Corporals'.								
		Service, (war.)								
		Service, (peace.)								
		Device for signal corps.								

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BLOUSES—UNLINED.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

Estimate of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, &c.—Continued.

TRUMPETS, &c.—Continued.		BOOKS.		TENTS.	
Fifes, B.					
Fifes, C.					
Fifes, E.					
Fifes, assorted.					
Company Clothing-account.					
Company Order.					
Company Descriptive.					
Company Morning-report.					
Post Order.					
Post Morning-report.					
Post Letter.					
Post Guard-report.					
Regimental Letter.					
Regimental Descriptive.					
Regimental Index.					
Regimental Order.					
Target-practice.					
Hospital.					
Hospital—fifes.					
Hospital—poles, sets.					
Hospital—pins, large, sets.					
Hospital—pins, small, sets.					
Wall.					
Wall—fifes.					
Wall—poles, sets.					
Wall—pins, large, sets.					
Wall—pins, small, sets.					
Common.					
Common—pins.					
Common—poles.					
Shelter.					
Shelter—poles, sets.					
Shelter—pins, sets.					
Pins, assorted, number.					

Estimate of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, &c.—Continued.

FLAGS.		COLORS, ETC.		STENCILS.		*CLOTH.	*FLAN- NEL.	PAPER.	Remarks.
Garrison.									
Storm.									
Halliards for garrison and storm.									
Recruiting.									
Halliards for recruiting.									
National—Artillery.									
National—Infantry.									
Regimental—Artillery.									
Regimental—Infantry.									
Cords and tassels—Infantry.									
Cords and tassels—Artillery.									
Standards—Cavalry.									
Guidons.									
Guidon cases.									
Color cases.									
Color staffs.									
Color belts and slings.									
Corn brooms.									
Scrubbing brushes.									
Alphabets, 1 inch.									
Alphabets, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.									
Numbers, 1 inch.									
Numbers, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.									
In boxes, complete.									
Dark-blue uniform cloth, $\frac{5}{8}$ yard.									
Sky-blue kersey, $\frac{5}{8}$ yard.									
Blouse—blue wool, $\frac{5}{8}$ yard.									
Blouse—blue wool, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard.									
Petroleum.									
Wrapping.									

*For sale to officers.

I certify the within to be a correct estimate of the clothing, camp and garrison equipage, that, according to the regulation allowances, will be required for the troops therein specified for the period stated.

Examined and approved :

Commanding.

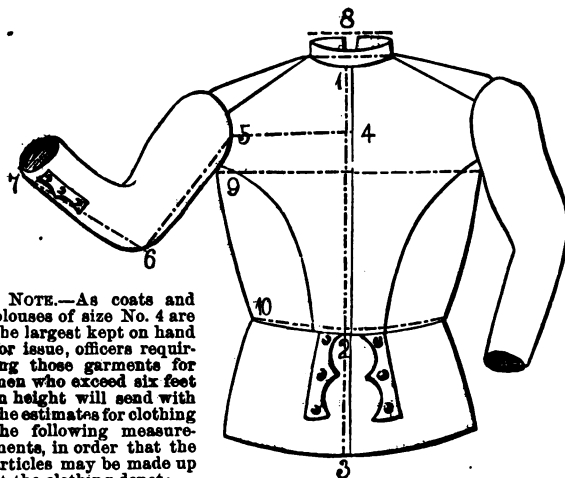
Date, _____

[Form No. 48.]

Estimate of clothing, camp and garrison equipage,

Required for troops at ———, by ———.

All officers who forward their estimates to the Quartermaster-General, as recruiting officers, ordnance officers, &c., and all those who draw clothing, camp and garrison equipage, for the purpose of filling requisitions, will use this form. Those who draw for issue, as company commanders, will use special requisition, form No. 44.



NOTE.—As coats and blouses of size No. 4 are the largest kept on hand for issue, officers requiring those garments for men who exceed six feet in height will send with the estimates for clothing the following measurements, in order that the articles may be made up at the clothing depot:

1 to 2, length of waist.
1 to 3, length of waist and skirt.
4 to 5, breadth of back.
4 to 6, elbow.

4 to 7, sleeve.
8, size of collar.
9, breast measure.
10, waist.

The Board of officers convened at Philadelphia, Pa., by virtue of paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 264, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated December 27, 1875, begs leave to submit the following report on the subject of the "Avery mess-pan," invented by Mr. Cyrus Avery, of Erie, Erie County, Pa.

REPORT.

The Board is of the opinion that the mess-pan patented by Mr. Cyrus Avery, of Erie, Erie County, Pa., is not adapted for the uses of the service.

It appears to have been devised for individual use, for which purpose it seems to be well adapted, but the board regards with disfavor the introduction of an article which would tend to the individualism of the soldier, add weight to his equipment, and render the issue and division of rations more detailed and troublesome.

It is too small for the purposes of the company or of a mess, and is as heavy as the mess-pan at present used, which answers for three or more men, fits readily one within another, and costs but twenty cents, while the price of the one in question is a dollar and a quarter each.

The Board cannot, therefore, recommend its adoption.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 1, 1876.

D. H. RUCKER,
Asst. Q. M. Gen., Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. A., President.
H. M. BLACK,
Lieut. Col. Eighteenth Infantry, Bvt. Col., U. S. A.
W. B. ROYALL,
Lieut. Col. Third Cavalry, Bvt. Col., U. S. A.
A. C. WILDRICK,
Capt. Third Artillery, Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. A.
J. G. C. LEE,
Capt. and Asst. Q. M., Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. A., Recd

The Board convened at Philadelphia, Pa., by virtue of paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 264, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated December 27, 1875, having examined into the question of lengthening the tongues of the present standard of shoes, and after having read all the papers submitted in relation thereto, and having fully discussed and considered the subject, begs leave to submit the following

REPORT.

The Board is clearly of the opinion that the tongues of the shoes of the present standard should be lengthened so that they will extend a quarter of an inch above the top of the quarter of the shoe when laced on the foot, and recommend such change.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 7, 1876.

D. H. RUCKER,
Asst. Q. M. Gen., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U., S. A., President.
H. M. BLACK,
Lieut. Col. Eighteenth Infantry, Bvt. Col., U. S. A.
W. B. ROYALL,
Lieut. Col. Third Cavalry, Bvt. Col., U. S. A.
A. C. WILDRICK,
Capt. Third Artillery, Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. A.
J. G. C. LEE,
Capt. and Asst. Q. M., Bvt. Lt. Col., U. S. A., Recorder.

The Board convened at Philadelphia, Pa., by virtue of paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 264, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated December 27, 1875, having examined the "flexible whole shank" for shoes, submitted by Laban Heath, of Boston, and read all the papers submitted in relation thereto, and having fully discussed and considered the subject, begs to submit the following

REPORT.

The Board is of the opinion that no advantage will be derived from its adoption, and hence does not recommend it.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 7, 1876.

D. H. RUCKER,
Asst. Q. M. Gen., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., President.
H. M. BLACK,
Lieut. Col. Eighteenth Infantry, Bvt. Col., U. S. A.
W. B. ROYALL,
Lieut. Col. Third Cavalry, Bvt. Col., U. S. A.
A. C. WILDRICK,
Capt. Third Artillery, Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. A.
J. G. C. LEE,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. A., Recorder.

The Board convened at Philadelphia, Pa., by virtue of paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 264, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated December 27, 1875, having examined into the subject of "improvement in the fit of the collars of uniform coats," and having read all the papers in relation thereto, and fully discussed and considered the subject, begs to submit the following

REPORT.

From a careful examination of uniform coats, of the various kinds and sizes, at the Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department, the Board is of the opinion that no defect exists in the fit of the collars of coats as they are now manufactured, and hence does not recommend any change therein. The Board is, however, of the opinion that the waists of uniform coats should be lengthened from three-eighths of an inch to three-quarters of an inch, according to size, and recommends such change.

The sleeves of the coats examined were, in the opinion of the Board, sufficiently long. The Board has learned from Capt. John F. Rodgers, Military Store-Keeper, United States Army, in charge of the clothing branch of the depot, that the defect in the col-

lar named by Inspector-General E. Shriver, United States Army, had some time ago been found to exist, and that it had been remedied, and that all coats now being manufactured are of the pattern improved in this respect.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 12, 1876.

D. H. RUCKER,
Asst. Q. M. Gen., Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. A., President.
 H. M. BLACK,
Lieut. Col. Eighteenth Infantry, Bvt. Col., U. S. A.
 W. B. ROYALL,
Lieut. Col. Third Cavalry, Bvt. Col., U. S. A.
 A. C. WILDRICK,
Capt. Third Artillery, Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. A.
 J. G. C. LEE,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. A., Recorder.

The Board convened at Philadelphia, Pa., by virtue of paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 264, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated December 27, 1875, having considered the subject of "improvement in the pattern of uniform trousers," and read all the papers in relation thereto, and having examined the new-pattern trousers manufactured at the Philadelphia depot, and fully discussed the subject, begs to submit the following

REPORT.

The Board is of the opinion that the pattern of uniform trousers may be improved at but a very slight additional cost, and would recommend that they hereafter be made after the pattern of the foot and mounded trousers forwarded with this report, which differ from the old pattern in having frog-mouth pockets, watch-pockets, strap and buckle on the back, a slight spring at the foot, and no waist-band.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 12, 1876.

D. H. RUCKER,
Asst. Q. M. Gen., Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. A., President.
 H. M. BLACK,
Lieut. Col. Eighteenth Infantry, Bvt. Col., U. S. A.
 W. B. ROYALL,
Lieut. Col. Third Cavalry, Bvt. Col., U. S. A.
 A. C. WILDRICK,
Capt. Third Artillery, Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. A.
 J. G. C. LEE,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. A., Recorder.

The Board convened at Philadelphia, Pa., by virtue of paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 264, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated December 27, 1875, having taken up the subject of "improvement in overcoats," and having read all the papers in relation thereto, and fully discussed and considered the subject, begs to submit the following

REPORT.

The Board is of the opinion that the present pattern of overcoats can be much improved at but a slight additional cost.

Capt. John F. Rodgers, Military Store-Keeper, United States Army, has submitted an overcoat made in accordance with the requirements of General Orders No. 92, War Department, of 1872, with improvements in the fit of the cape at the neck and shoulder, with inside breast-pockets, and made double-breasted, so as to button from either side.

The Board caused an overcoat to be made after this pattern, with enlarged sleeves, and a body-lining of good, heavy twilled flannel extending down to the line of the top of the slit.

This overcoat, with all these improvements, is recommended for adoption as the pattern for overcoats for all arms of the service.

It is forwarded with this report to the Office of the Quartermaster-General, properly sealed for identification.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 15, 1876.

D. H. RUCKER,
Asst. Q. M. Gen., Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. A., President.
 H. M. BLACK,
Lieut. Col. Eighteenth Infantry, Bvt. Col., U. S. A.
 W. B. ROYALL,
Lieut. Col. Third Cavalry, Bvt. Col., U. S. A.
 A. C. WILDRICK,
Capt. Third Artillery, Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. A.
 J. G. C. LEE,
Capt. and Asst. Q. M. Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. A., Recorder.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 6, 1876.

The Board convened at Philadelphia, Pa., by virtue of paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 264, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated December 27, 1875, having taken up the subject of "arctic overshoes," and having fully discussed and considered it, decided on the following

REPORT.

The Board is of the opinion that for troops, where "arctic overshoes" are used, the heavy "snow-excluder" pattern submitted by the Quartermaster-General will prove warmer and more serviceable than the lighter patterns submitted, and recommends it for adoption as the standard.

It is deemed well to state that in estimating for these overshoes they should be called for two sizes larger than the leather shoe or boot worn by the soldier for whom they are intended.

D. H. RUCKER,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, Brevet Maj. Gen., U. S. A., President.
 H. M. BLACK,
Lieut. Col. Eighteenth Infantry, Brevet Colonel, U. S. A.
 W. B. ROYALL,
Lieut. Col. Third Cavalry, Brevet Colonel, U. S. A.
 A. C. WILDRICK,
Capt. Third Artillery Brevet Lieut. Col., U. S. A.
 J. G. C. LEE,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Brevet Lieut. Col., U. S. A., Recorder.

The Board convened at Philadelphia, Pa., by paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 264 War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated December 27, 1875, having taken up the subject of "the supply of moccasins and seal-skin caps to troops on the northern frontier," and fully discussed and considered the question, begs to submit the following

REPORT.

The Board is of the opinion that the "snow-excluder" arctic overshoes, as recently recommended for adoption, will be found to possess all the advantages claimed for the tanned buffalo-skin moccasins, and better answer all the purposes and requirements of the soldier. The supply of moccasins is not, therefore, recommended.

The Board is of the opinion that the supply of seal-skin caps of the kind and pattern submitted to troops serving at extreme northern posts would be very desirable, and recommends that they be supplied at such posts, when called for, at the rate of two to each man during an enlistment of five years.

The Board would also recommend the issue at same posts of lined gauntlets of seal-skin of the same kind as that from which the cap is made, to be issued in lieu of woollen mittens, at the rate of two pairs to each man during a five years' enlistment.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 13, 1876.

D. H. RUCKER,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A., President.
 H. M. BLACK,
Lieut. Col. Eighteenth Infantry, Brevet Colonel, U. S. A.
 W. B. ROYALL,
Lieut.-Col. Third Cavalry, Brevet Colonel, U. S. A.
 A. C. WILDRICK,
Capt. Third Artillery, Brevet Lieut. Col., U. S. A.
 J. G. C. LEE,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Brevet Lieut. Col., U. S. A., Recorder.

The Board convened at Philadelphia, Pa., by paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 264, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated December 27, 1875, begs to submit the following report on the subject of "the supply of bugles, trumpets, drums, and fifes to the Army:

REPORT.

The Board is of the opinion that issues of instruments to the Army for field-music should be confined to trumpets, drums, and fifes.

The Board recommends that the "F" trumpet, with extra mouth-piece, as now issued, and with a "C" crook, be adopted as the instrument for all mounted troops. For all foot-troops the trumpet as above named, the drum of the pattern now supplied, and the "B" fife are recommended for adoption. The Board further recommends that the greatest care be taken in the selection of all instruments. Complaints are made of the quality of those now furnished. The mouth-pieces of the wind-instruments are found defective and unfinished, the drums are reported of very poor quality, with inferior heads, cords, sticks, and slings, and the fifes are said to be roughly made and unfinished.

In the opinion of the Board these imperfections should be remedied, and all instruments defective in these respects, that cannot be perfected, should be condemned. It is further recommended that all drum-heads be of the best quality of calf-skin, perfect in every respect, and that extra cornet mouth-pieces, assorted, and fitted to the trumpet named, be supplied when called for.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 8, 1876.

D. H. RUCKER,

Assistant Quartermaster-General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A., President.

H. M. BLACK,

Lieut. Colonel Eighteenth Infantry, Brevet Colonel, U. S. A.

W. B. ROYALL,

Lieut. Colonel Third Cavalry, Brevet Colonel, U. S. A.

A. C. WILDRICK,

Captain Third Artillery, Brevet Colonel, U. S. A.

J. G. C. LEE,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Brevet Lieut. Colonel, U. S. A., Recorder.

The Board of officers convened at Philadelphia, Pa., by Special Orders No. 264, paragraph 3, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated December 27, 1875, having fully discussed and considered the subject of "improvement of regimental, post, and company books," begs to submit the following

REPORT.

The Board is of the opinion that regimental, post, and company books for the Army should be of the following kinds, sizes, and descriptions, and recommends the adoption thereof:

Regimental books.

The regimental books to consist of an order-book, a letter-book, a record-book of letters received, an indorsement-book, and a descriptive book; all to be of good No. 1 paper, not less than 28 pounds to the ream, demi, full-bound rough sheep, with imitation Russia-leather corners, patent back, lettered on back, paged, and to measure 16 inches long by 11 inches wide, extreme outside measurement. The order-book to be of three quires of paper, faint cross-ruled, with an index in front of two letters to a folio. The letter-book and indorsement-book each to be of three quires of paper, faint cross-ruled, with an index in front of two letters to a folio; each page red-ruled up and down with one line, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches from left-hand edge of page. The record-book of letters received to be of three quires of paper, faint cross-ruled, with an index in front of two letters to a folio; each page red-ruled up and down, to allow spaces as follows, viz: the first space $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, for date of receipt and file-number; the second space $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, for name of writer; the third space $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, for date and purport of communication; and the remaining space for record of action. The descriptive-book to be of five quires of paper, faint cross-ruled, with an index in the front of one letter to a folio. The next 32 pages for "List of Commissioned Officers," and each page red-ruled up and down, with spaces and headings as shown in Exhibit "A," hereto appended. The remainder of the book for the descriptions of enlisted men, each folio red-ruled up and down, with spaces and headings as shown in Exhibit "B," hereto attached.

Post-books.

The post-books to consist of a consolidated morning-report book, a guard-report book, a general-order book, a special-order book, a letter-book, a record-book of letters received, and an indorsement-book, of same quality of paper and style and quality of

binding as the regimental books; all paged except report-books, and all, except the consolidated morning-report book, to be 16 inches long by 11 inches wide, extreme outside measurement.

The consolidated morning-report book to be 16 inches long by 12 inches wide, extreme outside measurement; of three quires of paper, faint cross-ruled; each folio black-ruled up and down, with spaces and headings, as shown in Exhibit "C," hereto appended.

The post guard-report book to be of two quires of paper, faint cross-ruled; each page black-ruled up and down, with spacings and headings as shown in Exhibit "D," hereto appended; the additional space gained by increase of length of book to be added to the blank for list of prisoners.

The order-books, letter-book, record-book of letters received, and indorsement-book to be of the same size and description as the regimental books of like character heretofore described.

Company-books.

The company-books to consist of a descriptive-book, a clothing-book, a morning-report book, an order-book, a letter-book, and a sick-report book, all to be of same quality of paper as the regimental and post books, and all, except the sick-report book, to be 16 inches long by 11 inches wide, extreme outside measurement, demi, full-bound rough sheep, tight back, side labeled, and all paged except report-books. The descriptive book to be of two quires of paper, faint cross-ruled, with an index in front of four letters to a folio; the pages and folios to be red-ruled up and down and across, with spaces and headings as shown in Exhibit "E," numbers 1 to 7, hereto appended; two pages to be appropriated to the list of commissioned officers, two to the list of non-commissioned officers, two to the register of men transferred, four to the register of men discharged, two to the register of deaths, four to the register of deserters, and the remainder for the descriptive roll of the company.

The clothing-book to be of three quires of paper, faint cross-ruled, with an index in front of four letters to a folio; the folios to be red ruled up and down, with spaces and headings as shown in Exhibit "F," hereto appended, and the book to have a printed copy of exhibit, *in full*, inserted in front of book.

The morning-report book to be of two quires of paper, faint cross-ruled, the folios to be black ruled up and down, with spaces, headings, and numbers as shown in Exhibit "G," hereto appended, the first page to be ruled as the pages of folio No. 1 of the exhibit, the next two folios as folio No. 2 of the exhibit, the next folio as No. 1, the next two folios as No. 2, the next folio as No. 1, and so on throughout the book; the faint cross-lines beneath the headings to be spaced for 31 daily entries.

The order-book to be of one quire of paper, faint cross-ruled.

The letter-book to be of one quire of paper, faint cross-ruled, with an index in front of six letters to a folio, each page red-ruled up and down with one line, same as regimental and post letter-books.

The sick-report book to be 8 inches long by 11 inches wide, extreme outside measurement, of 200 pages, each page faint cross-ruled and black ruled up and down, with spaces and headings as shown in Exhibit "H," hereto appended.

In addition to the foregoing, the board recommends that ordinary two-quire cap-paper blank record books be supplied as follows, viz: to a regiment, four per annum; to a post, four per annum; and to a company, two per annum, in addition to such as may be required for record of target practice, and record of deposits by enlisted men.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 14, 1876.

D. H. RUCKER,

Asst. Quartermaster-General Bvt. Maj. General, U. S. A., President.

H. M. BLACK,

Lieut. Colonel Eighteenth Infantry, Bvt. Colonel, U. S. A.

W. B. ROYALL,

Lieut. Colonel Third Cavalry, Bvt. Colonel, U. S. A.

A. C. WILDRICK,

Capt. Third Artillery, Bvt. Lt. Col., U. S. A.

J. G. C. LEE,

Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster, Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. A., Recorder.

EXHIBIT A.—*List of commissioned officers.*

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment.	Remarks.

of the ——— Regiment, U. S.

Occupation.	ENLISTMENT.				Remarks.
	When.	Where.	By whom.	Term.	

EXHIBIT D.—Report of a guard mounted at —, on the —, and relieved on the —.

Parole.	Articles in charge.										Received the foregoing articles.
Countersign.											
Detail.....	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Aggregate.				

LIST OF THE GUARD.

Reliefs, and when posted.										Where posted.	Remarks.
First relief.				Second relief.			Third relief.				
From — to —, and — to —.				From — to —, and — to —.			From — to —, and — to —.				
No.	Name.	Co.	Regi- ment.	Name.	Co.	Regi- ment.	Name.	Co.	Regi- ment.		
..											

Sergeant ———, _____
Orderly for commanding officer, ———.

Corporal ———.
Best shot ———.

LIST OF PRISONERS.

NOTE.—Name first the prisoners under sentence by G. C. M., commanding with those who have longest to be confined. The number, date, and source of order promulgating sentence, will be extended in the column of remarks.

No.	Names.	Co.	Regt.	Confined.		Charged.	Sentence.		Remarks.
				When.	By whom.		Com- mented.	Expire.	

— Regiment of —, Commanding the Guard.



EXHIBIT D.—Report of a guard mounted at —, on the —, and relieved on the —.

Parole.	Articles in charge.										Received the foregoing articles.
Countersign.											
Detail.....											
	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Aggregate.				

LIST OF THE GUARD.

Reliefs, and when posted.							Where posted.	Remarks.	
First relief.			Second relief.		Third relief.				
From — to —, and — to —.			From — to —, and — to —.		From — to —, and — to —.				
No.	Name.	Co.	Regi- ment.	Name.	Co.	Regi- ment.	Name.	Co.	Regi- ment.
..									

Sergeant —, orderly for commanding officer, —, Corporal —, Beat shot —.

LIST OF PRISONERS.

NOTE.—Name first the prisoners under sentence by G. C. M., commanding with those who have longest to be confined. The number, date, and source of order promulgating sentence, will be extended in the column of remarks.

No.	Names.	Co.	Regt.	Confined.		Charges.	Sentence.		Sentences.	Remarks.
				When.	By whom.		Com- menced.	Expires.		

— Regiment of —, Commanding the Guard.

~~CONFIDENTIAL - INTERNAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL - INTERNAL - SECURITY - INFORMATION~~

SECRET	SECRET	SECRET	SECRET
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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

EXHIBIT E, No. 4, (4 pages.)—*Register of men discharged.*

No.	Names.	Rank.	When.	By whose order.	Where.	Remarks.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

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EXHIBIT E, No. 5, (2 pages.)—*Register of deaths.*

No.	Names.	Rank.	When.	Where.	Cause.	Place of burial, name of cemetery, number of grave.	Remarks.

EXHIBIT F.—

John Smith, Company I, Third Regiment of Artillery, enlisted at Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 1st day
each issue being

DR.

Date of issue.	Money value.		Rank.	Signature.	Witness.
	Dollars.	Cts.			
May 1, 1876...	15	75	Private .....	.....	.....
	15	75			
Aug. 2, 1876...	14	29	Private .....	.....	.....
Nov. 5, 1876...	12	04	do .....	.....	.....
Dec. 31, 1876...	10	45	do	Balance due soldier .....	.....
	36	78			
Jan. 15, 1877...	4	75	Private .....	.....	.....
April 20, 1877...	15	20	do .....	.....	.....
June 30, 1877...	22	66	do	Balance due soldier .....	.....
	42	61			
Aug. 15, 1877...	15	26	Corporal .....	.....	.....
Dec. 1, 1877...	12	40	do .....	.....	.....
Dec. 31, 1877...	18	46	do	Balance due soldier .....	.....
	46	12			
Jan. 20, 1878...	15	10	Corporal .....	.....	.....
May 31, 1878...	20	15	do .....	.....	.....
June 30, 1878...	8	61	do	Balance due soldier .....	.....
	43	86			
Nov. 15, 1878...	12	27	Sergeant .....	.....	.....
Dec. 31, 1878...	25	56	do	Balance due soldier .....	.....
	37	83			
Jan. 5, 1879...		32	Sergeant .....	.....	.....
May 1, 1879...	44	81	do	Credited on final statement .....	.....
	45	13			

Discharged at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., May 1, 1879.

Clothing-book.

of May, 1876, for three years, in account, for clothing, with the United States, money value of hereby acknowledged.

CR.

Date of credit.	Money value.		Rank.	Period. Year of enlistment and rate of credit.
	Dollars.	Cts.		
June 30, 1876...	12	26	Private	Two months' allowance, first year, at \$73.57.
June 30, 1876...	3	49	do	Charged on muster and pay rolls.
	15	75		
Dec. 31, 1876...	36	78	Private	Six months' allowance, first year, at \$73.57.
	36	78		
Jan. 1, 1877...	10	45	Private	Balance due soldier on last settlement.
April 30, 1877...	24	52	do	Four months' allowance, first year, at \$73.57.
June 30, 1877...	7	64	do	Two months' allowance, second year, at \$45.83.
	42	61		
July 1, 1877...	22	66	Private	Balance due soldier on last settlement.
July 31, 1877...	3	82	do	One month's allowance, second year, at \$45.83.
Dec. 31, 1877...	19	64	Corporal	Five months' allowance, second year, at \$47.13.
	46	12		
Jan. 1, 1878...	18	46	Corporal	Balance due soldier on last settlement.
April 30, 1878...	15	71	do	Four months' allowance, second year, at \$47.13.
June 30, 1878...	9	69	do	Two months' allowance, third year, at \$58.18.
	43	86		
July 1, 1878...	8	61	Corporal	Balance due soldier on last settlement.
Sept. 30, 1878...	14	54	do	Three months' allowance, third year, at \$58.18.
Dec. 31, 1878...	14	68	Sergeant	Three months' allowance, third year, at \$58.72.
	37	83		
Jan. 1, 1879...	25	56	Sergeant	Balance due soldier on last settlement.
April 30, 1879...	19	57	do	Four months' allowance, third year, at \$58.72.
	45	13		

Captain Third Artillery, Commanding.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

EXHIBIT H, (to be printed on both sides).—*Sick report of Company " "* — *Regiment of U. S. ———, for ———, 187 .*

[illegible]

Attending Surgeon.

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Remarks for the month of —, 18—.

The Board of officers convened at Philadelphia, Pa., by Special Orders No. 264, paragraph 3, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated December 27, 1875, having fully examined, discussed, and considered the subject of "Coyle's Army bunk," and having read all the papers in relation thereto, begs to submit the following

REPORT:

The Board regards with much favor the "Coyle" Army bunk of the pattern shown in the papers submitted by the Acting Quartermaster-General. It is believed to be entirely suitable for Army use, and better in some respects than the bunks of other kinds heretofore furnished. It is thought, however, that a foot-board the same as the head-board should be added. With this improvement, the Board recommends that it be hereafter supplied the Army, provided it can be purchased as low as or lower than the bunk made and now furnished by the Composite Iron Company, of New York. The agent of the "Coyle" bunk submitted a new pattern of Army bunk which he regards as an improvement over that submitted by the Acting Quartermaster-General, but the Board, while recognizing its greater compactness and portability, does not regard it as favorably.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 16, 1876.

D. H. RUCKER,
Asst. Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A., President.
H. M. BLACK,
Lieut. Col. 18th Infantry, Bvt. Col., U. S. A.
W. B. ROYALL,
Lieut. Col. 3d Cavalry, Bvt. Colonel, U. S. A.
A. C. WILDRICK,
Captain 3d Artillery, Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. A.
J. G. C. LEE,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster, Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. A., Recorder.

The Board convened at Philadelphia, Pa., by Special Orders No. 264, paragraph 3, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated December 27, 1875, having fully discussed and considered the subject, begs to submit the following report as to "the best pattern of a campaign hat for the Army."

In the consideration of this subject the Board has been guided by a comprehensive construction of the language of the order, and has not confined itself simply to the pattern of the campaign hat, but has extended its inquiries to the questions of material, weight, ventilation, and durability combined with a proper degree of economy.

The Board is of the opinion that the campaign hat for the Army should be soft and pliable, of light weight, firm texture, and the greatest possible durability that can be obtained for a reasonable price.

With this view the Board has procured information from all available sources in regard to the manufacture and component materials of the various hats of the character named fabricated for Army and commercial purposes. Experts in the manufacture of hats of all kinds have been examined and their opinions obtained. There appear to be two distinct kinds or classes of felt hats, one made from fur and the other from wool.

Those manufactured from fur are of a vast variety of qualities, ranging from very low to very high priced, according to the quality and kind of material.

It is, however, generally conceded that no fur hat that will give good service can be manufactured, except from the better quality of furs, and at a price varying from \$2.50 to \$3.00 each.

If from the best quality of furs, the price would range much higher.

The hats manufactured from wool are also of many grades. The best of these can be procured at about \$1.25 each.

Whether made from fur or wool, no inspection can exactly determine the particular material or materials from which made, so that in any case much reliance must be placed on the integrity of the manufacturers. No positive test can be applied save that of actual wear.

It is, however, thought by the Board that there will be less opportunity for imposition in the manufacture of the wool hats, while the cost of material being much less, there will be less inducement in that direction.

From all the information the Board has been able to obtain, wool hats of the best grade will give equal service with the best grade of fur hats. This has been attested even by prominent hatters engaged exclusively in the manufacture of fur hats. Severe tests were also instituted by the Board with satisfactory results.

In view of all these facts and the greatly decreased cost to the soldier, together with

the top of the cap, with gilt ball and socket; color of plume to be red for artillery and white for infantry.

For officers of light artillery and cavalry.—Horse-hair plume, gilt ball and sockets, plume to be long enough to reach the front edge of the vizor of the helmet; color of the plume to be red for light artillery and yellow for cavalry.

FULL-DRESS COAT.

Double-breasted frock-coat, of dark-blue broadcloth, as per accompanying plates numbered 11, 12, and 13, buttoning to the throat; standing collar, not less than one nor more than two inches in height, to hook in front at the bottom, and slope thence up and backward at an angle of thirty degrees on each side, corners rounded; sleeves to terminate in cuffs stitched down, cuffs 3 to 3½ inches deep, to go around the sleeves parallel with the lower edge and close at the hand, with three buttons and button-holes at the under seam, the lower button to be placed one inch from lower end of cuff; top one from 2 to 2½ inches from lower one; the middle one midway between the top and bottom ones; buttons to be what is known as "vest size;" skirt to extend from one-half to three-quarters of the distance from the hip-joint to the bend of the knee; pockets in folds of skirts behind; folds to have "side edges;" two rows of buttons in front; the distance between the rows 5½ inches at top and 3½ inches at bottom; four buttons behind, two on waist seam at the top of the pocket folds, and two at bottom of the side edges; buttons on front and back to be what is known as "coat size;" lining of coat, black.

For all general officers.—The collar and cuffs of coat to be of dark-blue velvet, and buttons on breast as follows: For the General, twelve in each row, placed by fours; for the Lieutenant-General, ten in each row, the upper and lower groups by threes, and the middle by fours; for Major-Generals, nine in each row, placed by threes; for Brigadier-Generals, eight in each row, placed by pairs.

For field-officers.—The collar and cuffs of the same material and color as the coat; buttons, according to arm or corps of service, on breast, nine in each row, placed at equal distances; the upper half of the cuff to be ornamented with three double stripes of gold lace or braid, running up the sleeve parallel to the front edge, and at right angles with bottom of sleeve 3 to 3½ inches; each double stripe to terminate in a point, within which to be placed a small button, known as "vest size," ¼ of an inch below the top of the point, and on a line with the top of cuff-button; the braid to be of ¼-inch gold lace, raised and stuffed so as to be ½ of an inch wide when finished; the double stripes of gold lace to be placed, the outer edge of each ¼ inch distant from each other, and the inner edges ½ inch apart.

For captains and lieutenants.—The collar and cuffs to be of the same color and material as the coat; buttons on breast, according to arm or corps of service, seven in each row, placed at equal distances; the cuffs to be ornamented with two double stripes of gold lace placed as stripes of field-officers.

For store-keepers.—A single-breasted coat, as lately worn by captains of the staff.

UNDRESS-COATS.

For all officers except chaplains.—A sack-coat of dark-blue cloth or serge, as per accompanying plates numbered 14, 15, and 16; falling collar; single-breasted, with five buttons in front, same as those worn on dress-coats; skirt to extend from one-third to two-thirds the distance from the hip to the bend of the knee.

For chaplain.—Plain black frock-coat, with standing collar; one row of nine black buttons on the breast, with "herring-bone" of black braid around the buttons and button-holes.

COAT-BUTTONS.

Coat size, as now worn, according to corps or arm of service.

TROUSERS.

For all officers of the general staff and staff corps.—Dark-blue cloth, plain, without stripe, welt, or cord.

For all regimental officers of cavalry, artillery, and infantry.—Light-blue cloth, same shade of color as prescribed for enlisted men, with stripe 1½ inches wide, welted at the edges; color of stripe that of facings of their respective arms, except infantry, which will be dark blue.

For store-keepers.—Dark-blue cloth, with black stripe 1½ inches wide.

For chaplains.—Plain black.

CRAVATS.

For all officers.—Black. The tie not to be visible at the opening of the collar.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

For all officers.—Shall be of black leather and come above the ankles.

SPURS.

For all mounted officers.—Yellow metal or gilt.

GLOVES.

For general officers, officers of the general staff, and staff corps.—Buff or white gauntlets or gloves.

For field-officers of artillery, cavalry, and infantry; for officers of light artillery and cavalry.—White gauntlets or gloves. All other officers, white gloves.

SASH.

For general officers.—Buff-silk net, with silk bullion-fringe ends; sash to go twice around the waist and to tie behind the left hip, pendant part not to extend more than eighteen inches below the tie.

SWORD-BELT.

As per annexed plates, numbered 17, 18, 19, and 20.

For all officers.—A waist-belt, not less than one and one-half nor more than two inches wide, with slings of the same material as the belt, with a hook attached to the belt, on which to hang the sword.

For general officers.—Of red Russia leather, with three stripes of gold embroidery, as per pattern now worn.

For all field officers.—One broad stripe of gold-lace on black enameled leather, according to pattern.

For all officers of the general staff and staff-corps below the rank of field officers.—Four stripes of gold interwoven with black silk, lined with black enameled leather, according to pattern.

For company officers of cavalry, artillery, and infantry.—Four stripes of gold-lace, interwoven with silk of the same color as the facings of their arms of service, and lined with black enameled leather.

For undress duty, marches, and campaigns, a plain black leather belt of same size and pattern as above.

SWORD-BELT PLATE.

As per annexed plates, numbered 17 and 19.

For all officers.—Gilt, rectangular, two inches wide, with a raised bright rim; a silver wreath of laurel encircling the arms of the United States; eagle, shield, scroll, edge of cloud and rays bright. The motto "E pluribus unum" upon the scroll; stars also of silver, according to pattern.

SWORD-KNOT.

For general officers.—Gold cord with acorn end.

For all other officers.—Gold lace strap with gold bullion tassel, as now worn.

EPAULETS.

For the General of the Army.—Of gold, with solid crescent; device, two silver embroidered stars, with five rays each, one and one-half inches in diameter, and the arms of the United States embroidered in gold placed between them.

For a Lieutenant-General.—Three silver embroidered stars of five rays each, respectively one and one-half, one and one-quarter, and one and one-eighth inches in diameter. The largest placed in the center of the crescent; the others placed longitudinally on the strap and equidistant, ranging in order of size from the crescent.

For a Major-General.—Same as for Lieutenant-General, omitting smallest star, and the smaller of the two remaining stars placed in the center of the strap.

For a Brigadier-General.—Same as for a Lieutenant-General, omitting all but the largest star.

SHOULDER-KNOTS.

As per annexed plates, numbered 21, 22, 23, and 24.

For officers of the Adjutant-General's and Inspector-General's Departments, and for aids-de-camp to general officers.—Of gold cord, Russian pattern, on dark-blue cloth-ground; insignia of rank and letters of corps or designation of regiment embroidered on the cloth ground, according to pattern, an aiguillette of gold cord to be worn with the right shoulder-knot and permanently attached thereto, according to pattern.

For officers of other staff-corps.—Same as above described, without the aiguillette.

For officers of cavalry, artillery, and infantry.—Of the same pattern as for the staff-corps, but on cloth of the same color as the facings of their arm, with insignia of rank and number of regiment embroidered on the cloth ground, according to pattern.

For regimental adjutants.—Of the same pattern as for other officers of their arm, but with aiguillettes attached.

Insignia of rank on shoulder-knots:

For a Colonel.—A silver embroidered eagle at the center of the pad.

the top of the cap, with gilt ball and socket; color of plume to be red for artillery and white for infantry.

For officers of light artillery and cavalry.—Horse-hair plume, gilt ball and sockets, plume to be long enough to reach the front edge of the vizor of the helmet; color of the plume to be red for light artillery and yellow for cavalry.

FULL-DRESS COAT.

Double-breasted frock-coat, of dark-blue broadcloth, as per accompanying plates numbered 11, 12, and 13, buttoning to the throat; standing collar, not less than one nor more than two inches in height, to hook in front at the bottom, and slope thence up and backward at an angle of thirty degrees on each side, corners rounded; sleeves to terminate in cuffs stitched down, cuffs 3 to 3½ inches deep, to go around the sleeves parallel with the lower edge and close at the hand, with three buttons and button-holes at the under seam, the lower button to be placed one inch from lower end of cuff; top one from 2 to 2½ inches from lower one; the middle one midway between the top and bottom ones; buttons to be what is known as "vest size;" skirt to extend from one-half to three-quarters of the distance from the hip-joint to the bend of the knee; pockets in folds of skirts behind; folds to have "side edges;" two rows of buttons in front; the distance between the rows 5½ inches at top and 3½ inches at bottom; four buttons behind, two on waist seam at the top of the pocket folds, and two at bottom of the side edges; buttons on front and back to be what is known as "coat size;" lining of coat, black.

For all general officers.—The collar and cuffs of coat to be of dark-blue velvet, and buttons on breast as follows: For the General, twelve in each row, placed by fours; for the Lieutenant-General, ten in each row, the upper and lower groups by threes, and the middle by fours; for Major-Generals, nine in each row, placed by threes; for Brigadier-Generals, eight in each row, placed by pairs.

For field-officers.—The collar and cuffs of the same material and color as the coat; buttons, according to arm or corps of service, on breast, nine in each row, placed at equal distances; the upper half of the cuff to be ornamented with three double stripes of gold lace or braid, running up the sleeve parallel to the front edge, and at right angles with bottom of sleeve 3 to 3½ inches; each double stripe to terminate in a point, within which to be placed a small button, known as "vest size," ½ of an inch below the top of the point, and on a line with the top of cuff-button; the braid to be of ½-inch gold lace, raised and stuffed so as to be ½ of an inch wide when finished; the double stripes of gold lace to be placed, the outer edge of each ½ inch distant from each other, and the inner edges ½ inch apart.

For captains and lieutenants.—The collar and cuffs to be of the same color and material as the coat; buttons on breast, according to arm or corps of service, seven in each row, placed at equal distances; the cuffs to be ornamented with two double stripes of gold lace placed as stripes of field-officers.

For store-keepers.—A single-breasted coat, as lately worn by captains of the staff.

UNDRESS-COATS.

For all officers except chaplains.—A sack-coat of dark-blue cloth or serge, as per accompanying plates numbered 14, 15, and 16; falling collar; single-breasted, with five buttons in front, same as those worn on dress-coats; skirt to extend from one-third to two-thirds the distance from the hip to the bend of the knee.

For chaplain.—Plain black frock-coat, with standing collar; one row of nine black buttons on the breast, with "herring-bone" of black braid around the buttons and button-holes.

COAT-BUTTONS.

Coat size, as now worn, according to corps or arm of service.

TROUSERS.

For all officers of the general staff and staff corps.—Dark-blue cloth, plain, without stripe, welt, or cord.

For all regimental officers of cavalry, artillery, and infantry.—Light-blue cloth, same shade of color as prescribed for enlisted men, with stripe 1½ inches wide, welted at the edges; color of stripe that of facings of their respective arms, except infantry, which will be dark blue.

For store-keepers.—Dark-blue cloth, with black stripe 1½ inches wide.

For chaplains.—Plain black.

CRAVATS.

For all officers.—Black. The tie not to be visible at the opening of the collar.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

For all officers.—Shall be of black leather and come above the ankles.

SPURS.

For all mounted officers.—Yellow metal or gilt.

GLOVES.

For general officers, officers of the general staff, and staff corps.—Buff or white gauntlets or gloves.

For field-officers of artillery, cavalry, and infantry; for officers of light artillery and cavalry.—White gauntlets or gloves. All other officers, white gloves.

SASH.

For general officers.—Buff-silk net, with silk bullion-fringe ends; sash to go twice around the waist and to tie behind the left hip, pendant part not to extend more than eighteen inches below the tie.

SWORD-BELT.

As per annexed plates, numbered 17, 18, 19, and 20.

For all officers.—A waist-belt, not less than one and one-half nor more than two inches wide, with slings of the same material as the belt, with a hook attached to the belt, on which to hang the sword.

For general officers.—Of red Russia leather, with three stripes of gold embroidery, as per pattern now worn.

For all field officers.—One broad stripe of gold-lace on black enameled leather, according to pattern.

For all officers of the general staff and staff-corps below the rank of field officers.—Four stripes of gold interwoven with black silk, lined with black enameled leather, according to pattern.

For company officers of cavalry, artillery, and infantry.—Four stripes of gold-lace, interwoven with silk of the same color as the facings of their arms of service, and lined with black enameled leather.

For undress duty, marches, and campaigns, a plain black leather belt of same size and pattern as above.

SWORD-BELT PLATE.

As per annexed plates, numbered 17 and 19.

For all officers.—Gilt, rectangular, two inches wide, with a raised bright rim; a silver wreath of laurel encircling the arms of the United States; eagle, shield, scroll, edge of cloud and rays bright. The motto "E pluribus unum" upon the scroll; stars also of silver, according to pattern.

SWORD-KNOT.

For general officers.—Gold cord with acorn end.

For all other officers.—Gold lace strap with gold bullion tassel, as now worn.

EPAULETS.

For the General of the Army.—Of gold, with solid crescent; device, two silver embroidered stars, with five rays each, one and one-half inches in diameter, and the arms of the United States embroidered in gold placed between them.

For a Lieutenant-General.—Three silver embroidered stars of five rays each, respectively one and one-half, one and one-quarter, and one and one-eighth inches in diameter. The largest placed in the center of the crescent; the others placed longitudinally on the strap and equidistant, ranging in order of size from the crescent.

For a Major-General.—Same as for Lieutenant-General, omitting smallest star, and the smaller of the two remaining stars placed in the center of the strap.

For a Brigadier-General.—Same as for a Lieutenant-General, omitting all but the largest star.

SHOULDER-KNOTS.

As per annexed plates, numbered 21, 22, 23, and 24.

For officers of the Adjutant-General's and Inspector-General's Departments, and for aids-de-camp to general officers.—Of gold cord, Russian pattern, on dark-blue cloth-ground; insignia of rank and letters of corps or designation of regiment embroidered on the cloth ground, according to pattern, an aiguillette of gold cord to be worn with the right shoulder-knot and permanently attached thereto, according to pattern.

For officers of other staff-corps.—Same as above described, without the aiguillette.

For officers of cavalry, artillery, and infantry.—Of the same pattern as for the staff-corps, but on cloth of the same color as the facings of their arm, with insignia of rank and number of regiment embroidered on the cloth ground, according to pattern.

For regimental adjutants.—Of the same pattern as for other officers of their arm, but with aiguillettes attached.

Insignia of rank on shoulder-knots:

For a Colonel.—A silver embroidered eagle at the center of the pad.

For a Lieutenant-Colonel.—Two silver embroidered leaves, one at each end of pad.

For a Major.—Two gold embroidered leaves, one at each end of pad.

For a Captain.—Two silver embroidered bars at each end of pad.

For a First Lieutenant.—One silver embroidered bar at each end of pad.

For a Second Lieutenant.—Plain.

For an additional Second Lieutenant.—Same as second lieutenant.

The above insignia to be the same as prescribed for the shoulder-straps.

SHOULDER-STRAPS.

For the General of the Army.—Dark-blue cloth, one and three-eighths inch wide by four inches long, bordered with an embroidery of gold one-fourth of an inch wide; two silver embroidered stars of five rays each, and gold embroidered arms of the United States between them.

For a Lieutenant-General.—The same as for the General, except that there will be three silver embroidered stars of five rays, one star on the center of the strap and one on each side equidistant between the center and outer edge of the strap, the center star to be the largest.

For all Major-Generals.—The same as for the Lieutenant-General, except that there will be two stars instead of three; the center of each star to be one inch from the outer edge of the gold embroidery, on the ends of the strap, both stars of the same size.

For a Brigadier-General.—The same as for a major-general, except that there will be one star instead of two; the center of the star to be equidistant from the outer edge of the embroidery on the ends of the strap.

For a Colonel.—The same as for a major-general, and bordered in like manner with an embroidery of gold; a silver embroidered spread-eagle on the center of strap, two inches between the tips of the wings, having in the right talon an olive branch, and in the left a bundle of arrows; an escutcheon on the breast, as represented in the arms of the United States. Cloth for the strap as follows: for the general staff and staff-corps, dark blue; artillery, scarlet; infantry, sky blue; cavalry, yellow.

For a Lieutenant-Colonel.—The same as for a colonel, according to corps, omitting the eagle and introducing a silver embroidered leaf at each end, each leaf extending seven-eighths of an inch from the end border of the strap.

For a Major.—The same as for a colonel, according to corps, omitting the eagle and introducing a gold embroidered leaf at each end, each leaf extending seven-eighths of an inch from the end-border of the strap.

For a Captain.—The same as for a colonel, according to corps, omitting the eagle and introducing at each end two silver embroidered bars of the same width as the border, placed parallel to the ends of the strap, at a distance between them and from the border equal to the width of the border.

For a First Lieutenant.—The same as for a colonel, according to corps, omitting the eagle and introducing at each end one silver embroidered bar of the same width as the border, placed parallel to the ends of the strap, at a distance from the border equal to its width.

For a Second Lieutenant.—The same as for a colonel, according to corps, omitting the eagle.

For an additional Second Lieutenant.—The same as for a second lieutenant.

OVERCOAT.

For general officers.—Of dark-blue cloth, closing by means of four frog buttons of black silk and loops of black silk cord; cord down the breast and at the throat by a long loop "à l'échelle," without tassel or plate, on the left side, and a black silk frog button on the right; cord for the loops, fifteen-hundredths of an inch in diameter; back, a single piece, slit up from the bottom fifteen to seventeen inches, according to the height of the wearer, and closing at will by buttons and button holes cut in a concealed flap; collar of the same color and material as the coat, rounded at the edges, and to stand or fall; when standing, to be about five inches high; sleeves loose, of a single piece and round at the bottom, without cuff or slit, lining woolen; around the front and lower borders, the edges of the pockets, the edges of the sleeves, collar, and slit in the back, a flat braid of black silk one-half an inch wide; and around each frog-button on the breast a knot two and one-quarter inches in diameter, of black silk cord seven-hundredths of an inch in diameter; cape of the same color and material as the coat, removable at the pleasure of the wearer, and reaching to the cuff of the coat-sleeve when the arm is extended; coat to extend down the leg from six to eight inches below the knee, according to height.

To indicate rank.—There will be on both sleeves, near the lower edge, a knot of flat, black silk braid, not exceeding one-eighth of an inch in width, and composed of five braids, double knot.

For all other officers.—Dark-blue, close-fitting, double-breasted surtout coat, with a cape, made to detach from the coat and fall to the tips of the fingers when the arm and hand are extended; the skirt of the coat for mounted officers to reach half-way between



No. 1



No. 2



57



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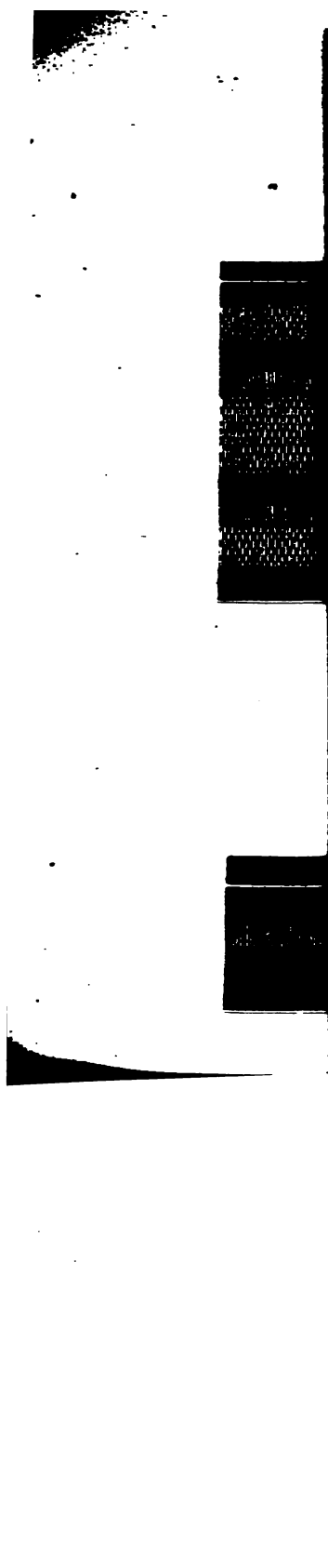
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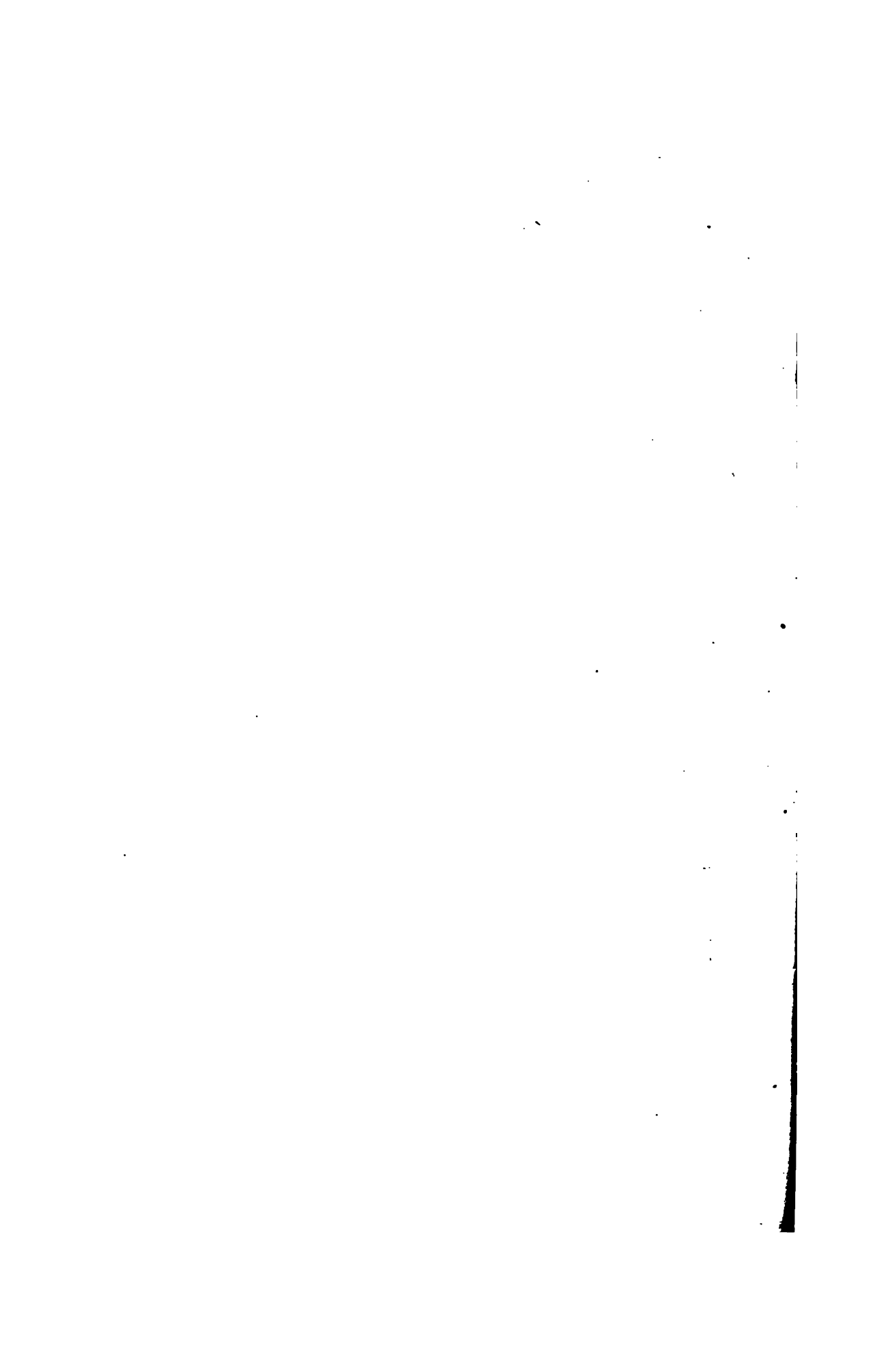


Sleeve of
Officers.



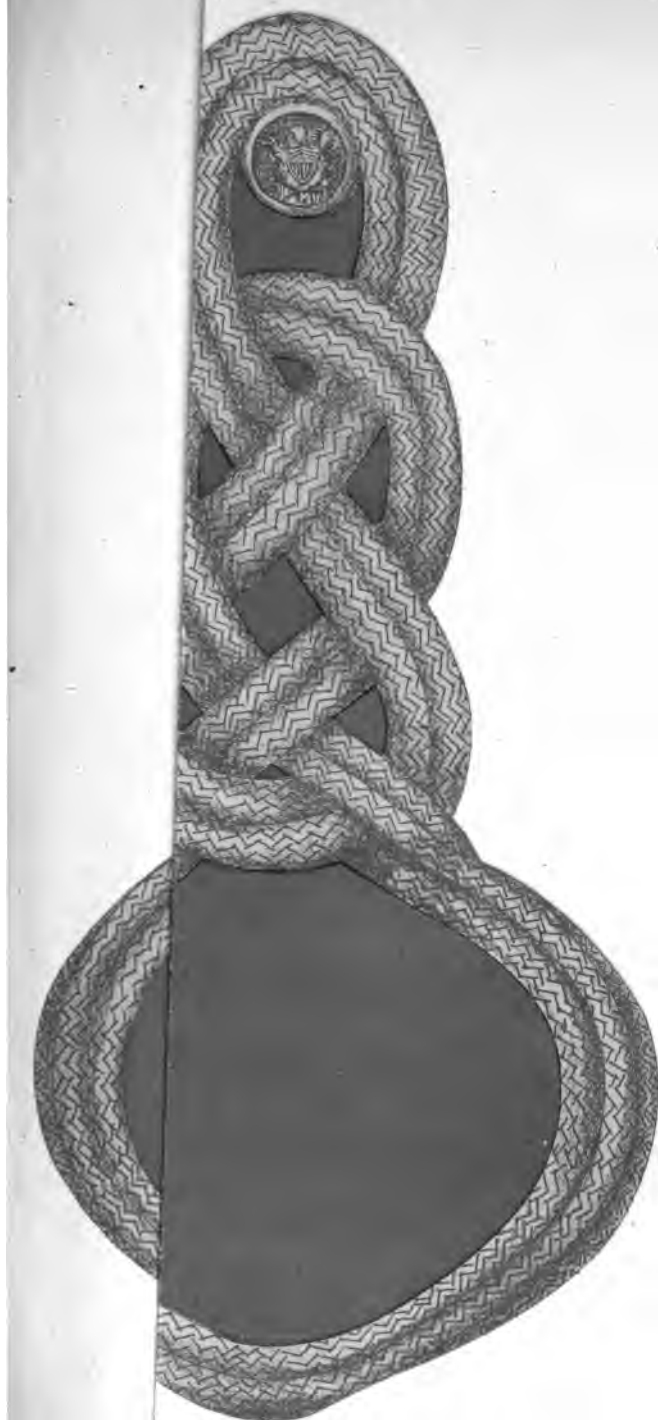


Shoulder Knot



Shoulder Knot

9



Officers of Infantry.

the knee and the sole of the foot : for dismounted officers, three inches below the knee : edges to be stitched, without braid.

The coat to have seven buttons on each breast, of the same pattern as those on the uniform-coat, arranged same as on full-dress coat : four buttons behind, with side-edges same as on full-dress coat : no buttons on sleeves : lining to be of same color as the facings for the arm of service. The insignia of rank on the sleeve as follows, viz :

Colonel, five braids, single knot.

Lieutenant-colonel, four braids, single knot.

Major, three braids, single knot.

Captain, two braids, single knot.

First Lieutenant, one braid, single knot.

Second Lieutenant and additional Second Lieutenant, without braid.

Military Store Keepers and Chaplains, without braid.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 11, 1876.

D. H. RUCKER,

Assistant Quartermaster General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A., President.

H. M. BLACK,

Lieut. Colonel Eighteenth Infantry, Bvt. Colonel, U. S. Army.

W. B. ROYALL,

Lieut. Colonel Third Cavalry, Bvt. Colonel, U. S. Army.

A. C. WILDRICK,

Captain Third Artillery, Bvt. Lieut. Colonel, U. S. Army.

J. G. C. LEE,

Captain and Asst. Quartermaster, Bvt. Lieut. Colonel, U. S. Army, Recorder.

Report of Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hodges, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., relating to indebted railroads, regular and miscellaneous supplies, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 25, 1876.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office pertaining to indebted railroads, regular and miscellaneous supplies, transportation, barracks and quarters, miscellaneous claims, and claims under the act of July 4, 1864, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

INDEBTED RAILROAD COMPANIES.

In the last annual report on the subject of the indebtedness of railroad companies for railway material and rolling-stock sold under the provisions of executive orders of August 8 and October 14, 1865, the balance due and unpaid July 1, 1875, was stated to be \$1,959,449.03.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, interest accrued upon this indebtedness, expenses were incurred, and charges made on account of previous overpayments to the amount of \$93,376.68. Payments by military transportation and postal services were made and credited to the several companies to the amount of \$74,305.28.

The indebtedness of the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad Company was discharged April 11, 1876.

Under the provisions of the act of February 27, 1875, entitled "An act to provide for settlements with certain railway companies," the indebtedness of the Selma, Rome and Dalton, and Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Companies was compromised and settled; that of the first-named company by payment to the United States out of its postal earnings due and unpaid of the sum of \$53,200.21 for a debt of \$155,771.93; and that of the company last named by payment to the United States out of its postal earnings due and unpaid of the sum of \$28,421.42 for a debt of \$124,288.53.

The balance due the United States from indebted railroad companies on the first day of July, 1876, was \$1,785,455.74.

In addition to the amounts stated to have been received and applied to the liquidation of the debts of these companies, accounts for the transportation of troops and property of the United States remain unsettled as follows, to wit:

Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company..... \$31,995 41

There are also due for postal services rendered by these railroad companies the following-named sums, to wit:

McMinnville and Manchester Railroad Company \$5,054 37

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company 16,897 98

Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company..... 42,436 88

Total..... 64,389 23

The amount due the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company for transportation of troops and property of the United States, \$31,995.41, cannot, under the acts of June 16 and 22, 1874, and March 3, 1875, be credited on the indebtedness of that company, unless the Court of Claims shall hereafter decide that said company is entitled, under the act of September 20, 1850, to payment for such transportation.

The other amounts, when received by this office, will be credited on the debts of the respective companies, which debts will thereby be reduced to the extent of the sums so credited.

Accompanying this report is a table, marked A, showing the original indebtedness of each company, the accumulated interest, expenses, and charges made on account of overpayments, the increase or decrease of the debt of each company during the year, the payments made during the year, the total payments to June 30, 1876, and the balance unpaid. It also gives the names of those companies whose debts have been discharged by payment in full, or by compromise and settlement under the acts of March 3, 1871, and February 27, 1875, and the amount unpaid at date of compromise and settlement.

During the fiscal year I received from indebted railroad companies in postal dues the sum of \$67,630.86, which sum has been deposited in the Treasury of the United States, and credited the respective companies making the payment.

REGULAR AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

Animals.

The following statements show the number of horses and mules purchased in the several military departments during the fiscal year, also their total cost and average cost:

Cavalry and artillery horses.

Where purchased.	Number.	Total cost.	Average cost.
Military Division of the Atlantic.....	.....	.....	.....
Department of the South.....	1	\$170 00	\$170 00
Department of the Gulf.....	.....	.....	.....
Department of Texas.....	401	40,343 64	100 60
Department of the Missouri.....	346	40,070 48	115 81
Department of the Platte.....	454	54,228 50	119 44
Department of Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....
Department of California.....	70	8,750 00	125 00
Department of Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....
Department of the Columbia.....	104	15,600 00	150 00
General depots, &c.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,376	159,162 62	*\$115 67

Mules and team-horses.

Where purchased.	Mules.			Horses.		
	Number.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Number.	Total cost.	Average cost.
Military Division of the Atlantic.....				12	\$2,285 00	\$190 42
Department of Texas.....	150	\$7,854 00	\$52 36			
Department of the Missouri.....	100	14,000 00	140 00			
Department of Dakota.....						
Department of California.....				1	118 82	118 82
Department of the Columbia.....	17	2,380 00	140 00			
General depots, &c.....	210	26,200 00	124 76	13	2,585 00	198 84
Department of the Gulf.....	2	300 00	150 00			
Department of the Platte.....	396	47,965 00	121 12			
Total.....	875	98,699 00	*112 79	26	4,988 82	*191 87

* Thirty oxen purchased in Department of Arizona, at a total cost of \$1,125, averaging \$37.50 each.

The following is a tabular statement of the sales of public animals in the different departments and general depots, &c., showing number sold and amount realized :

Department	Horses.		Mules.		Oxen.		Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Division of the Atlantic.....	14	\$431 10	6	\$272 00			20	\$703 10
Department of the South.....	1	50 00	3	144 75			4	194 75
Department of the Gulf.....			3	210 00			3	210 00
Department of Texas.....	302	8,038 12	73	1,559 00			375	9,597 12
Department of the Missouri.....	504	22,271 00	143	5,446 50			647	27,717 50
Department of the Platte.....	180	7,734 85	55	2,303 25			235	10,038 10
Department of Dakota.....	105	4,869 71	25	990 50			130	5,860 21
Department of California.....	27	658 00	8	339 50			35	997 50
Department of Arizona.....	166	4,784 70	22	571 48			188	5,356 18
Department of the Columbia.....	45	1,416 75	4	105 00			49	1,521 75
General depots, &c.....	5	284 50	3	174 00			8	458 50
Total.....	1,349	50,538 73	345	12,115 98			1,694	62,654 71

Summary.

The following is a summary statement of the number of animals purchased, sold, died, &c., and remaining on hand during the fiscal year:

On hand, purchased, &c.	Horses.	Mules.	Oxen.
On hand July 1, 1875.....	10,137	9,739	51
Purchased.....	1,402	875	30
Taken up, &c.....	53	118	
To be accounted for.....	11,592	10,732	81
Sold.....	1,349	345	
Died.....	458	454	4
Lost and stolen.....	80	96	3
Total sold, died, &c.....	1,887	895	7
On hand June 30, 1876.....	9,705	9,837	74

Fuel, forage, and straw.

The issue of forage and straw during the fiscal year was as follows
Corn, 592,782 bushels; barley, 130,903 bushels; hay, 52,360 tons; st

3,370 tons; oats, 834,942 bushels; bran, 45,972 bushels; fodder, 323 tons.

The issues of fuel during the same period were: Wood, 133,502 cords; anthracite coal, 17,115 tons; bituminous coal, 16,605 tons.

CONTRACTS.

There were filed in this office and examined during the fiscal year 606 contracts, as follows: 224 for forage, embracing 31,418,542 pounds of corn; 19,619,485 pounds of oats; 894,348 pounds of barley; 303,337 pounds of bran; 87,181,358 pounds of hay; 3 for 4,517,936 pounds of straw; 96 for 112,010 cords of wood; 20 for 59,642,883 pounds of coal; 21 for 34,333 pounds of charcoal; 66 for such quantities of fuel, forage, and straw as might be required; 5 for national cemeteries; 45 for clothing, camp and garrison equipage; 1 for horses; 2 for harness; 36 for transportation; 16 for buildings; 2 for stationery; 1 for steam-launch; 4 for wharves; 22 for tools and materials; 5 for miscellaneous services; 1 charter-party; 36 contracts of lease.

ESTIMATES AND REQUISITIONS.

Estimates for annual supplies and miscellaneous estimates and requisitions which have been received and acted upon during the fiscal year, as follows:

From Military Division of the Atlantic.....	80
From Military Division of the Missouri	223
From Military Division of the Pacific	18
From Department of the South	19
From New York depot.....	3
From Philadelphia depot.....	10
From Jeffersonville depot	27
From Washington depot.....	8
From Military Academy, West Point.....	15
From miscellaneous sources.....	50
Total.....	453

WAGONS, AMBULANCES, AND HARNESS.

Seventy-five six-mule army wagons were purchased during the year of H. W. Rothert, of Keokuk, Iowa, at \$149.50 each. A factory for the manufacture of wagons and ambulances was erected at Jeffersonville depot, Indiana, during the year, and material was purchased for the construction thereat of 200 army wagons, at a cost of \$11,400.52, out of which there have been constructed 109 army wagons, at an average cost (including material and labor) of \$129.20 each. The manufacture of the remaining wagons is well advanced, and will be completed in a few months. The manufacture of additional wagons and ambulances at this factory has been discontinued under authority of the Secretary of War.

Seventeen spring wagons were purchased during the year for use at various posts. Under advertisement of May 22, 1876, proposals were received at the Philadelphia and Jeffersonville quartermaster depots for the construction of twenty spring-wagons (Saint Louis pattern) and twenty ambulances, (Wheeling pattern,) and the depot-quartermaster at Jeffersonville depot was authorized to award the contract to Henry Schulte, Newport, Ky., for the spring-wagons, at \$173.50 each, and ambulances, at \$149.50 each, delivery to be made at the Jeffersonville

depot, to commence in 20 days from date of contract and be completed in 60 days from date thereof.

The Board of officers referred to in annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, as having been convened by the Secretary of War to consider and recommend a pattern of ambulance for use in the Army, made a preliminary report, wherein the construction by the Ordnance Department of a few experimental ambulances was recommended.

This office recommended that the experimental ambulances be built by the Quartermaster's Department. The Secretary of War, however, approved the recommendation of the Board, and authorized the construction by the Ordnance Department of six experimental ambulances and their appurtenances, and three ambulance models one quarter size.

The final report of the Board has not yet been submitted.

Copies of the specifications for four and six horse harness, prepared by the Board of officers referred to in the annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, as having been convened by the Secretary of War to recommend specifications for army wagon, mule and horse harness, and approved by the Secretary of War, are submitted with this report.

No army wagon harness was purchased during the year, the stock provided during the previous fiscal year having been sufficient to meet all demands, with a surplus still remaining on hand.

A Board of officers was convened by the Secretary of War to consider and report upon various subjects connected with the Quartermaster's Department. This Board prepared and submitted specifications for a two horse and four horse or mule wagon recommended by it for adoption for use in the Army, which were approved by the Secretary of War. A copy of these specifications is also submitted with this report.

The same Board also prepared and submitted specifications for four mule ambulance harness recommended by it for adoption. On the recommendation of this office, the Secretary of War authorized the printing of a small number of the specifications, and the purchase of ambulance harness manufactured in accordance therewith, for one hundred mules, for trial. Orders were accordingly given by this office for the purchase, under contract, of twenty-five sets of ambulance harness, manufactured in accordance with the specifications, for distribution to posts for trial. As the harness has not yet been delivered, no distribution of it for trial has been made. A copy of these specifications is herewith submitted.

STOVES AND RANGES.

The Board of officers referred to in annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, as having been convened by the Secretary of War to draw up and submit specifications for cooking and heating stoves and ranges for Army use, and prepare a supply-table, giving number to be provided for use of officers and of men in public quarters and barracks, has since submitted its report, with specifications of stoves and ranges recommended for use, and supply-table, which have been approved by the Secretary of War, with a few minor changes recommended by this office. A pamphlet, containing all the essential portions of this report, including the specifications of the stoves and ranges recommended for use, and the supply-table, is submitted with this report.

JOHNSON'S FORCE-PUMPS.

The various military posts, stations, depots, &c., have been generally supplied with Johnson's hand force-pump. Reports continue to of its value and efficiency in case of fire.

PADLOCKS.

A new standard padlock has been adopted during the year, which is believed to be very much superior to the standard superseded, and five hundred and twenty-four of these new standard padlocks have been purchased, five hundred being stored at Jeffersonville depot for issue.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

The Quartermaster's Department, under orders of the Secretary of War, furnished means of transportation, and forage, &c., to the exploring expedition under charge of Lieut. George M. Wheeler, of the Engineer Corps, during the past fiscal year.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The Quartermaster's Department is represented at this exhibition by the display, contemplated and referred to in last annual report, of ambulances, wagons, harness, &c., and articles of historic interest.

IRON-HUBBED WHEELS.

No definite conclusion has been reached as to the most suitable and serviceable pattern or patterns of iron-hubbed wheels for Army use. Trials in actual service of those purchased for the purpose have been continued during the past year.

APPROPRIATION FOR REGULAR SUPPLIES.

The amount estimated by this Department for regular supplies for the Army during fiscal year 1875-'76 was \$4,600,000 00; the Secretary of War recommended \$4,600,000.00; Congress appropriated \$4,250,000.00.

The amount remaining to the credit of the appropriation for regular supplies for fiscal year 1875-'76 on July 1, 1876, on the books of the Treasury was \$190,258.26, which will doubtless be sufficient to meet outstanding indebtedness on that account for the year.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The Board of officers hereinbefore referred to as having been convened by the Secretary of War to examine and report upon various subjects connected with the Quartermaster's Department, examined and reported upon a number of other subjects besides the two and four horse and mule wagons and ambulance harness before referred to, among them the following:

1. "The horseshoes and mule-shoes best adapted for the service."

Its opinion, which was approved by the Secretary of War, was, that for the cavalry service the "Goodenough" shoes were the best, and for team horses and mules, the "Goodenough," (both iron and steel,) the "Burden," and the "Shoenbeger" were the most suitable.

2. "Galvanized iron feed-boxes."

The Board recommended the supply of a certain pattern for use in the Army, which was approved by the Secretary of War.

Several posts have been supplied with them upon requisitions.

3. "The substitution of horses for mules in the Quartermaster's Department."

The Board was of opinion, which was approved by the Secretary of War, that for general transportation purposes horses could not be advantageously substituted for mules, but that for draught purposes in Northern and Eastern States, and at depots in large cities, and for saddle purposes of wagon-masters, messengers, and expressmen, horses could be advantageously used in place of mules.

4. "Advisability of making any change or modification in present specifications for horses and mules."

The Board recommended the adoption of specifications prepared by it for horses and mules, making slight changes in the then existing specifications. This was approved by the Secretary of War.

A copy of the report is submitted herewith.

5. "Keystone portable forges."

The Board recommended certain of them for use in the Army for post and field service. This was approved by the Secretary of War, and instructions were given by this office to the proper officer of the Quartermaster's Department accordingly.

6. "Fire-extinguishers."

The Board examined two classes, one of small dimensions and capacity, for the extinguishment of fires in their incipency, and the other of larger dimensions, for the extinction of fires after reaching a magnitude beyond the control of the first-mentioned class. Of the first class examined, the Board recommended the Johnson force-pump as most suitable for use at military posts in controlling and suppressing fires in their incipency. The Board, having no means of testing the larger class, could not recommend any of them for use. The Secretary of War approved the Board's report and recommendation.

7. "Allowance of straw to enlisted men and laundresses."

The Board recommended an increase of the allowance per month from 12 to 15 pounds, which was approved by the Secretary of War and published in general orders for the information and guidance of all concerned.

ZINC COLLAR PADS.

The result of the trials made of these pads having been satisfactory, they were adopted by the Quartermaster's Department, and have been supplied as called for upon requisitions.

GRAIN-STEAMERS.

The grain-steamer having been tried at one of the military stations and most favorably reported upon by the commanding officer and post quartermaster as an apparatus that would not only effect a saving in grain, but that the grain prepared by it would greatly benefit the animals consuming the same, a number of them were purchased and distributed for trial and report. No definite conclusion as to the merits of the apparatus can yet be reached from the reports of trial thus far received.

HORSE AND MULE SHOES AND SMITH'S TOOLS AND MATERIALS FOR THE CAVALRY.

The duty of supplying horse and mule shoes and smith's tools and materials to the cavalry has been restored to the Quartermaster's Department.

TRANSPORTATION.

The reports of officers indicate that the Quartermaster's Department transported by rail, water, wagon, and stage, during the fiscal year, 63,671 persons, 7,311 animals, and 79,670 tons of material.

The following were the larger movements of troops during the year, with the average length of the march or movement in each case:

Seventh Cavalry, Companies "B," "G," and "K," from Department of the Gulf to Department of Dakota, 2,687 miles.

Eighth Cavalry, from Department of the Missouri to Department of Texas, 1,148 miles.

Ninth Cavalry, from Department of Texas to Department of the Missouri, 992 miles.

First Artillery, headquarters and Companies "B," "C," "D," "H," and "K," from Department of the South, and Companies "A," "E," "F," "I," "L," and "M," from Department of the Gulf, to Military Division of the Atlantic, 987 miles from Department of the South and 1,622 miles from Department of the Gulf.

Fourth Artillery, Companies "A," "D," "G," and "M," from Department of California to Department of the Columbia, 1,408 miles; and Companies "F," "H," and "L," from Department of the Columbia to Department of California, 1,317 miles.

Fifth Artillery, headquarters and Companies "A," "D," "E," "F," and "K," from Military Division of the Atlantic to Department of the South, 968 miles; and Companies "B," "G," "H," "I," "L," and "M," from Military Division of the Atlantic to Department of the Gulf, 1,730 miles.

Eleventh Infantry, Companies "C," "D," and "I," from Department of the Missouri to Department of Texas, 859 miles.

Twelfth Infantry, Companies "A," "C," and "K," from Department of California to Department of Arizona, 2,490 miles; and Companies "B" and "I," from Department of Arizona to Department of California, 2,457 miles.

Twenty-first Infantry, Company "D," from Department of California to Department of the Columbia, 882 miles. Accompanying this report is a table marked "O," showing these movements and distances in detail.

The stations of other troops were in many cases changed, but not removed outside of the Departments in which they were serving at the commencement of the fiscal year.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

During the fiscal year the Quartermaster's Department transported by rail 29,414 persons, 5,906 animals, 46,111 tons of material.

Aggregate amount paid for railroad transportation during the fiscal year, as reported by disbursing officers.....	\$442, 819 79
Aggregate amount approved by the Quartermaster-General for railroad transportation during the year, and settled through Treasury Department	164, 174 06

Total settlements for railroad transportation during the fiscal year..	606, 993 85
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PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The conclusions reached by the Court of Claims, in judgment rendered May 31, 1875, that the Union Pacific Railroad Company recover one-half the compensation earned by it for the transportation of troops and military supplies, were concurred in by the Supreme Court November 29, 1875, and the judgment of the Court of Claims affirmed.

During the pendency of the suit in the Court of Claims, and before judgment was obtained in that court, a stipulation was entered into between the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the United States, that no judgment which might be rendered in favor of said company should be collected until after final judgment in the suit brought by the United States against said company under the act of June 22, 1874, to recover the amount claimed to be due the United States for five per centum of the net earnings of the railroad.

The suits against the several Pacific railroad companies for payment of 5 per centum of their net earnings into the Treasury of the United States are yet pending and undetermined, and section 5260 Revised Statutes directs the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold all moneys due these roads on account of freights and transportation until such payment has been made.

For these reasons the judgment recovered by the Union Pacific Railroad has not been paid, and the amounts found due to these roads for the transportation of troops and supplies have continued to be withheld by the Secretary of the Treasury since that judgment was rendered.

The similar suits of the Central Pacific and the Kansas Pacific Railroads, for payment in cash of one-half their earnings by the transportation of United States troops and military supplies, are pending and in course of process in the Court of Claims.

All amounts earned by these subsidized railroads for military transportation are taken from the appropriations of the Quartermaster's Department and transferred to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, as assignee of the respective companies.

The following is a statement of the transportation service performed by the Pacific Railroads for the Department during the fiscal year:

Name of companies.	Number of persons transported.	Number of animals transported.	Pounds of freight transported.
Union Pacific Railroad	6,362	1,597	20,420,292
Central Pacific Railroad	1,842	267	2,292,631
Kansas Pacific Railroad	2,860	1,274	9,794,841
Sioux City and Pacific Railroad	50	2	28,814
Total	11,114	3,140	32,536,578

The cost of this service may be stated as follows:

Name of companies.	Amount of accounts referred to Treasury for settlement.	Amount of accounts rendered and under examination July 1, 1876.	Estimated amount of accounts not yet rendered.	Total.
Union Pacific Railroad	\$144,088 76	\$52,842 30	\$160,000 00	\$356,931 06
Central Pacific Railroad		76,516 40	60,000 00	136,516 40
Kansas Pacific Railroad	19,875 40		70,000 00	89,875 40
Sioux City and Pacific Railroad		1,145 27	1,000 00	2,145 27
Total	163,964 16	130,503 97	291,000 00	

The total amounts paid by the Quartermaster's Department for military transportation over these roads from the date when they were first opened for traffic up to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, may be stated as follows:

Name of companies.	Amount paid in cash.	Amount credited on bonds under act of July 2, 1864.	Amount withheld under act of March 3, 1873.	Total.
Union Pacific Railroad	\$1, 677, 464 50	\$1, 677, 464 54	\$1, 288, 547 99	\$4, 643 477 03
Central Pacific Railroad	223, 396 30	223, 396 28	178, 526 99	625, 319 57
Kansas Pacific Railroad	877, 694 83	877, 694 79	248, 093 40	2, 003, 483 02
Sioux City and Pacific Railroad	4, 657 54	4, 657 55	7, 235 33	16, 550 42
Total	2, 783, 213 17	2, 783, 213 16	1, 722, 403 71	7, 288, 830 04

Unsettled accounts of these companies have been rendered and were at close of fiscal year under adjustment in this office and the Treasury Department, in amount as follows:

Union Pacific Railroad Company	\$309, 008 89
Central Pacific Railroad Company	224, 322 72
Kansas Pacific Railroad Company	72, 026 02
Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company	5, 363 35
Total	610, 720 98

LAND-GRANT RAILROADS.

Appended to this report is a table of land-grant railroads of the United States, published by this office May 6, 1876, for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

This table designates:

1st. Those roads to which no payments can be made for military transportation under the laws relating to land-grant railroads.

2d. Those roads to which full payments may be made under such laws.

3d. Those land-grant railroads which are also indebted to the United States for bonds issued in their behalf, the earnings of which, by military transportation, are by law applied in liquidation of such debts.

Under the provisions of the acts of June 16, 1874, and March 3, 1875, the following named land-grant railroads have brought suit in the Court of Claims for the charges for military transportation, and for the recovery of the same if found entitled thereto by virtue of the laws in force prior to the passage of those acts, which expressly prohibit the payment of such charges, viz: the Lake Superior and Mississippi; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé; the Mobile and Montgomery, and the Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad Companies.

The Court of Claims has rendered judgment for the United States in the cases of the Lake Superior and Mississippi, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroads, and they have been appealed to the Supreme Court, where they are now pending.

The Court of Claims has not yet rendered judgment in the cases of the Mobile and Montgomery and the Saint Paul and Pacific Railroads.

A bill has been introduced in Congress, (44th Congress, 1st session, H. R. 2152,) to relieve Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad from the conditions of the act of June 3, 1856, which provides that it shall be

and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States free from any toll or charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

Should this bill become a law, the Quartermaster's Department would thereby be empowered to make payment to this land-grant railroad for transportation services.

It is desirable that an authoritative settlement should be quickly made of the important question whether these land-grant railroads, under the terms of the original acts of Congress donating the lands to aid in their construction, are or are not required to transport troops and property of the United States free of all cost, charge, or expense.

It is necessary that they be used for purposes of transportation by the Department; the companies demur, and render such service under protest, and under the knowledge that compensation is prohibited by a law, which, though positive in precluding compensation, yet concedes that the railroads have, perhaps, a just claim for it. A way is provided by this law for bringing the matter to an issue and settlement through the Court of Claims and Supreme Court. More than two years have elapsed since the passage of the first act prohibiting payments to these roads, and the question is still unsettled.

The Department is meanwhile placed in the attitude of demanding services under such circumstances, with no power to enforce its demands except by replevying goods retained by the railroads for charges, or the slow and inadequate process of bringing suit in court of law against the companies for damages in cases of refusal to furnish transportation, as demanded by the Quartermaster's Department, for the troops and stores of the United States.

Such expedients have happily been avoided thus far, but it is apprehended that unless a speedy settlement of the matters at issue be secured, difficulties may arise and serious embarrassment to the service ensue, owing to the delicate questions involved, and the important pecuniary interests of some of these companies which are at stake.

WAGON AND STAGE TRANSPORTATION.

The Quartermaster's Department transported by wagon, including public teams, contractor's trains, and teams hired for special services, 15,076 tons of military stores, and by stage 3,053 passengers.

Aggregate amount paid for wagon transportation during the fiscal year, as reported by disbursing officers of the Department	\$848, 433 05
Amount approved by the Quartermaster-General for wagon transportation during the year, and settled through the Treasury Department	4, 143 04
Total settlements for wagon transportation during the fiscal year	852, 576 09
Amount paid for stage transportation during the fiscal year, as reported by disbursing officers of the Department	116, 422 79

No settlements for stage transportation during the year were made through this office.

Twenty-eight contracts for wagon transportation, made by officers of the Department, were received at this office during the year, an abstract of which is appended to this report. This service is in a satisfactory condition, so far as shown by reports of officers received at this office.

WATER TRANSPORTATION.

There were carried by water for the Department during the fiscal year 31,204 persons; 1,425 animals, and 36,960,518 pounds of material.

The amount paid on account of this service by disbursing officers during the year, so far as reported, was \$411,369.27.

No settlements for water transportation during the year were made through this office.

The following-named vessels, owned by the War Department, have been in service of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year, viz: Steamer "Henry Smith," in New York Harbor; propeller "General McPherson," in San Francisco Harbor; steam-launch "Monroe," employed at Fort Monroe, Va.; steam-launch "Hamilton," employed at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor; steam-launch "Thayer," employed at Boston, Mass.; steam-launch "Barrancas," employed at Fort Barrancas, Fla.; steam-launch "General Greene," employed at Fort McHenry, Md.; steam-launch "General Jesup," employed at Fort Adams, R. I.; steam-launch "Pulaski," laid up at Fort Monroe, Va.; schooner "Matchless," employed at Key West, Fla.; and the sloop-yacht "Phantom," employed at Fort Barrancas, Fla.

The steamer "Henry Smith," employed by charter during the fiscal year, was purchased on the 30th day June, 1876, at a cost of \$26,000.00, for service in New York Harbor, where she is now employed by the Quartermaster's Department.

Vessels of different kinds have at various times, as the necessities of the service required, been employed by charter or otherwise during the year at an expense of \$57,018.29, which, together with cost of running and maintaining vessels owned by the United States, is included in the amount hereinbefore reported as having been paid on account of water-transportation by disbursing officers of this Department.

STEAM-LAUNCHES.

In November, 1875, a steam-launch named the "Monroe," constructed by the New York Safety Steam-Power Company, of New York, was purchased, at a cost of \$15,200.00, for service at Fortress Monroe, Va., where she is now employed on various duties by the Quartermaster's Department, and also in towing heavy targets for artillery practice, the planting, manipulation, &c., of defensive torpedoes and the electric communications with them, and making reconnoissances by water.

This launch is 83 feet in length on deck over all, 16 feet 7 inches breadth over all, 6 feet in depth of hold, and 6 feet draught.

The steam-launch "Pulaski," having been inspected and pronounced unseaworthy, was sold at Fort Monroe, Va., by authority of the Secretary of War, on February 29, 1876, after due advertisement, for \$540.00.

On the 30th of June, 1876, a contract was entered into by Col. Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster-general United States Army, at New York, with James D. Leary, for the construction of a steam-launch for use of the Ordnance Department at New York, in carrying officers, men, and material to and fro between the city and the proving-ground at Sandy Hook.

Her cost is not to exceed \$18,000.00.

GENERAL ORDERS RESPECTING ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

During the year general orders governing the Army with reference to transportation issued from the Adjutant-General's Office as follows:

No. 90, of 1875, modifying paragraph 1097, Revised Army Regulations, as to the quantity of officers' baggage authorized to be transported in the field and changing station, and fixing the amount to be transported in such case.

No. 107, of 1875, correcting the improper practice which had obtained to a considerable extent among officers of sending packages by express, and of shipping property and paying for its transportation, and then claiming re-imbursement from the Quartermaster's Department.

No. 10, of 1876, directing that a statement be made to this office quarterly by all officers making payments from appropriations for Army transportation, and publishing form for the purpose.

No. 11, of 1876, holding shipping officers responsible for the shipment of ordnance stores insecurely packed, and prohibiting the shipment of loaded arms.

No. 24, of 1876, regulating the transportation of the allowances of baggage to officers prescribed in General Order No. 90, of 1875, authorizing one hundred and fifty pounds to be carried on the same conveyances by which the officers are transported, and requiring that the remainder be turned over to the Quartermaster's Department for transportation.

No. 43, of 1876, prohibiting the shipment of public property on transportation-requests for personal transportation, and of personal baggage also, excepting as authorized in General Order No. 24, of 1876, requiring the use of bills of lading of the forms in use by the Quartermaster's Department, and shipments to be made by freight lines, unless otherwise ordered by a department commander or higher authority.

A form of an order was also prepared during the year, and has since been issued, (No. 66, of 1876,) directing the Quartermaster's Department to receive and ship freight for the Treasury Department, and regulating the course to be pursued in such cases.

There has also been prepared and submitted, but not yet issued, an order restricting to a definite quantity and description the public and private property which should accompany bodies of troops changing station, and on the march, and for which transportation should be furnished at public expense.

The fact that this subject is not now governed by regulations or orders has led to the imposition upon the United States, in the movement of troops, of paying for the transportation of large quantities of property, both public and private—some not worth the cost of the transportation, some not owned by, or of any interest to, the Government, &c.—to the extent even, in many cases, of affecting the mobility of the Army. This proposed order is designed to correct these evils, and prescribes the articles and fixes the limit of the quantity of property to be transported in such cases, having in view the wants of the troops, the good of the service, accountability of officers, and the cost of transportation.

TRANSPORTATION APPROPRIATION AND ITS DISBURSEMENT.

The amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1875-'76 was \$4,000,000.00.

Recapitulation of expenditures made from appropriation for Army transportation up to July 1, 1876, for services rendered and purchases made during the fiscal year 1875-'76.

Nature of service, &c.	Passengers.	Freight.	Expenditures.	Total.
For railroad transportation	\$249,498 70	\$355,986 54	\$1,508 61	\$806,993 85
For water transportation	124,430 99	249,622 16	37,316 12	411,369 27
For wagon transportation		797,887 27	54,688 82	852,576 09
For stage transportation	115,425 56	997 23		116,422 79
Total	489,355 25	1,404,493 20	92,513 55	1,987,362 00
For purchase of transportation animals				104,812 82
For purchase and repair of army and spring wagons, carts, harness, &c				175,000 00
For hire of teamsters and other employes connected with transportation				700,000 00
For purchasing, repairing, and operating vessels				108,921 86
For pumps and other apparatus to supply posts with water, and for water-rent; for building and repairing wharves and for wharfage; for tolls on turnpikes, ferries, and bridges, and for clearing and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers, estimated				252,448 70
Amount in the hands of disbursing officers at close of fiscal year				347, 2
Grand total				3,675,970

Amount of appropriation remaining in the Treasury June 30, 1876, \$324,029.90.

This balance, it is apprehended, will not be sufficient for the settlement of the accounts of the Pacific Railroads for services during the year, which, on June 30, 1876, were not adjusted, and which were not presented for adjustment up to that day.

TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTS OF PREVIOUS FISCAL YEARS.

During the fiscal year accounts and claims for transportation service performed during previous fiscal years were referred by this office to the Treasury for settlement as follows:

For railroad transportation	\$454,417 35
For water transportation	121,848 47
For wagon transportation	21,432 22
For stage transportation	4,086 92
For miscellaneous transportation claims, tolls, United States military rail-roads, &c	12,349 11
Total	614,134 07

CLAIMS.

On January 4, 1876, the supervision of the business pertaining to the claims branch of this office was added to my other duties.

This branch of the office embraces:—

1st. The examination of claims for quartermaster's stores, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, based on regular purchase vouchers, or on irregular vouchers.

2d. The examination and investigation of claims for animals and other means of transportation presented to the Third Auditor of the Treasury for adjudication and settlement, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1849, especially the second section of that act. (See section 3483, Revised Statutes of the United States.)

3d. The investigation of claims for quartermaster's stores by, or taken from, loyal citizens of States not in rebellion during the late war, for the use of the Army of the United States.

4th. The large correspondence relative to claims for damages and claims generally. While there is no law for the adjudication of claims for damages by the Executive Departments, yet the inquiries and consequent correspondence on that subject are very extensive.

Many claims are presented which do not, upon their face or from the evidence filed, show that they are in the nature of damages merely, and their true character is not developed until they have been investigated on the ground where they originated.

Claims of the first class named above are for the most part filed first in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, and by that office referred to this office for examination and report. Many of them originated during the war in States in rebellion. This Department has no jurisdiction for the settlement of such cases; but such information as the records of this office afford is furnished the accounting officers. Others of this class originated during the war in States not in rebellion. Of these in many cases the claimants are shown to have been disloyal, or the vouchers, &c., filed in support of them are not in such regular shape as to warrant recommendation for settlement by this office; but, as in the other class of cases under this head, such information as the records of this Department afford is furnished to the accounting-officers; and whenever the case appears a proper one for adjudication under the

provisions of the act of July 4, 1864, (sec. 300 A, Appendix Revised Statutes United States,) an opinion to that effect is communicated to the accounting-officers.

Claims of the second class are usually referred to this office by the Third Auditor of the Treasury for examination and report of such information as the records of this Department afford on the subject, and for investigation in the locality where the claim originated, when that is necessary.

The bulk of the business of this branch of the office is the examination and investigation of claims of the third class for quartermaster's stores furnished by or taken from loyal citizens of States not in rebellion for the use of the Army of the United States during the war, presented to this office under the provisions of the act of July 4, 1864. (Sec. 300 A, Appendix Revised Statutes of the United States.)

The labor of this Department in connection with these claims is very great, involving the services of a large number of clerks in the Quartermaster-General's Office; also of a number of clerks in the offices of the Chief Quartermasters and Depot Quartermasters of the Military Departments and depots where these claims are investigated, besides a corps of agents by whom these claims are investigated on the spot where they originated.

The cost of the employment of these investigating agents and the necessary clerical force by the officers of this Department, under whom these investigations are made, for salaries alone, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, amounted to \$56,981.84. The items of expenses incurred by these agents and re-imbursed by the Department amounted to \$18,760.92; total, \$75,742.76.

By the statement of claims appended to this report, it will be seen that the number of claims filed, under act of July 4, 1864, on hand at close of fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, which had previously been suspended or had received no decisive action, was 13,314, amounting to the sum of \$9,730,155.82; and the number of said claims filed during the past fiscal year was 1,098, amounting to \$1,204,834.38, making a total of 14,412 claims, amounting to \$10,934,990.20.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, 302 of these claims were approved, to the amount of \$186,229.50, and referred to the Third Auditor of the Treasury for settlement. A deduction of \$237,210.51 was made from the claims approved.

One thousand two hundred and fifty-four claims, amounting to \$1,995,767.89, were rejected during the fiscal year.

An idea of the extent of the business and correspondence of the claims branch is shown by the following figures:

The number of communications received during the past fiscal year amounted to 15,504, or an average of 1,292 monthly, or about 48 daily.

The number of letters written and sent out of this branch during the fiscal year was 21,108, or an average of 1,759 per month, or 70 in round numbers daily.

In addition to the above, the numerous daily calls of local attorneys and agents, and frequent visits of claimants themselves and others for information on the subject of claims, are answered verbally or informally, requiring much time and labor.

Various bills have from time to time been introduced in Congress looking to the establishment of some other tribunal for the settlement of these claims, or their reference to some existing tribunal for that purpose. No law, however, has yet been passed relieving the Quartermaster-General of the onerous duty of investigating these claims.

The Acting Quartermaster-General, (General Rufus Ingalls,) in letter to the honorable Secretary of War, of January 3, 1876, transmitting information called for in House resolution of December 15, 1875, remarked as follows:

In submitting this report, I respectfully suggest to the honorable Secretary of War the propriety of asking Congress to relieve the Quartermaster-General of the duties of examining claims coming within the operations of the act of July 4, 1864, and that they be made the subject of consideration of some other tribunal.

The Commissary-General and the Acting Quartermaster-General concur in the views expressed by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report on the subject of the adjudication of claims so far as relates to their Departments.

In transmitting the report referred to to the House of Representatives, the honorable Secretary of War remarked as follows:

The suggestions of the Acting Quartermaster-General in the inclosed report are concurred in, as also the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report on the subject of the adjudication of claims.

No legislation has, however, been had on the subject, and the prospect is not very flattering that the Quartermaster-General will soon be relieved of this trying and laborious duty.

In this view of the matter, it is not a little encouraging to note that the statistics of the past fiscal year show a falling off in the number and amount of such claims filed in this office compared with previous years, and the result of the work of the fiscal year just ended shows a diminution in the number of such claims on hand not finally disposed of.

Heretofore, the numbers of these claims received during each fiscal year have been in excess of the numbers disposed of during same time, but the statement appended to the report shows that the number of claims disposed of during the year exceeds the number received by four hundred and fifty-eight.

MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

Twelve thousand eight hundred and fifteen claims and accounts were on file at beginning of the fiscal year, amounting to \$7,057,751.09; 2,560 were received during the year, amounting to \$755,801.54; total, 15,375 claims and accounts, for \$7,813,552.63.

One hundred and sixty-two claims were approved, for \$24,308.84, being a deduction in the amount as presented of \$5,600.02; 583 claims were referred to the Third Auditor of the Treasury for action of the accounting officers, amounting to \$67,363.30; 232 claims, amounting to \$149,656.55, were referred to other Departments to which they pertained; 227 claims, amounting to \$94,283.14, were rejected; 1,072 accounts, amounting to \$120,669.83, were approved, being a deduction in the accounts as presented of \$7,760.04; 57 accounts were referred to other Departments, amounting to \$4,169.97; 58 accounts, amounting to \$18,564.99, were rejected; total disposed of, 2,391 claims and accounts, amounting, as presented, to \$492,376.68.

Twelve thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight miscellaneous claims and 116 accounts remain on file, amounting to \$7,321,175.95.

The statement of miscellaneous claims appended to this report shows that there were on hand at close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, 12,765 claims, amounting to \$7,046,155.01.

These figures include claims for services and miscellaneous subjects, and small claims and vouchers for quartermasters' stores that have accumulated from time to time during and after the war at various offices of quartermasters throughout the country, and not being called

for or prosecuted, have been filed in this office as the proper place for their deposit, and for reference and action when called up.

Upon the miscellaneous branch proper under my charge rests, in addition to the labor involved in the examination and disposition of claims, &c., pertaining to it, the disposal of all questions of a miscellaneous character submitted by officers and others for instruction and decision, such as the rights of officers, under certain circumstances, to forage, to transportation, to quarters and fuel, to re-imbursement; the right of enlisted men to extra-duty pay, transportation, quarters and fuel, &c., and under what circumstances allowed, with many others.

Questions frequently arise requiring the authoritative decision of the War Department. In such cases the action taken thereon by the War Department becomes the guide of this office and its authority for action, until otherwise ordered, in matters of a similar nature.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

A detailed report of the operations of this branch of the office will be rendered by Col. Stewart Van Vliet, Assistant Quartermaster-General, United States Army, who relieved me of the duties pertaining thereto some months since.

The following statements exhibit the number of transportation claims and accounts, and claims under the act of July 4, 1864, and miscellaneous claims and accounts on hand July 1, 1875, received and acted upon during the year, and remaining on hand June 30, 1876.

Statement of accounts and claims in the transportation division, Quartermaster-General's Office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.
Number of accounts and claims suspended and awaiting action July 1, 1875	341	\$744,884 75		
Accounts received during the fiscal year	1,090	948,227 78		
Claims received during the fiscal year	180	840,247 92		
Total number on hand and received			1,611	\$2,533,360 45
Accounts referred for settlement in fiscal year	989	604,713 78		
Claims referred for settlement in fiscal year	136	174,621 12		
Claims and accounts transferred to other branches	5	828 09		
Claims and accounts rejected in fiscal year	180	1,075,323 27		
Claims and accounts suspended at close of fiscal year	87	273,136 28		
Total accounts and claims referred, rejected, and suspended			1,397	2,128,622 54
Accounts awaiting action July 1, 1876	206	404,359 96		
Claims awaiting action July 1, 1876	8	377 95		
Total number and amount			214	404,737 91

Statement of miscellaneous claims and accounts in the Quartermaster-General's Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
On hand July 1, 1875, which had previously been suspended or had received no decisive action:				
Claims	12,765	\$7,046,155 01		
Accounts	50	11,596 08		
Number of claims received during the fiscal year	12,815	\$7,057,751 09		
Number of accounts received during the fiscal year	1,307	586,750 27		
Number of accounts received during the fiscal year	1,253	169,050 67		
Total number on hand and received			15,375	\$7,813,552 63

Statement of miscellaneous claims and accounts in the Quartermaster General's office, &c.—Cont'd.

	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Decisive action taken during the year :				
Claims approved	162	\$24,308 84		
Reduction on claims approved		5,600 02		
Claims referred to Third Auditor for action of accounting-officers	583	67,363 30		
Claims referred to other Departments	230	149,381 55		
Claims returned to attorneys	2	275 00		
Claims rejected	227	94,283 14		
Accounts approved	1,072	120,669 83		
Reduction on accounts approved		7,760 04		
Accounts referred to other Departments	57	4,169 97		
Accounts rejected	58	18,564 99		
Total upon which final action has been taken			2,391	\$492,376 68
Remaining on hand July 1, 1876 :				
Claims	12,868	7,291,694 03		
Accounts	116	29,481 92		
Total number and amount			12,984	7,321,175 95

Statement of claims under the act of July 4, 1864, chapter 240, in the Quartermaster-General's Office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
On hand July 1, 1875, which had previously been suspended or had received no decisive action	13,314	9,730,155 82		
Received during the year	1,098	1,204,834 38		
Total number on hand			14,412	\$10,934,990 20
Decisive action taken during the year :				
Approved	302	186,229 50		
Reduction on claims approved		237,210 51		
Rejected	1,234	1,995,767 89		
Total on which final action has been taken			1,556	2,419,207 90
Remaining on hand July 1, 1876			12,856	8,515,782 30

The following-described papers accompany this report:

- A.—Statement of the indebtedness of railway companies for railway material, &c., purchased of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.
- B.—Specifications for four-horse United States army wagon harness.
- C.—Specifications for six-horse United States army wagon harness.
- D.—Specifications for a two-horse and four-horse or mule wagon.
- E.—Specifications for four-mule ambulance harness.
- F.—Stoves and ranges, specifications and supply-table.
- G.—Report of Board of officers, embracing specifications for horses and mules.
- H.—Statement of troops and stores transported under direction of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year.
- I.—Abstract of contracts made by officers of the Quartermaster's Department for wagon transportation during the fiscal year.
- K.—Table of land-grant railroads.
- L.—Abstract of contracts made by officers of the Quartermaster's Department for water transportation during the fiscal year.
- M.—Statement of vessels chartered and employed by officers of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year.
- N.—Statement of vessels owned or purchased by the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year.
- O.—Table showing principal movements of troops during fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and average length of march or movement in each case.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY C. HODGES,

Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

A.—Statement of the indebtedness of certain railway companies for railway material and rolling-stock purchased under provisions of Executive orders of August 8 and October 14, 1865, and orders of the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., for the year ending June 30, 1876.

Number.	Name of company.	Value of property sold.	Interest on same to June 30, 1876.	Total expenses and overpayments to June 30, 1876.	Total principal, interest, expenses, and overpayments to June 30, 1876.	Balance of principal unpaid July 1, 1875.	Balance of interest unpaid July 1, 1875.	Expenses, &c., unpaid July 1, 1875.	Total principal, interest, and expenses unpaid July 1, 1875.
1	Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire	\$62,522 96	\$21,640 46	\$175 73	\$84,409 15	\$5,796 39	\$79 76	.....	\$2,876 15
2	Edgefield and Kentucky	114,773 86	89,343 62	4,145 00	208,260 48	114,772 86	79,096 75	.....	197,363 05
3	McMinnville and Manchester	46,508 54	34,643 57	5,175 20	86,326 31	46,508 54	31,243 72	4,564 70	82,316 96
4	Mobile and Ohio	505,143 70	69,747 91	4,738 65	609,630 56	60,848 69	4,394 74	.....	65,243 43
5	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville	336,932 36	261,430 15	4,345 00	602,607 51	336,932 36	170,914 17	47 26	507,853 79
6	Memphis and Little Rock	153,673 89	67,336 40	16,664 01	237,674 30	82,656 82	32,703 02	.....	115,359 84
7	Nashville and Northwestern	835,400 26	411,854 36	2,234 11	939,488 73	521,192 58	315,700 80	.....	836,893 38
8	Selma, Rome and Dalton	183,276 49	107,995 47	2,53 95	291,325 91	194,839 47	26,662 96	.....	151,502 43
	Total	1,958,301 06	1,093,989 94	37,431 95	3,059,722 95	1,280,547 71	660,795 92	8,105 40	1,959,449 03

A.—Statement of the indebtedness of certain railway companies for railway material and rolling-stock purchased, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Name of company.	Interest, expenses, &c., for the year ending June 30, 1876.	Total to June 30, 1876.	Increase of the debt dur- ing the year ending June 30, 1876.	Decrease of the debt during the year end- ing June 30, 1876.	Total payments to June 30, 1875.	Payments made during the year ending June 30, 1876.	Total payments made to June 30, 1876.
1	Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire	\$155 50	\$3,031 65	.....	\$2,876 15	\$81,377 50	\$3,031 65	\$84,409 15
2	Edgefield and Kentucky	8,978 32	206,341 37	\$8,953 96	.....	1,919 11	24 36	1,943 47
3	McMinnville and Manchester	3,995 10	86,312 06	3,981 12	.....	14 35	13 98	28 23
4	Mobile and Ohio	9,180 88	74,424 31	9,180 88	.....	535,206 25	.....	535,206 25
5	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville	25,190 04	533,069 83	24,539 85	.....	69,517 08	656 19	70,173 87
6	Memphis and Little Rock	3,554 33	118,914 17	.....	.....	118,760 13	11,523 42	130,283 55
7	Nashville and Northwestern	26,047 01	874,940 29	32,191 54	7,969 09	64,548 34	5,855 47	70,403 81
8	Selma, Rome and Dalton	4,269 50	155,771 93	.....	48,930 71	135,553 98	53,200 21	188,754 19
	Total	93,376 68	2,052,825 71	78,847 35	59,775 95	1,006,897 24	74,305 28	1,081,202 52

Number.	Name of company.	Balance of interest paid July 1, 1870	Expenses, &c., in July 1, 1876.	Balance principal in July 1, 1876.	Total principal, interest and expenses in July 1, 1876.	Remarks.
1	Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire.	\$87,403 07	\$4,069 08	\$114,772 86	\$206,317 01	Debt discharged April 11, 1876.
2	Edgewood and Kentucky.	34,638 82	5,150 72	46,508 54	86,298 08	Due April 30, 1871.
3	McMinnville and Manchester.	8,836 67	4,738 93	60,848 69	74,424 31	Due July 1, 1869. Suit pending.
4	Mobile and Ohio.	195,424 77	76 51	336,932 36	532,433 64	Due July 31, 1871.
5	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville.	28,733 93		82,656 82	107,390 75	Due October 31, 1869. Suit pending.
6	Memphis and Little Rock.					Settled February 12, 1876, under act of February 27, 1875; \$16,897.78 still due.
7	Nashville and Northwestern.	347,892 34		591,192 58	939,084 92	Due November 30, 1870. Suit pending.
8	Selma, Rome and Dalton.			102,571 72	102,571 72	Settled in December, 1875, under act of February 27, 1875.
	Total	699,001 60	14,035 26	1,205,483 57	1,978,520 43	

A.—Statement of the indebtedness of certain railway companies for railway material and rolling-stock purchased, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Name of company.	Interest, expenses, &c., for the year ending June 30, 1876.	Total to June 30, 1876.	Increase of the debt dur- ing the year ending June 30, 1876.	Decrease of the debt during the year end- ing June 30, 1876.	Total payments to June 30, 1875.	Payments made during the year ending June 30, 1876.	Total payments made to June 30, 1876.
1	Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire	\$155 50	\$3,031 65	.....	\$2,876 15	\$21,377 50	\$3,031 65	\$24,409 15
2	Edgefield and Kentucky	8,978 32	206,341 37	\$8,933 96	.....	1,919 11	24 36	1,943 47
3	McMinnville and Manchester	3,695 10	66,312 06	3,981 12	.....	14 25	13 98	38 23
4	Mobile and Ohio	9,180 88	74,434 31	9,180 88	.....	535,206 25	.....	535,206 25
5	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville	25,196 04	533,089 83	24,539 85	.....	69,517 68	656 19	70,173 87
6	Memphis and Little Rock	3,554 33	118,914 17	.....	.....	118,760 13	11,523 42	130,283 55
7	Nashville and Northwestern	38,047 01	874,940 39	38,191 54	7,969 09	64,548 34	5,855 47	70,403 81
8	Selma, Rome and Dalton	4,269 50	155,771 93	.....	48,930 71	135,553 98	53,200 21	188,754 19
	Total	93,376 68	2,092,895 71	78,847 35	56,775 95	1,006,897 24	74,305 28	1,081,202 52

A.—Statement of the indebtedness of certain railway companies for railway material and rolling-stock purchased, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Name of company.	Balance of interest unpaid July 1, 1876.	Expenses, &c., unpaid July 1, 1876.	Balance principal unpaid July 1, 1876.	Total principal, interest, and expenses unpaid July 1, 1876.	Remarks.
1	Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire	\$87,405 07	\$4,069 08	\$114,772 86	\$206,317 01	Debt discharged April 11, 1876.
2	Edgfield and Kentucky	34,638 82	5,150 72	46,508 54	86,288 08	Due April 30, 1871.
3	McMinnville and Manchester	8,836 67	4,738 95	60,848 69	74,424 31	Due July 1, 1869. Suit pending.
4	Mobile and Ohio	193,424 77	76 51	336,532 36	532,433 64	Due July 31, 1871.
5	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville	24,733 93		82,656 82	107,390 75	Due October 31, 1869. Suit pending.
6	Memphis and Little Rock					Settled February 12, 1876, under act of February 27, 1875; \$16,997.78 still due.
7	Nashville and Northwestern	347,892 34		521,192 98	869,084 92	Due November 30, 1870. Suit pending.
8	Selma, Rome and Dalton			102,571 72	102,571 72	Settled in December, 1875, under act of February 27, 1875.
	Total	699,001 60	14,035 26	1,285,483 87	1,978,520 43	

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

A.—The indebtedness of the following-named railroad companies has been discharged or compromised and settled under act of March 3, 1871.

Number.	Name of company.	Value of property sold.	Interest on same to June 30, 1876.	Total expenses and over payments to June 30, 1876.	Total principal, interest, expenses, and over payments to June 30, 1876.	Total payments made to June 30, 1876.	Total principal, interest, and expenses unpaid July 1, 1876.	Remarks.
1	Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac	\$7,449 27	.....	.....	\$7,449 27	\$7,449 27	.....	Debt discharged January 1, 1876.
2	Georgia Railroad and Banking Company	11,935 05	.....	.....	11,935 05	11,935 05	.....	Debt discharged January 12, 1876.
3	Southwestern	46,159 89	.....	.....	46,159 89	46,159 89	.....	Debt discharged May 4, 1876.
4	Macon and Western	83,638 15	.....	.....	83,638 15	83,638 15	.....	Debt discharged November 24, 1876.
5	South Carolina	23,458 50	.....	.....	23,458 50	23,458 50	.....	Debt discharged January 21, 1867.
6	Muscoogie	5,244 20	\$1,646 76	.....	5,668 77	5,668 77	.....	Debt discharged May 15, 1867.
7	Petersburg	65,000 00	424 57	.....	65,633 60	65,633 60	.....	Debt discharged August 26, 1867.
8	Memphis and Charleston	547,494 09	30,889 64	.....	578,383 73	578,383 73	.....	Debt discharged October 31, 1867.
9	Mobile and Great Northern	14,637 73	1,192 55	.....	15,830 28	15,830 28	.....	Debt discharged October 16, 1867.
10	New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern	200,865 58	13,656 91	.....	216,522 49	216,522 49	.....	Debt discharged February 23, 1868.
11	Mississippi Central	78,460 00	6,368 56	.....	84,828 56	84,828 56	.....	Debt discharged April 11, 1868.
12	Virginia and Tennessee	102,860 00	14,371 05	.....	117,231 05	117,231 05	.....	Debt discharged April 16, 1868.
13	Montgomery and West Point	38,559 66	3,324 83	.....	41,884 59	41,884 59	.....	Debt discharged July 16, 1868.
14	Virginia Central	70,000 00	10,364 66	.....	80,364 66	80,364 66	.....	Debt discharged July 21, 1868.
15	Rome	22,066 05	1,778 57	.....	23,844 62	23,844 62	.....	Debt discharged August 10, 1868.
16	Western and Atlantic	472,944 66	70,194 71	.....	543,139 37	543,139 37	.....	Debt discharged August 27, 1868.
17	Orange and Alexandria	118,895 74	12,497 44	.....	131,393 18	131,393 18	.....	Debt discharged October 3, 1868.
18	Manassas Gap	4,623 51	864 87	.....	5,488 38	5,488 38	.....	Debt discharged October 8, 1868.
19	Wilmington and Weldon	81,500 00	9,946 31	.....	91,446 31	91,446 31	.....	Debt discharged November 4, 1868.
20	Alabama and Florida	51,912 00	6,355 18	.....	58,267 18	58,267 18	.....	Debt discharged May 31, 1869.
21	New Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western	113,773 45	11,947 35	.....	125,720 80	125,720 80	.....	Debt discharged August 21, 1869.
22	Norfolk and Petersburg	9,112 00	.....	.....	9,112 00	9,112 00	.....	Debt discharged January 11, 1870.
23	Western North Carolina	14,269 82	2,064 08	\$48 00	16,401 90	16,401 90	.....	Debt discharged June 6, 1870.
24	Atlantic and North Carolina	51,453 93	11,040 15	.....	62,494 08	62,494 08	.....	Debt discharged July 31, 1870.
25	Macon and Brunswick	26,850 00	4,861 44	61 80	31,743 24	31,743 24	.....	Debt discharged January 25, 1871.
26	Seima and Meridian	146,327 92	23,938 79	568 00	170,832 71	170,832 71	.....	Debt discharged June 13, 1871.
27	San Antonio and Mexican Gulf	48,775 19	17,048 49	4 25	65,827 93	65,827 93	.....	Debt discharged June 14, 1871.
28	Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown	324 06	.....	.....	324 06	324 06	.....	Debt discharged August 16, 1871.
29	Memphis and Ohio	106,929 13	22,998 78	.....	129,927 91	129,927 91	.....	Debt discharged October 27, 1871.
30	New Orleans and Ohio	32,150 00	13,719 95	4,647 20	50,517 15	24,728 98	\$25,788 87	Company bankrupt; account therefore dropped from list of indebted companies.
31	Pacific Railroad of Missouri	125,433 65	.....	.....	125,433 65	125,433 65	.....	Debt discharged July 12, 1872.
32	Alabama and Florida, for repairs	27,109 04	.....	7,029 40	34,138 44	34,138 44	.....	Debt discharged January 18, 1873.
33	Indianola	30,000 00	.....	.....	30,000 00	30,000 00	.....	Debt discharged May 24, 1873.
34	Mississippi and Tennessee	197,750 22	30,510 41	.....	158,260 83	158,260 83	.....	Debt discharged May 31, 1873.
35	Alabama and Chattanooga	30,248 23	13,665 76	543 03	44,457 31	44,457 31	.....	Debt discharged November 1, 1873.

36	Nashville and Chattanooga.....	1,566,531 73	615,631 70	2,324 12	2,184,417 55	396,877 22	1,787,740 33	Compromised under act of March 3, 1871, for \$1,000,000, payable one-half in 10 and one-half in 20 years from June 1, 1871.
37	East Tennessee and Georgia.....	366,183 02	160,966 77	4,401 73	531,571 52	165,542 08	366,029 44	(Companies consolidated; debts compromised under act of March 3, 1871, for \$195,000; \$83,000 cash; balance, one-half in 10 and one-half in 15 years from January 1, 1872.
38	East Tennessee and Virginia.....	265,685 65	116,906 07	2,322 73	384,884 45	153,438 76	231,445 69	
39	Nashville and Decatur.....	405,193 92	144,407 99	302 35	549,904 26	248,473 39	301,430 87	
40	Mississippi, Gainesville and Tuscaloosa.....	33,476 39	20,057 35	67 75	53,601 49	9,856 09	43,745 40	Compromised under act of March 3, 1871, for \$70,000, \$83,000 cash; balance in 10 years from July 1, 1872.
41	Knoxville and Kentucky.....	12,335 63	5,781 00	154 27	18,270 90	7,901 15	10,369 75	Company bankrupt; account, therefore, dropped from list of indebted companies.
42	Southwest branch Pacific Railroad of Missouri..	57,115 24	.....	.....	57,115 24	57,115 24	.....	Compromised in July, 1874, under act of March 3, 1871, for \$8,000 Tennessee State bonds.
	Total.....	5,627,732 89	1,405,094 39	22,384 63	7,055,211 91	4,288,627 96	2,766,583 95	Debt discharged May 8, 1876.

I certify the above statement to be correct.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., in charge of Railroad Indebtedness.

B.—Specifications of the size, &c., of four-horse United States army wagon harness, prepared by Board of officers convened at Philadelphia, Pa., by Special Orders No. 12, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, 1875, and approved by the Secretary of War March 4, 1875.

WHEEL.

Two quilors.—Breech straps 3 feet 8 inches long, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, sewed into 4-inch rings of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch iron. Hip straps 4 feet long, 3 inches wide. Stay pieces 2 feet 2 inches long, 3 inches wide, with $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch buckles. Cross straps to buckle into stay pieces, 6 feet long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. Side straps 5 feet 6 inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. Tie straps 15 inches long, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, tapering to a point at both ends.

Two belly bands.—Long side 2 feet 4 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a 2-inch buckle; short side 1 foot 6 inches long, 2 inches wide.

Two hair collars, 19 to $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, (measured inside the rim,) with one $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch buckle, with single strap and safe leather, and to be high peaked. Two pairs strong hames to suit, made of white oak root, ironed, with hooks. Breast rings $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches square. Staples and line rings.

Two pairs hame straps.—Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, of alum-tanned leather.

Two choke straps, 3 feet 4 inches long, 2 inches wide; 2-inch roller buckles; billet 20 inches long.

Two bridles.—Crown piece 2 feet 2 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1 inch wide, (cut 34 inches long to form billets for bits.) Front pieces $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, 1 inch wide. Stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. No nose piece. Blinds 10 inches long, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide in the swell; to be half-oval shaped. Reins, long side 4 feet 2 inches long, 1 inch wide; short piece 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1-inch buckles. Bit to be wrought iron, japanned, bright mouth, jointed; to weigh 7 pounds to the dozen.

One chin chain, 10 inches long, of No. 8 iron, short twisted links, with S hook at each end and $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch ring in center.

One coupling strap, $6\frac{1}{4}$ feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1-inch buckle.

Two pairs chain pipes, 2 feet 10 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

Two pairs trace chains, 7 feet long, 14 links to the foot, No. 2 iron, twisted, hooked T on one end; weight 10 pounds per pair.

One pair breast chains, 28 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, twisted.

Two neck straps, 3 feet 5 inches long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, with $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch buckle.

Two neck chains, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot, twisted, No. 4 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap; swivel in the chain.

One saddle, made on tree of the kind known as "Morgan," the head and gullet in one piece, (solid fork;) to be covered in the usual manner with raw hide; leather flaps running under the tree, and extending 6 inches below the girthing D; three girthing-straps ($1\frac{1}{2}$) one and one-quarter inches wide each—one running across the tree in front of pommel to the D on the opposite side, another around the pommel to the D^a on each side, and the other from the same D^a to the extension of the bar behind the cantle, all fastened to the tree with brass screws; one lacing strap on each side from the D^a, ($1\frac{1}{2}$) one and one-quarter inch wide, (3) three feet long, tapering to a point; one hair girth (18) eighteen inches long, (4) four inches wide at the middle; a ($2\frac{1}{4}$) two and one-half inch ring on each end.

Stirrup leathers, (2) two inches wide, (5) five feet long, with (2) two-inch buckles. Fenders on leg-guards, (17) seventeen inches long, ($6\frac{1}{4}$) six and one half inches wide at top, ($8\frac{1}{4}$) eight and one-half inches wide at bottom. The fenders to be removable at pleasure.

Heavy wooden stirrups, (4) four inches wide on bottom; (2) two rivets.

LEAD.

Two bridles, two hair collars, two neck straps and chains, two belly bands, two pairs chain pipes, two pairs trace chains, all to be the same as for wheel harness.

Two pairs hames to suit, same material as for wheel harness; ironed, with hooks, breast rings, and line rings, with straps, as in wheel harness.

Two cruppers and hip straps.—Back strap 6 feet long, tapering from $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. Hip straps, with buckles, each 2 feet 8 inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, with 3-inch rings, and a small open ring or S hook to attach it to trace chain.

Two back bands, 3 feet 7 inches long, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

One martingale, 4 feet long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide—to buckle into bit.

One coupling strap, 5 feet 6 inches long, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide.

One check line, 4 feet 1 inch long, 1 inch wide—to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the center to receive the lead line.

One jockey stick, to be of hickory, split with the grain, not sawed, 4 feet 6 inches long, with chains; a T at end of one chain and a snap at end of the other; chains to be 10 inches long, of No. 8 iron.

One lead line, 21 feet long, 1 inch wide, with a buckle on one end and an 8-inch loop at the other.

One lead line ring, 3 inches in diameter, to be attached by a leather strap 12 inches long, 1 inch wide, with buckle to the back strap over hip strap of the near lead horse—the lead line to pass through this 3-inch ring.

One whip—black snake, 5 feet 6 inches long, 1½ inches diameter at butt.

The whole, except jockey stick, to be packed in a box about 21 inches wide, 18 inches deep, 34 inches long, wood hoops or iron, as may be required.

The whole to be made of the best materials, (oak-tanned leather,) sewing to be done with good waxed thread; and, in addition, the quillors, belly bands, choke straps, back bands, cruppers, and hip straps, chain pipes, and neck straps to have one No. 9 copper-rivet and burr between each two rows of stitching. All buckles used to be of japanned, malleable, barrel pattern. The whole to be subject to inspection during the process of manufacture, and also when finished.

C.—Specifications of the size, &c., of six-horse United States army wagon harness, prepared by Board of officers convened at Philadelphia, Pa., by Special Orders No. 12, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, 1875, and approved by the Secretary of War March 4, 1875. •

WHEEL.

Two quillors.—Breech straps 3 feet 8 inches long, 3½ inches wide, sewed into 4-inch rings of ½-inch iron. Hip straps 4 feet long, 3 inches wide. Stay pieces 2 feet 2 inches long, 3 inches wide, with 1½-inch buckles. Cross straps to buckle into stay pieces 6 feet long, 1½ inches wide. Side strap 5 feet 6 inches long, 1½ inches wide. Tie straps 15 inches long, ½ inch wide, tapering to a point at both ends.

Two belly bands.—Long side, 2 feet 4 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a 2-inch buckle; short side 1 foot 6 inches long, 2 inches wide.

Two hair collars, 19 to 21½ inches long, (measured inside the rim,) with one 1½-inch buckle, with single strap and safe leather, and to be high peaked. Two pairs strong hames to suit, made of white-oak root, ironed, with hooks. Breast rings 1½ inch, square staples, and line rings.

Two pairs hame straps.—Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, ½ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ½ inch wide, of alum-tanned leather.

Two choke straps, 3 feet 4 inches long, 2 inches wide; 2-inch roller-buckles; billet 20 inches long.

Two bridles.—Crown piece 2 feet 2 inches long, 1½ inches wide. Cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1 inch wide, (cut 34 inches long to form billets for bits.) Front piece 12½ inches long, 1 inch wide. Stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1½ inches wide. No nose-piece. Blinds 10 inches long, 5½ inches wide in the swell; to be half oval shaped. Reins, long side 4 feet 2 inches long, 1 inch wide; short piece 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1-inch buckles. Bits to be wrought-iron, japanned, bright mouth, jointed; to weigh 7 pounds to the dozen. One chin chain 10 inches long, of No. 8 iron, short twisted links, with S hook at each end and 1½-inch ring in center. One coupling strap 6½ feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1-inch buckle. Two pairs chain pipes 2 feet 10 inches long, 2½ inches wide.

Two pairs trace chains, 7 feet long, 14 links to the foot, No. 2 iron, twisted, with hooked T on one end; weight, 10 pounds per pair.

One pair breast chains, 28 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, twisted. Two neck straps, 3 feet 5 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with 2½-inch buckle.

Two neck chains, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot, twisted, No. 4 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap; swivel in the chain.

One saddle, made on tree of the kind known as "Morgan," the head and gullet in one piece, (solid fork,) to be covered in the usual manner with raw hide; leather flaps running under the tree, and extending 6 inches below the girthing D; three girthing straps (1½) one and one quarter inches wide each—one running across the tree in front of pommel to the D on the opposite side, another around the pommel to the D on each side, and the other from the same D to the extension of the bar behind the cantle, all fastened to the tree with brass screws; one lacing strap on each side from the D, (1½) one and one-quarter inch wide, (3) three feet long, tapering to a point; one hair girth (18) eighteen inches long, (4) four inches wide at the middle; a (2½) two and one-half inch ring on each end.

Stirrup leathers, (2) two inches wide, (5) five feet long, with (2) two inch buckles. Fenders or leg-guards (17) seventeen inches long, (6½) six and one-half inches wide at top, (8½) eight and one-half inches wide at bottom. The fenders to be removable at pleasure.

Heavy wooden stirrups, (4) four inches wide on bottom; (2) two rivets.

LEAD.

Four bridles, to be same as for wheel harness.

Four hair collars, to be same as for wheel harness.

Four neck straps and chains, to be same as for wheel harness.

Four belly bands, to be same as for wheel harness.

Four pairs chain pipes, to be same as for wheel harness.

Four pairs trace chains, to be same as for wheel harness.

Four pairs hames to suit, same material as for wheel harness; ironed, with hooks, breast rings, and line rings, with straps, as in wheel harness.

Four cruppers and hip straps.—Back-strap 6 feet long, tapering from $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Hip straps, with buckles, each 2 feet 8 inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, with 3-inch rings, and a small open ring or S hook to attach it to trace chain.

Four back bands, 3 feet 7 inches long, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

One martingale, 4 feet long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide—to buckle into bit.

Three coupling straps, 5 feet 6 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide.

One check line, 4 feet 1 inch long, 1 inch wide—to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the center to receive the lead line.

One jockey stick, to be of hickory, split with the grain, not sawed, 4 feet 6 inches long, with chains; a T at end of one chain and a snap at the end of the other; chains to be 10 inches long, of No. 8 iron.

One lead line, 30 feet long, 1 inch wide, with a buckle on one end and an 8-inch loop at the other.

Two lead line rings, 3 inches in diameter, to be attached by a leather strap 12 inches long, 1 inch wide, with buckle—one to the line ring in the near hame of the near swing horse, the other to the back strap, over hip strap of the near lead horse—the lead line to pass through these two 3-inch rings.

One bearing chain, 4 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 4 iron, twisted, with a $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch ring in middle of chain and a hooked T on each end.

One whip—black-snake pattern, 5 feet 6 inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter at the butt.

The whole, except jockey stick, to be packed in a box 21 inches wide, 23 inches deep, and 36 inches long, iron or wood hoops, as may be required.

The whole to be made of the best material, oak-tanned leather, sewing to be done with good waxed thread; and, in addition, the quilters, belly bands, choke straps, back bands, cruppers and hip straps, chain pipes, and neck straps to have one No. 9 copper rivet and burr between each two rows of stitching.

All buckles used to be of japanned, malleable, barrel pattern.

The whole to be subject to inspection during process of manufacture, and also when finished.

D.—*Specifications for two-horse and four-horse or mule wagon, recommended for adoption by the Board of officers convened at Philadelphia, Pa., by virtue of paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 264, War Department, 1875.*

The body to be straight, 3 feet 6 inches wide, 1 foot 9 inches deep, 9 feet 6 inches long at the bottom, and 10 feet at the top, sloping equally at each end, all in the clear, or inside; the sides, strips, head and tail boards, and tool-box of white pine, the floor of yellow pine, and the bars of white oak; the floor 9 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 3 feet 6 inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick; the lower sides 16 inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, 9 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long at bottom, with two strips or cleats $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick on the outside to keep the body in place between the standards, the front one placed 1 foot $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the front end, and the other 2 feet 6 inches from the back end, a strip $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, on outside at the bottom, the whole length of side between the cleats; all the strips, cleats, and the floor well nailed with clinch nails; eight iron straps (four on each side of body) 15 inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, with both edges swedged down to a feather-edge, with a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch square shank and nut on the bottom to secure the bars, and fastened to the inside of sides with three rivets in each; the first strap placed 7 inches from the front end of side to receive a bottom bar 3 feet 11 inches long, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep; the second strap 4 feet 2 inches from front ends to receive a bar 4 feet 8 inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, with an iron brace on the outside 16 inches long, of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch round iron, a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch shank and nut on bottom, and two bolts through brace, side, and strap at the top; the third strap 6 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches from front end, to receive a bar 4 feet 1 inch long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; the tail strap placed even with the end of side at the bottom to receive the tail bar, 4 feet 8 inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, with a brace on the outside 16 inches long, of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch round iron, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch shank and nut on lower end, the top flattened out to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and bent out back to form the eye through tail-gate, bolted through the sides and straps with three bolts a loose ring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch round iron, through a shank riveted to brace at top, to receive the tail-chain;

feed box chain, 11 inches long, including hook, is also attached to this ring; tail gate 3 feet 11 inches long, 1 foot 8 inches wide in middle and 1 foot 6 inches wide at the ends, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, to close up against the ends of sides, hung with three strap hinges $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, reaching to top of gate, fastened with six rivets in each hinge, and three eye-bolts through tail bar and a $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch round rod through hinges and eye-bolts; a plate $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, on the inside and outside at each end of gate, reaching from top to bottom, riveted with eight rivets in each; a pin through eye, (to hold up the gate,) attached to bolt at top of brace by a small chain; a staple of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch round iron, 2 inches wide, riveted in hinges near the top to receive a chain 7 feet 6 inches long, links of $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch iron, with a hook at one end and a ring at the other; the tail bar and floor placed 1 inch outside of the ends of side boards, so that the tail gate will shut on top of floor.

Lower head board $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, held in place by cleats on inside of side boards, with a tool-box fastened to front side. Tool-box 3 feet long, 10 inches deep on front side, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at bottom, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches at top, with a lid hung with two T hinges, and a joint hasp in the middle. Top front board 8 inches high; hung with two strap hinges to lower head board so as to turn down on the inside until it rests on the top of board cleats on the inside of the sides; a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch round rod across the body, in front of lower head board and above the lid of tool-box, with a handle on one end and a nut on the other. Top sides 6 inches wide $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, 10 feet 2 inches long on the bottom edge, sloping the same as the lower side boards, with four studs 14 inches long, 2 inches wide, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, slightly tapered toward each end, on outside fitted into staples on the sides of body, the first one $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches from front end of top of side board, the second 3 feet 10 inches from same point, the third 6 feet 7 inches, and the fourth 9 inches from the tail gate. Four plates, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 3 inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, on outside of body at standards, turned under the body one inch where it rests on the bolsters. Six bows of good ash or oak, 2 inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, with three staples to confine the ridge-pole to its place; two staples in lower sides of body to secure each end of bow; one ridge-pole, 11 feet 3 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick; four rings on each side of body to fasten the cords of the cover; seat boards 3 feet 6 inches long, 1 foot wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, to rest on top edge of sides on upright spiral springs, so arranged as to be used with or without the top sides; two lock-chains, one end 11 inches long, the other 2 feet 6 inches long, of $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch round iron, attached to side of body by a forked clip, with four bolts in each, and with a hook on the side of body to hang chain on; two plates 7 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, with two bolts in each, for the front wheels to strike against in turning the wagon.

Brake: A saw, or ratchet and guard, 13 inches long, bolted on the off or right hand side of the body, near the front end, with a hand-lever 2 feet 8 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, with an eye in top end, fastened to body with a plate and clasp and three bolts; connecting rod 6 feet long, of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch round iron, attached to hand-lever by a fork, with bolt through both, 8 inches from lower end of lever, the back or rear end bent down and secured to back lever with a key; back lever 2 feet 3 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, with fork on the inside end to receive the center-bar, and attached to hind bolster 7 inches from the inside end with a forked bolt $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, with a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch shank through bolster and nut on back side; and iron bar 2 feet 8 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, bolted to center of lock-bar with two bolts, the end bent up $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch on front edge of lock-bar, the back end bolted to lever, and to have a pin of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch iron 1 inch from the end to press against the spring; spring of steel, 1 foot 8 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, to throw the brake off the wheels when not in use, fastened with two bolts through bolster; two bars 3 feet long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch square, bolted to top of hounds with two $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bolts each, with four plates 10 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, bolted to top and bottom of bars at the ends to receive the brake-bar, which is held in place by an iron pin at each end; brake-bar of oak or hickory, 5 feet 7 inches long, 4 inches wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, with a clip at each end 5 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, bent around $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch on each side to receive the rub-blocks, which are to be $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, the clips bolted to the bar with two $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bolts each.

The tongue to be 10 feet 6 inches long, 4 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep at front end of hounds, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep at point or front end, and so arranged as to lift up the front end of it to hang within 2 feet 6 inches of the ground when the wagon is standing at rest on a level surface; the tongue-cap to be of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch round iron, welded to side pieces 2 inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and 13 inches long, bolted with three $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch bolts to the tongue; a plate $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches square nailed on top where doubletree rests; a hasp for doubletree 10 inches long, 2 inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, fastened to tongue by a staple; doubletree hammer or bolt, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch round iron; staple in top of tongue for feed-box 4 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the center of doubletree bolt; two rings 6 inches in front of feed-box staple; front hounds 6 feet long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide over axle, and to retain that width to the back end of tongue; jaws of hounds 1 foot 6 inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches square at the front end, with a plate of iron $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, fastened on top of hounds over the back end of tongue with a $\frac{3}{4}$ -

inch screw-bolt in each end, and a plate of iron of the same size turned up at each end 2 inches to clasp the front hounds together, and fastened on the under side and at the front end of hounds with a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch screw-bolt through each hound, and a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch key-bolt through tongue and hounds, in the center of jaws, to secure the tongue in the hounds; two plates 2 inches square, fastened with four nails on outside of jaws at bolt holes; a plate 1 foot 6 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, of No. 8 iron, secured on the inside of each jaw of hounds with two $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch countersunk bolts, and a plate of same dimensions on each side of tongue where the tongue and hounds rub together, secured with two rivets; a brace of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch round iron to extend from under the front axle, and take two bolts in front part of the hounds, the same brace to extend rearward to the back part of hounds and to be fastened with two bolts, one through slider and hounds, and one through hounds 4 inches in front of slider; a brace or guard over sand bolster, of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch square iron, 2 feet 4 inches long, with a bolt in each end to fasten it to the hounds; the opening between the jaws of hounds to receive the tongue $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide in front and $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches at the back part of jaws.

The lower or sand bolster, 4 feet 6 inches long, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, 3 inches deep, fastened with four $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch screw-bolts through bolster, hounds, axle-stock, and braces. Slider 4 feet 1 inch long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, 2 inches deep, with a plate on top 4 feet long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, fastened at each end by a screw-bolt through the slider, hounds, and lower brace, and a rivet in the center; the upper and lower bolsters each to have a plate 10 inches long, 3 inches wide, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, with the corners drawn out and turned over on the sides of bolsters, with a nail in each corner and four countersunk nails through plates. Axle-stock 4 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, fastened to axle with clips $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick at the ends, and a bolt through axle and stock at 6 inches each side of center, and two hooks for stay chains. Loose bolster 4 feet 6 inches long, 3 inches wide, 4 inches deep in the middle and 3 inches deep at ends, with standards 15 inches high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, 1 inch thick, with a tenon 2 inches wide into bolster, with a plate 6 inches long, 1 inch wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, nailed to the inside edge; a strap $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, on bolster under shoulder of standard, and turned down 2 inches on each side of bolster, with a rivet through bolster; a plate 2 inches wide, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, on bolster close to inside of standard, turned down 2 inches on each side of bolster, with two nails in each side and one nail in top; a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch bolt through bolster and standard; two hooks in rear side of bolster 14 inches each side of center and clinched on front side, to receive two chains 22 inches long, bolted to each side of coupling-pole 18 inches from king-bolt; width between standards 3 feet $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches, to receive body, 3 feet 8 inches wide outside. Hind hounds 4 feet 11 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide back, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide front; jaws 10 inches long and 4 inches wide at the end where they rest on coupling-pole. Hind bolster 4 feet 6 inches long, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, 3 inches deep, with standards and irons the same as on the loose bolster, fastened with four $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolts through bolster, hounds, axle-stocks, and braces under axle; a brace under hind hounds and axle of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch round iron, and bolted to hounds 1 foot 8 inches forward of axle. Axle-stock 4 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, fastened to axle with clips $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick at the ends, and with a bolt through axle and stock 6 inches each side of center; jaws of hind hounds fastened together with two bolts through jaws, and a band of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch No. 10 iron at the end of jaw; a plate 9 inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, of No. 10 iron on top of jaw; a loose coupling-band $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, around jaws and coupling-pole, with a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch bolt $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long through band, hounds, and coupling-pole.

Coupling-pole (loose) 8 feet 9 inches long, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, with a rivet through front end; a plate 5 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, nailed on top at king-bolt with six countersunk nails; a rub-plate 8 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, fastened with two rivets on under side over slider.

Doubletree 3 feet 10 inches long, 4 inches wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, with two clips for singletrees and two for stay-chains.

Singletrees 2 feet 8 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, with clip and ring on each end, and a clip in center with an open ring to attach to doubletree; a plate on under side of doubletree 6 inches long, 3 inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and one on top 2 inches square.

Wheels 3 feet 8 inches and 4 feet 8 inches high; sixteen spokes 2 inches wide and 2 inches thick at hub, and 2 inches wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick at the felloe; eight felloes 2 inches wide, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches deep; hubs 9 inches diameter at flanges, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter at front, 4 inches diameter at back end, 12 inches long, including a sand-band $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and a band on front 3 inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, with a half-oval band on inside edge; spokes and felloes pressed together (by the Archibald press or other process) and secured with eight $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch screw-bolts through flanges and spokes; box 10 inches long, bored out to a diameter of 2 inches at back or shoulder end, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at front end, or to taper $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the foot in length; tires 2 inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, fastened with eight screw-bolts, one in each felloe.

Spokes and felloes of white oak, thoroughly seasoned; hub of cast iron, with wrought-iron bands on each end.

Axles of the best quality American refined hammered iron, 2 inches square at shoulder, tapering down to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in the middle, with a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch king-bolt hole in front axle; arms 10 inches long between shoulder and nut, 2 inches diameter at shoulder, and the taper of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 foot in length; an $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch groove the whole length of arm on top to retain the oil; a right and left hand thread on ends of arms to be U. S. standard $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch V thread, seven threads to the inch, with a $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch six-sided nut or burr $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, with flange-collar $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Axles to be 4 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long from outside of one shoulder-washer to the outside of the other, so as to track 5 feet from center to center of wheels.

Feed-box: sides of pine, 4 feet long; the bottom and ends of oak; sides 8 inches deep; box $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at bottom, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at top, outside well ironed, with a band of hoop iron around the top, one around each end, and three between the ends, with strong and suitable irons to fasten on the tongue when feeding. Stay-chains to connect from axle to doubletree.

All the work to be neatly chamfered and rounded; the outside of body and feed-box to have three good coats of white lead, colored to a dark leaden blue; the inside to have two good coats of Venetian red paint; the running-gear and wheels to have three good coats of Venetian red and vermilion mixed half and half; all irons and chains to be painted black.

Each side of body of wagon to be lettered U. S., and numbered; all other parts to be stamped U. S.

The body and running-gear to be so put together that they can be taken apart for shipment.

An axle-wrench, tar-pot, and extra king-bolt, two extra nuts for axles, a lead-bar, with stretcher, chains, and singletrees attached, to be furnished with each wagon.

The links of tongue, stay, and feed-box chains to be of $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch iron, lock-chains of $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch iron, links not over $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Distance from the center of king-bolt hole to center of back axle, 5 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and from center of king-bolt hole to the center of bolt in jaw of hind hounds, 1 foot 10 inches; distance from the center of hind axle to center of bolt in jaw of hind hounds, 3 feet $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and from the center of king-bolt to center of slider, 2 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; distance between the inside of front and hind standards, 5 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches—to receive the body, which is 5 feet 8 inches from outside to outside of cleats of sides.

Weight of model wagon, 1,325 pounds, complete, for four horses or mules.

E.—Specifications of the size, &c., of four-mule ambulance harness, prepared by Board of officers convened at Philadelphia, Pa., by paragraph 3, S. O. No. 264, War Department, A. G. O., 1875, and approved by the Secretary of War April 19, 1876.

WHEEL.

TWO BRIDLES.—*Crown pieces*, 2 feet long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, split so as to form straps to receive buckles of cheek pieces $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, and buckles of throat-latches $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide; chape on top buckle to receive winker-stay and face piece, and with rein-ring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter of No. 7 iron.

Throat straps, 1 foot 6 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch buckle on each end.

Front pieces, 1 foot 4 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch "U. S." rosette on outside.

Cheek pieces, 8 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch buckle on upper ends, and a ring of No. 6 iron $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter on lower ends.

Blinds or winkers, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch "U. S." ornament on each.

Blind or winker-stays, 1 foot 2 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, split 7 inches.

Face pieces, scalloped, 1 foot $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, split $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Bit straps, 10 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch buckles.

Bits, wrought iron japanned, bright mouth, jointed, loose rings, to weigh from 7 to 8 pounds per dozen.

Long reins, 4 feet 6 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, billet 9 inches long, with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch buckle.

Short reins, 1 foot 10 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch buckle on one end and 9-inch billet and $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch buckle on the other.

Rein straps, 8 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch No. 7 iron ring sewed into one end and 7 inch billet with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch buckle on the other end.

Two hair collars, black leather, 18 to 19 inches long, with chafes.

Two pairs hames.—Oak wood, screw-back, 21 inches long from center of loop to top hame-strap holes, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick on back, 2 inches wide at shoulder, with iron plate on back $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick; breast rings of No. 2 iron 2 inches in diameter; rein-rings of No. 7

iron 2 inches in diameter, with staples, iron loop on lower end for straps, clips for traces of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch iron.

Four hame straps, 1 foot 10 inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, with $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch buckles.

Two breast straps, 5 feet long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch buckles, with good strong snap.

Two choke straps, 2 feet 6 inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch buckle on one end and billet 1 foot 8 inches long, with $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch buckle on the other.

Four traces, 3 feet 2 inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, three-ply solid leather, one row of stitching all around; billet 10 inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, with chape and $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch buckle sewed on trace 16 inches from back end and 12 inches from front end; traces to be attached to hames and trace-chains with clips of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch iron.

Four trace chains, 3 feet 4 inches long, twisted, 11 links to the foot, No. 2 iron, with heavy hook T on one end, swivel and three rings, the first one on the end, the second 16 inches from the first, and the third one 8 inches from the second. Weight of trace-chains $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per pair.

Two back straps, 3 feet long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, with $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch D-ring sewed on each side at lower end of housing; housings scalloped, 1 foot 6 inches long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and bound with red enameled leather; top pieces of solid leather, 9 inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, to hold crupper in place. Four $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch brass ornaments on each.

Four back strap tugs, 7 inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, three-ply, to slide on traces, and with $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch buckle to receive back band.

TWO BELLY BANDS.—*Long side*, 2 feet 3 inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch buckle, with chafe $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

Short side, 1 foot 5 inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide.

Two breech bands, bodies folded, 3 feet long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, with $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch ring on each end; layers 3 feet long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, stitched on.

Cruppers, bodies 3 feet 8 inches long, 2 inches wide, with billets 1 foot 9 inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch buckles, and round docks to buckle on one side with $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch buckle.

Breeching straps, 1 foot 10 inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, with $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch buckle.

Hip straps, 4 feet long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, split 18 inches, with $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch buckles looped in.

One pair double lines, 27 feet long, 1 inch wide, with checks 5 feet 8 inches long, billets 9 inches long, and 1 inch buckles.

Two neck straps, 3 feet 1 inch long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, with $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch buckles.

Two neck chains, 4 feet 6 inches long, twisted, No. 4 iron, 14 links to the foot, with loop riveted into neck strap with 4 copper rivets and burs, T on other end, two stationary and one sliding ring. Weight, 6 pounds per pair.

LEAD.

Two bridles,
Two collars,
Two pairs hames,
Four hame straps,
Four traces,
Four trace chains,
Two back straps,
Four back strap tugs,
Two belly bands,
Two cruppers,
Two neck straps,
Two neck strap chains,

} Same as for wheel harness, the bridles without rein-rings and rein-straps.

Two carrying straps, 4 feet long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch buckles looped in, to buckle in rings on trace chains.

Two standing martingales, 4 feet 2 inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, split 18 inches, with billets 9 inches long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch buckles.

One pair double lines, 50 feet long, 1 inch wide, with checks 5 feet 8 inches long, and billets 9 inches long, and 1 inch buckles.

WHIP.

Stock, hickory, split with the grain, (not turned,) and neatly dressed.

Lash, 9 feet long, of buckskin, eight-plat.

All to be made of the best material throughout; leather to be the best No. 1, oak-tanned; buckles to be of malleable iron, japanned, barrel pattern, roller buckles; rings to be malleable iron, japanned; sewing to be done with good waxed thread, eight stitches to the inch.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 29, 1876.
(1439 Q. M. G. O. 1876, with 1 of 1876.)

F.—Stoves and ranges for Army use.—Specifications, supply-table, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 25, 1876.

Under authority of the Secretary of War, who has approved the recommendations of the Board of officers appointed by paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 68, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated April 17, 1875, "to meet at Omaha, Nebraska, on the 15th day of May, 1875, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to draw up and submit for the consideration of the Secretary of War specifications for cooking and heating stoves and ranges for Army use, and to prepare a supply-table, giving the number to be supplied for use of officers and of men in public quarters and barracks;" and who has approved the recommendations made by this office in forwarding the Board's report for his consideration, the subjoined extract from the report of the Board, including the drawings of the stoves and ranges recommended for use, the supply-table, the orders appointing the Board, &c., and the papers (or extracts thereof) referred to in the report, embracing all that is material and necessary to a proper understanding thereof; and also the indorsements of this office, and of the Adjutant-General and Secretary of War, showing the action thereon, are hereby published for the information and guidance of officers of the Army.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Maj. Gen'l, U. S. A.

(4734 Q. M. G. O., 1875.)

REPORT.

OMAHA, NEB., November 15, 1875.

After examining a great variety of patterns of heating and cooking stoves and ranges which were presented to the Board by different manufacturers and dealers from various localities, also heating and cooking stoves and ranges which are in use in the city of Omaha, and practically testing different patterns of cooking-ranges at Omaha Barracks—giving due attention to the letters, circulars, and price-lists from manufacturers and dealers, and other sources received by the Board—after mature and careful consideration of the subject submitted to them, in connection with letters from the War Department, (Quartermaster-General's Office,) hereto attached, the Board respectfully recommend stoves and ranges similar to the following:

The heating-stoves and cooking-ranges are distinguished by the following names and numbers:

- Army cast-iron wood heater, No. 1.
- Army cast-iron wood heater, No. 2.
- Army cast-iron wood heater, No. 3.

Weight of No. 1, from 600 to 700 pounds; Nos. 2 and 3, from 900 to 1,000 pounds.

The No. 1 is described as follows:

To be made of first-class cast-iron.

Length of stove, 31 inches.

Width of stove, 13 inches.

Height of stove, 21½ inches.

Thickness of side plates, ½ inch.

Thickness of bottom, top, and front plates, ¾ inch.

Height of legs, 8 inches.

Size of door, 9 by 14 inches.

Size of pipe, 5 inches.

[NOTE BY THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.—The size of the pipe to be 6 inches instead of 5 inches. Recommendation of the Quartermaster-General in submitting report to Secretary of War. Approved by the latter.]

The sides of the stove are formed by three plates of equal dimensions, and the same as the end plate; the longest edges of the side and end plates have a bevel of 45°, which renders any one of them interchangeable with any other, and are fastened at the top and bottom by eight half-inch round iron rods, the top by the knob of the rods, and the bottom by screws.

The door is held by a loose hinge, the base of which is attached to the front plate by screw-bolts; the hinge being loose, the door can be opened and shut without a movable latch.

The No. 2 is described as follows:

It is the same as the No. 1, with the following exceptions:

Length of stove, 51.9 inches.

Width of stove, 17.8 inches.

Height of stove, 24 inches.
 Thickness of iron, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
 Thickness of front plate, 1 inch.
 Height of legs, 10 inches.
 Size of door, 10 by 15 inches.
 Size of pipe, 6 inches.

[NOTE BY THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.—The size of the pipe to be 7 inches instead of 6 inches. Recommendation of the Quartermaster-General in submitting report to Secretary of War. Approved by the latter.]

The No. 3 is described as follows:

It is the same as the No. 2, except that this stove has two doors and two hearths, and all the upright plates are interchangeable, and the stove-pipe hole is in the middle of the stove.

[NOTE BY THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.—The size of the pipe to be 8 inches instead of 6 inches. Recommendation of the Quartermaster-General in submitting report to the Secretary of War. Approved by the latter.]

For further explanations and details see drawings of Army wood heater, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, marked "I," "K," and "L."

The three wood heating stoves above named are recommended for general use in the Army; they are durable and plain patterns, and the sides and end plates are interchangeable.

Nos. 2 and 3 are especially recommended for heating large rooms. No. 3, with two doors, it is believed possesses the advantage of burning fuel more evenly, and a trial of it is recommended. It is believed that each of the foregoing stoves should last in Army use indefinitely.

Army wrought-iron wood heater, No. 4.

Army wrought-iron wood heater, No. 5.

The No. 5 is described as follows:

To be made of heavy wrought iron.
 Length, 4 feet 2 inches.
 Width, 1 foot 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
 Size of door, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The body is made of No. 10 wrought iron, with ribs of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch angle-iron riveted to the body, preventing the body from warping or bulging. The bottom is round and holds several inches of ashes, protecting the iron and the floor from heat. The front of the stove, where the door hangs, is made of bar-iron forged, 3 inches wide by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick. The back end of the stool has three strips of wrought-iron 3 inches wide by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, riveted on the outside, so that it is sufficiently strengthened against being struck by wood thrown into the stove. The hearth is made of heavy wrought-iron, and is hooked to the stove by a heavy wrought-iron catch, and it can be unhooked and placed inside the stove when shipped.

The No. 4 is described as follows:

Length, 30 inches.
 Width, 12 inches.
 Size of door, 9 by 9 inches.

Other description the same as Army wrought-iron wood heater, No. 5.

For further explanations and details see drawings of Army wrought-iron wood heater, Nos. 4 and 5, marked "M" and "N."

The above wrought-iron stoves are recommended to supply posts distant from the seats of manufacture and from the general depots and posts, reached only by long lines of wagon transportation. It is a very strong pattern; it being made of wrought-iron, it has greater capacity than a stove of similar weight made of cast-iron, thereby saving the transportation, and is not as likely to be broken as a cast-iron stove. It can also be repaired at a post by a blacksmith, should it be required. It is believed that each of these wrought-iron stoves should ordinarily last in Army use from five to ten years.

Army cast-iron coal heater, No. 6.

Army cast-iron coal heater, No. 7.

[NOTE BY THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.—Weight about 275 pounds and 1,000 pounds respectively.]

The No. 6 is described as follows:

Height of stove, 33 inches.
 Diameter of stove, 15 inches.
 Diameter of stove bottom, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
 Diameter of stove top, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

This stove consists of four parts, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. No. 1 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick; No. 2, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; No. 3, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; and No. 4, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Diameter of the grate 8 inches, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick. Top and bottom, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick. The top of the stove is fastened to the bottom

of the stove by three $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick wrought-iron rods; the top of the rods by the knob of the rods, and the bottom by screws.

The No. 7 is described as follows:

To be manufactured of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cast iron.

Height of stove, 5 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Diameter of stove, 20 inches.

Height of each cylinder, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Size of doors, 8 by 10 inches.

Thickness of doors, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Thickness of grate, $\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Thickness of bottom and top, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Diameter of stove-pipe, 6 inches.

Diameter of grate, $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

This stove consists of four cylindrical parts. The cylinders marked Nos. 1 and 3 and Nos. 2 and 4 are interchangeable. The grate is in two parts, (halves,) so that it can be readily removed; it rests on a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ring or shoulder inside of the stove. The stove is fastened by three $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick wrought-iron rods, holding the top to the bottom; the top is fastened by the knob of the rods, and the bottom by nuts secured on to the end of the rods.

For further explanations and details, see drawings of Army cast-iron coal heater, Nos. 6 and 7, marked "O" and "P."

The No. 6 is recommended for general use, and the No. 7 is especially recommended for use in barracks and other large rooms in cold climates. They are both adapted for the use of bituminous as well as anthracite coal, and it is believed that each of these stoves should ordinarily last in Army use from five to ten years.

Army parlor heater.

This stove is described as follows:

To be built of first-class cast iron.

Height, 2 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Width outside, 2 feet 2 inches.

Width inside, 18 inches.

Thickness of bottom and top, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Thickness of outside mantel, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Thickness of outside fire-mantel, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, in fire-brick.

The opening for fuel can be covered by a sheet-iron blower.

This stove is intended to burn anthracite and bituminous coal, and can also be used for wood. It is recommended more especially for officers' use. It is believed that such a stove should ordinarily last in Army use about five years. See accompanying drawing of the above described stove, marked "Q." This is considered by the Board as one among many of the very good patterns of open coal-stoves, and do not consider it necessary to recommend any particular pattern as most suitable to be adopted.

Army cooking range, No. 1.

Army cooking range, No. 2.

No. 1 with mantel and trimmings.

No. 2 without mantel and with trimmings.

The No. 1 range is described as follows:

To be built of first-class wrought iron, No. 10, with cast iron top.

Top cooking surface, 2 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 3 inches.

Size of baking-oven, 1 foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 1 foot $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Size of warming-oven, 1 foot 4 inches by 1 foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Size of holes, 8 inches.

Size of galvanized iron water-tank, 40 gallons.

The back side and bottom are double-cased and filled with hydraulic cement.

The top consists of 13 loose pieces, and of 4 pieces fastened by screws to the side of the range.

To prevent smoking, the top rests on the water-tank in a layer of cement.

The covers of the cooking holes are resting in $\frac{1}{2}$ inch grooves.

The grate consists of 6 iron cast pieces.

The sides of the fire-place are protected by $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cast iron plates.

The water-tank is heated on the lower part of the side next to the inside of the range.

The oven doors are lined, to avoid wasting heat.

The different sizes and measure of the range doors, &c., are shown by the drawing.

The No. 2 range is described as follows:

The same as the No. 1 range, with the following exceptions—

Size of top cooking surface, 3 feet 7 inches by 2 feet 9 inches.

Size of baking oven, 1 foot 4 inches by 1 foot $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Size of warming oven, 1 foot 3 inches by 11½ inches.

Size of cooking holes, 9 inches.

The top consists of 9 loose pieces and 4 pieces fastened by screws to the sides of the range.

The grate consists of 5 iron cast pieces.

The following is a list of the trimmings for these ranges:

Tin trimmings:

1 wash-boiler.

1 coffee-boiler.

1 steamer.

1 tea-kettle, (iron or tin.)

3 bake-pans.

1 pot-cover.

1½-inch cast iron:

2 pots.

2 skillets.

2 griddles.

1 iron-heater.

Sheet iron No. 26:

3 joints pipe.

1 elbow.

For further explanations and details see drawings of Army cooking range, Nos. 1 and 2, marked "R" and "S."

These ranges are intended for either coal or wood, without alteration.

The No. 2 range has ample capacity for cooking for any company of troops, and is recommended for the use of companies and large hospitals, according to the number of men to be provided for. The No. 1 is recommended for small hospitals, bands, detachments, officers' messes, and for officers with families, when smaller size stoves will not suffice. It is believed that each of these ranges should ordinarily last in Army use from five to ten years.

The Board concur in the opinion of the Quartermaster-General, hereto attached, marked "D," relative to the allowance of stoves: that the maximum allowance of stoves to be purchased by the Quartermaster's Department should not exceed for officers occupying public quarters owned or hired by the United States for the use of troops, a greater number, including heating and cooking, than their allowance of rooms requires, say, for a lieutenant 2, for a captain 3, as a limit, and not these if the rooms have open fire-places, except in very severe climates; for a company of troops a cooking range sufficient to cook its food, two large stoves in the dormitory, one large stove in each mess-room and day-room, and one small stove for each of the two rooms for non-commissioned officers, and one small stove for the library, when there are no open fire-places or they are insufficient in very severe climates. These recommendations, as to the maximum allowance of the number of stoves for a company of troops, are based upon the arrangement and general plans of drawings of military buildings, recommended to the Secretary of War by the Board on Revision of the Army Regulations, published September 14, 1872. As, however, most of the barracks at present occupied by troops are not built in accordance with the drawings referred to, an absolute fixed allowance of stoves, based on those plans of barracks, would not always be applicable. The Board therefore recommend that a proportionate allowance of stoves be supplied in accordance with the foregoing. It is thought by the Board that the recommendations contained herein will meet all necessary requirements for heating stoves and cooking purposes for the Army. The importance of a system being adopted by which the spare parts of stoves and ranges can be obtained on requisition to replace those rendered unserviceable or lost is too evident to require comment. Attention is also called to the fact that the sheet-iron in general use in the Army for stove-pipe is not heavy enough, as it soon rusts and burns out. The Board recommend that, when it is absolutely necessary, each laundress be allowed to purchase a single stove from the Quartermaster's Department at the invoiced price, when the same can be spared.

The accompanying supply-table for fixing the number of stoves for use of officers and men in public quarters and barracks is respectfully submitted. As far as practicable, the Board has been governed by the suggestions contained in letter from Quartermaster-General's Office, herewith, marked "D," and not recommended for adoption the stoves or ranges of any particular manufacturer. The heating stoves, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, differ somewhat from any the board has ever seen. Numbers 4 and 5 are similar to those advertised to be manufactured by Messrs. Van & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio. Numbers 6 and 7 are similar to those manufactured by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the No. 7 being somewhat altered. The Army parlor heater is known as the Harvard Stove. The ranges, Nos. 1 and 2, are similar to those manufactured by Messrs. Miller & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, the water-tank having been changed on the suggestion of the Board.

There being no further business before it, the Board then adjourned, November 15, 1875, *sine die*.

JEFF. C. DAVIS,
Colonel Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. A.
C. GROVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Third Cavalry, U. S. A.
ALEX. J. PERRY,
Lieut. Col. and D. Q. M. G., U. S. A.
JAS. S. BRISBIN,
Major Second Cavalry, U. S. A.
E. B. ATWOOD,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

Supply-table of allowances of stoves, recommended by the Board of officers appointed per Special Orders No. 68, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, April 17, 1875, (where quarters are not provided with open grates, or fire-places, or these are insufficient in very severe climates.)

	For quarters.		For office.
	Heating-stoves.	Cooking stoves or ranges.	Heating-stoves.
The General. (Allowed by law for quarters and fuel \$300 per month.)			
The Lieutenant-General or major-general	5	1	.....
A brigadier-general or colonel	4	1	.....
A lieutenant-colonel or major	3	1	.....
A captain or chaplain	2	1	.....
A lieutenant	1	1	.....
The General commanding the Army			3
The commanding officers of a geographical division or department			2
An assistant or deputy quartermaster-general; an assistant commissary-general of subsistence; an assistant surgeon-general; the assistant judge-advocate-general; the assistant and deputy paymaster-general; and the chief quartermaster and chief commissary of subsistence at the headquarters of a geographical division or department			2
The commanding officer of a regiment or post, a paymaster, quartermaster, assistant quartermaster, commissary of subsistence, military store-keeper, and medical store-keeper, each			1
An assistant adjutant-general, an inspector-general, or an assistant inspector-general; an engineer officer,* an ordnance officer,* a judge-advocate, a medical purveyor, and the senior medical officer when stationed on duty at any place not in the field*			1
An acting assistant quartermaster, an acting assistant commissary of subsistence, a regimental or post adjutant, when approved by the Quartermaster-General, each			1
A wagon or forage master, sergeant-major, ordnance-sergeant, saddler-sergeant, quartermaster-sergeant, commissary-sergeant, hospital-steward, regimental veterinary surgeon, chief trumpeter, and principal musician, each	1		.....
Superintendent national cemetery	1		.....
For a company: Two large stoves in dormitory, one large stove in each the mess-room and day-room, one small stove for each of the two rooms for non-commissioned officers, and one small stove for the library, and one cooking stove or range sufficient to cook its food	7	1	.....
Each necessary fire for the sick in hospital, each dispensary and hospital mess-room, to be regulated by the commanding officer and surgeon, not exceeding ..	1		.....
Each hospital-kitchen		1	.....
For each guard-house, fire to be regulated by the commanding officer, not exceeding	1		.....
Each necessary fire for military courts or boards, not exceeding	1		.....
For chapel, reading or school room, upon requisition approved by the commanding officer	1		.....
Store-house of a commissary, quartermaster, and medical purveyor, when necessary, not exceeding	1		.....
A regimental or post mess		1	.....
For each authorized room as quarters for civilian employes	1		.....
For each six civilian employes to whom fuel is allowed	1		.....
For mess of civilian employes		1	.....
For telegraph-office	1		.....
For each blacksmith, carpenter, and saddler shop	1		.....

* Except at Military Academy.

[NOTE BY THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.—The necessary heating-stoves for the additional office-rooms authorized by General Orders No. 90, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, November 1, 1875, will be allowed, not exceeding one heating-stove for each room.]

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Order appointing the Board.

[Special Orders No. 68.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 17, 1875.

[Extract.]

* * * * *

2. A Board of officers, to consist of Col. J. C. Davis, Twenty-third Infantry; Lieut. Col. C. Grover, Third Cavalry; Lieut. Col. R. I. Dodge, Twenty-third Infantry; Lieut. Col. A. J. Perry, deputy quartermaster-general; Capt. C. H. Hoyt, assistant quartermaster, is appointed, to meet at Omaha, Nebr., on the 15th day of May, 1875, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to draw up and submit, for the consideration of the Secretary of War, specifications for cooking and heating stoves and ranges for Army use, and to prepare a supply-table, giving the number to be supplied for use of officers and men in public quarters and barracks.

The Board will make their report to the Quartermaster-General, who will lay before the Board such information as he may have on the subject.

The junior member of the Board will act as recorder.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

Official:

L. H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Orders detailing certain officers as members of the Board in place of others thereby relieved.

[Special Orders No. 80.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 3, 1875.

[Extract.]

* * * * *

4. Capt. James H. Lord, assistant quartermaster, is detailed as a member of the Board to draw up and submit specifications for cooking and heating stoves and ranges for Army use, &c., appointed by Special Orders No. 68, April 17, 1875, from this office, to meet at Omaha, Nebr., on the 15th instant, *vice* Captain C. H. Hoyt, assistant quartermaster, hereby relieved.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

Official:

L. H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Special Orders No. 99.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 25, 1875.

[Extract.]

* * * * *

6. Maj. J. S. Brisbin, Second Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the Board of officers to draw up and submit specifications for cooking and heating stoves and ranges for Army use, &c., appointed by Special Orders No. 68, April 17, 1875, from this office, *vice* Lieut. Col. R. I. Dodge, Twenty-third Infantry, hereby relieved.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

Official:

L. H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Special Orders No. 103.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 23, 1875.

[Extract.]

* * * * *

7. Capt. E. B. Atwood, assistant quartermaster, is detailed as a member of the Board of officers to draw up and submit specifications for cooking and heating stoves and ranges for Army use, &c., appointed by Special Orders No. 68, April 17, 1875, from this office, *vice* Capt. James H. Lord, assistant quartermaster, hereby relieved.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

Official:

L. H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

"D."

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 6, 1875.

COLONEL: Referring to paragraph 2, General Orders No. 68, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated April 17, 1875, convening the Board above designated, I have the honor to furnish herewith a copy of the letter of this office of April 8 to the honorable Secretary of War, asking for the appointment of the Board, showing the reasons and necessity therefor.

In order that the Board may be put in possession of full information of recent date, this office has prepared and published, in the principal stove-manufacturing centers of the country, "a notice to stove dealers and manufacturers," inviting them to send to the Board, care of chief quartermaster, Omaha, Neb., catalogues, with price-lists, of their stoves, both cast and wrought iron, suitable for the purposes stated in the advertisement, a copy of which is inclosed.

From an examination of the data that will thus be furnished, and from the experience and observation of the officers constituting the Board, it is believed that the Board will be enabled to draw up general specifications for style of stoves for heating and cooking, well adapted to Army use, without adopting or prescribing the stoves of any particular manufacturer, but leaving manufacture open to competition.

As the requisitions for stoves are believed in many cases to be greatly in excess of actual proper requirements, and the annual expenditures therefor are also largely increasing, it is important that the number of stoves, both heating and cooking, to be supplied to officers of the different grades, and to troops in public quarters and barracks, should be established.

It is the opinion of the Quartermaster-General that the maximum allowance of stoves to be purchased by the Quartermaster's Department should not exceed, for officers occupying public quarters, built or owned by the United States, a greater number, including heating and cooking, than their allowance of rooms requires, say for a lieutenant 2, for a captain 3, as the limit, and not these if the rooms have open fire-places, except in very severe climates; for a company of troops, a cooking-stove sufficient to cook its food, two large stoves in the dormitory, one large stove in each the mess-room and day-room, and one small stove for each of the two rooms for non-commissioned officers, and one small stove for the library, when there are no open fires, or they are insufficient in very severe climates.

These suggestions of the Quartermaster-General as to the maximum allowance of the number of stoves for a company of troops are based on the arrangement and general plans of drawings of military buildings recommended to the Secretary of War by the Board on Revision of the Army Regulations, published September 14, 1872, (copy herewith.) As, however, most of the barracks at present occupied by troops are not built in accordance with the drawings referred to, an absolute fixed allowance of stoves, based on those plans of barracks, would not be always applicable. The general condition of the barracks occupied by the troops, the manner in which they are constructed, their location as to latitude, &c., and other matters, are questions that will suggest themselves to the Board in their deliberations.

It is believed that much loss is sustained by the Department on account of breakage of the cast-iron stoves by handling in transportation or otherwise, and in many instances the breakage, though slight, cannot be easily repaired, or the broken part replaced, and the stove becomes unserviceable.

In view of this, it is thought probable that it may be found more economical to supply posts with wrought-iron stoves for use of troops than with cast-iron stoves. Mr. John Van, of Cincinnati, the most extensive manufacturer of wrought-iron stoves

known to this office, and perhaps others, will no doubt respond to the advertisement above referred to. From catalogues and price-lists all necessary information on the subject of wrought-iron stoves will probably be obtained by the Board. It is, however, remarked that the prices of Mr. Van's wrought-iron stoves seem very high, compared with those of cast-iron stoves, especially as to cooking-stoves for officers. A catalogue and price-list of his wrought-iron stoves was sent to Chief Quartermaster Department of the Platte, April 5, 1875.

It is believed that it would be advantageous and less expensive to the Department if it could procure the stoves needed for Army use by contract, after advertisement, as in the case of other Army supplies. The patterns in common use are all registered at the Patent-Office, which makes a difficulty in thus procuring stoves if any pattern of any one maker is adopted, and unless the patterns to be recommended by the Board are entirely new, it is not seen how that difficulty can be overcome. The question is, however, suggested for the consideration of the Board.

It is respectfully suggested that the Board embody in its report, if practicable, an opinion as to the length of time which the stoves recommended by it to be adopted should ordinarily last in Army use, and the maximum cost of every kind and size.

It should be borne in mind that the expense of providing the Army with stoves is very great, and that the appropriations made by Congress for its support are not as large as asked for, or as its wants and comfort in some particulars require. Therefore, while the stoves to be recommended by the Board should be of size and character to answer requirements, they also should be of as plain and inexpensive construction and style as possible, having in view durability.

It is cheaper in the end to buy a stove which will wear five years than to purchase three, four, or five stoves during the same period, where the first cost may be 50 per cent. cheaper. And yet, to buy the stoves called for every year of the most durable kind, which is undoubtedly wrought iron, may be too heavy a tax on the limited appropriation for the year.

The life of a cast-iron stove, with good usage in a family, is from five to ten years; but, as before remarked, in the transportation of such stoves to distant posts they are often broken, or parts are broken or worn out while in use at the post, and there being no opportunity for a prompt replacement or repair of the broken parts, the stoves may be necessarily used as best they can be, though such use may, considering their condition, be really an abuse.

When stoves for officers are required at eastern posts, and others near markets, it is thought that the use of cast-iron stoves can, perhaps, advantageously be continued; but as the cost of transporting to distant posts is an important item, and is no more for a wrought-iron than for a cast-iron stove, it is considered more economical to buy and send to such posts wrought-iron stoves for use of both officers and men.

It is, therefore, suggested that the line dividing the supply of wrought and cast-iron stoves may be drawn as indicated, viz: to supply posts distant from the seats of manufacture and from the general depots with wrought-iron stoves, and the others with cast-iron, for officers at least.

The large number of catalogues and printed lists of stoves received here in response to advertisement of this office of 20th September, 1872, have been shipped by express to Lieut. Col. Alex. J. Perry, Chief Quartermaster Department of the Platte, for the information of the Board.

The following named papers on the subject of stoves for Army use are inclosed herewith for the information of the Board:

Letter dated January 26, 1857, by Quartermaster-General to honorable Secretary of War, recommending that appropriations for stoves for quarters for officers and soldiers be asked for, stating number to be allowed to officers and troops.

Letter by Quartermaster-General, August 8, 1874, to honorable Secretary of War, on subject of stoves for Army use, and for officers in *rented quarters*.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Maj. Genl., U. S. A.

Col. J. C. DAVIS,

President of Board on Stoves and Ranges for Army use, Omaha, Nebr.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 14, 1872.

The accompanying drawings of military buildings were recommended to the Secretary of War by the Board on revision of the Army Regulations.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Maj. Genl., U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 8, 1875.

SIR: The cost of providing stoves for the Army is now large and seems to be increasing from year to year.

There is no uniformity in their size or pattern, and no regulation as to the number to be supplied, and consequently officers often ask for numbers greatly in excess of actual proper requirements, and ask various patterns, conforming to their respective fancies.

For the reasons stated, it is deemed advisable that some general patterns of cooking and heating stoves and ranges should be adopted and that regulations should prescribe the number to be supplied to officers and troops. It would not be well to adopt the stoves of any particular manufacturer to the exclusion of others, for this would be to prevent competition and to give just reason for complaint; but general specifications of size and construction of plain, substantial, and convenient heating and cooking stoves, adapted to bituminous and anthracite coal and wood, should be drawn up and published. Under these all who desire may compete for the supply by whatever name the stove offered may be distinguished.

To carry these suggestions into effect, I recommend that a Board of officers, to consist of two officers from the Quartermaster's Department and three officers of the line, who have had experience in command of posts and of companies in the West, be appointed, to meet at Omaha, Nebraska, on the 15th of May next, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to draw up and submit, for consideration of the Secretary of War, specifications for cooking and heating stoves and ranges for Army use, and to prepare a supply-table, giving the number to be supplied for use of officers and of men in public quarters and barracks, the report of the Board to be made to the Quartermaster-General, who will lay before the board such information as he may have on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

To the honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 26, 1857.

SIR: The officers' quarters at the post near Carlisle were consumed by fire on the 22d inst. An appropriation will be necessary to rebuild them. I respectfully request that application be made to Congress to include an item of twenty-five thousand dollars for that object, either in the deficiency bill or in the military appropriation bill for the next fiscal year. Also, an item of twenty thousand dollars to provide stoves for the quarters of officers and soldiers, not exceeding two to each officer above the rank of captain, and one to each captain and subaltern, and four to each company of soldiers above 40° of north latitude, and two to each company below that latitude. * * *

There has never been an appropriation for either stoves or * * *, though the former are really necessary in the winter-season in all the northern and northwestern portions of our country, and are often necessary in the western and southern portions of it. * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster-General.

Hon. JEFF'N DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 7, 1874.

Mem. on stoves for officers.

The Quartermaster-General has uniformly declined to approve requisitions for stoves for officers whose quarters are rented in cities. Supplying stoves was originally authorized on the ground that their use economized fuel, spared labor to the troops, who then cut and hauled their own fuel generally, and on the whole saved money to the United States.

The issue of cooking and heating stoves to officers occupying quarters in military posts or garrisons has continued. Any fuel saved by their use remains the property of the United States and is available again. Officers serving with troops in these posts and garrisons have generally little more than the regulation allowance of rooms, and the supplying stoves is believed to be within the intent and scope of the appropriation.

Those who in cities, as San Francisco, New York, Washington, &c., occupy quarters rented for them by the Quartermaster's Department, do not generally live together in messes, occupying in fact only the regulation allowance of space, but they occupy separate houses, in each of which the quartermaster pays the rent of the number of rooms, the quantity of space allowed by regulations to each grade.

These rooms are generally rented in houses which contain much more than the regulation allowance; but in general the full amount of rent allowed, viz: \$18, the cost per month per authorized room, is paid by the United States, and the officer himself pays any balance remaining necessary to secure him the use of a whole separate house.

The regulation allowance of fuel is issued in kind. This is based upon the quantity necessary in a medium climate to furnish an open fire-place in each room of the officer's allowance of quarters—1 cord of oak per month per room.

If stoves are furnished the quantity of fuel needed will be less. Stoves effect a great economy of fuel. But the saving in fuel will not go to the United States. It will generally be expended in heating for use of the family other rooms in addition to the allowances, and the United States will be at the expense of the whole of the fuel allowance and of the stoves in addition.

The issue of stoves, which include, as asked in this case, cooking stoves with water-back, (and generally with furniture,) to officers occupying rented quarters in cities will very considerably increase the cost of the military service. They are expensive; officers object to receiving old stoves; officers are constantly changing, and the stoves once used will be condemned and sold at auction, to the manifest loss of the United States.

At the frontier posts and garrisons the circumstances are different. There the stoves or stove can be issued so long as they are really serviceable, and they are repaired from time to time by the quartermaster, new plates being supplied as needed to replace those burned out. These savings in fuel, as noted above, go to the United States, and the expense is on the whole presumably no greater, or even less, than would be incurred in burning the fuel without stoves.

The present appropriation for regular supplies was based upon the present practice, and, if the issue of stoves in the case presented * * * is allowed, there is reason to apprehend that the appropriation will prove insufficient.

The above history of the origin of the issue of stoves is sufficient to show the reasons for the present practice.

It would not be judicious to extend the issue as recommended by * * *, and it might involve a deficiency, as it certainly would involve an increase of military expenses and appropriations.

The law of 1870 (chapter 294, section 24) provides that the pay then established shall be in full of all commutation of quarters, fuel, and forage, &c., and all allowances of every name and nature whatever, except fuel, quarters, and forage in kind, which may be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, as then allowed by law and regulations.

It is at least doubtful whether, under this law, the issue of stoves to officers who are provided with quarters would be legal. It will be answered by those who take the other view of right and expediency on the question that the stoves remain the property of the United States. This is practically correct, while they are within the limits of military posts and under control of the post-quartermasters, and the supply there is based upon their being fixtures—parts of the public quarters.

In renting quarters in cities detached, and necessarily less subject to supervision and control of the quartermaster, I am of opinion that it should be held that the rent includes the rent of rooms provided with means for warming them suited to the climate. I do not think the United States is under obligations to furnish an officer with cooking utensils for his family; and I believe that in renting rooms the means of warming, either by fire-place or stoves, can generally be obtained with the allowance.

There may be exceptions, but it is impossible to make a separate regulation for every exceptional case; and every exceptional allowance becomes a precedent upon which is based a requisition in some other and dissimilar case.

I do not, therefore, recommend that the issue of stoves to officers for whom quarters are rented be allowed.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. A.

[Indorsement on the foregoing letter.]

The views of the Quartermaster-General are approved. In my judgment the issue would not only be inexpedient, but illegal.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

AUGUST 14, 1874.

[Copy of advertisement of Quartermaster-General's Office, inviting stove manufacturers and dealers to send to the Board catalogues, price-lists, &c.]

Notice to stove manufacturers and dealers.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April —, 1875.

A Board of Army officers will convene at Omaha, Nebraska, on May 15th, proximo, and remain in session a reasonable length of time, to consider and recommend a general pattern of stoves for Army use, to include heating and cooking stoves to burn anthracite coal, bituminous coal, and wood, respectively.

Stove manufacturers and dealers are invited to send to the Board, care of Chief Quartermaster, Omaha, Nebraska, catalogues, with price-lists, of their stoves, both cast and wrought, suitable for purposes stated, and also to communicate any suggestions they may have to offer for the construction of stoves adapted especially to meet the wants of the Army.

Rooms of officers' quarters to be heated are usually about 15 feet square. Cooking-stoves required for officers' use are such as a family needs.

Barracks for men contain rooms of different sizes, generally large, and require stoves of large size to heat them.

Cooking stoves for companies or detachments should have capacity to cook for 80 men.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. A.

Indorsements upon report of the Board showing action thereon.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 18, 1876.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army, recommending that the recommendations of the Board be approved, subject to modifications as to size of pipe for wood-heaters Nos. 1, 2, and 3; the size of the pipe to be 6 inches, 7 inches, and 8 inches, respectively, for these stoves, instead of the sizes recommended for them by the board. It is also recommended that the proceedings be printed for the use of officers, and that a supply of the stoves be procured for issue to the Army.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. A.

[2d indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 20, 1876.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

[3d indorsement.]

Recommendations of the Quartermaster-General and the Board are approved.
By order of the Secretary of War:

H. T. CROSBY,
Chief Clerk.

APRIL 25, 1876.

[4th indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 28, 1876.

Respectfully returned to the Quartermaster-General, inviting attention to the action of the Secretary of War, indorsed hereon.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

[General Orders No. 17.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 1, 1876.

The subjoined report of the Board of officers appointed by paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 264, December 27, 1875, from this office, embracing specifications as to size, age, &c., to govern in the purchase of mules and horses for Army use, has been approved by the Secretary of War, and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned, together with the "specifications for work-horses" appended thereto.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

G.—*Report of Board of officers as to advisability of making any change or modification in present specifications for horses and mules.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 10, 1876.

The Board convened at Philadelphia, Pa., by virtue of paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 264, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated December 27, 1875, having investigated the question "as to the advisability of any change or modifications in the existing regulations as to size, age, &c., of mules and horses purchased for Army use," and having read all the papers submitted in relation thereto, and having fully discussed and considered the subject, begs to submit the following

REPORT.

The Board is of the opinion that slight changes and modifications in the existing regulations as to size, age, &c., of mules and horses for Army use are advisable, and recommends that the following specifications be adopted and govern in the purchase of horses and mules:

Cavalry horses.—To be geldings, of hardy colors, sound in all particulars, in good condition, well broken to the saddle, from (15) fifteen to (16) sixteen hands high, not less than (5) five nor more than (9) nine years old, and suitable in every respect for cavalry service.

Whenever it becomes necessary to purchase the half-breed horses of California or Southern Texas, the standard of height may be reduced to not less than (14½) fourteen and a half hands.

Artillery horses.—To be geldings, of hardy colors, sound in all particulars, in good condition, square trotters, well broken to harness, from (15) fifteen to (16) sixteen hands high, not less than (5) five nor more than (9) nine years old, and suitable in every respect for artillery service.

Mules.—To be strong, stout, compact animals, sound in all particulars, in good condition, well broken to harness, not under (14) fourteen hands high, not less than (4) four nor more than (9) nine years old, and suitable in every respect for the transportation service of the Army.

For pack purposes the standard of height may be reduced to (13½) thirteen and a half hands, if the animal be in other respects suitable. The pack-mule need not necessarily be broken to harness.

D. H. RUCKER,
Asst. Q. M. Gen., Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. A., President.
H. M. BLACK,
Lieut. Col. Eighteenth Infantry, Bvt. Col., U. S. A.
W. B. ROYALL,
Lieut. Col. Third Cavalry, Bvt. Col., U. S. A.
A. C. WILDRICK,
Capt. Third Artillery, Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. A.
J. G. C. LEE,
Capt. and Asst. Q. M., Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. A., Recorder.

Specifications for work-horses.

When work-horses are to be purchased they should be sound in all particulars, (15½) fifteen and one-half hands high and upwards, strong built, well broken to work in harness, not less than (4) four nor more than (9) nine years old.

I.—Abstract of contracts for wagon-transportation entered into by the Quartermaster's Department received at the office of the Quartermaster-General during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

Names of officers.	Names of contractors.	Date of contract.	Route of supply.	Rates.	Date of expiration of contract.
Maj. R. N. Batchelder, chief quartermaster, Department of the Columbia, Portland, Oreg.	J. Oppenheimer.....	May 6, 1875	Route No. 1. From Palouse Landing to Fort Colville, Wash. Ter.	July 1 to Oct. 31, 1875, \$3.92; Nov. 1, 1875, to April 30, 1876, \$3.50; May 1 to June 30, 1876, \$3.32 per 100 pounds for whole distance, 160 miles.	June 30, 1876
Do.....	do.....	May 6, 1875	Route No. 1. From Wallula, Wash. Ter., to Fort Colville, Wash. Ter.	July 1 to Oct. 31, 1875, \$4.39; Nov. 1, 1875, to April 30, 1876, \$15; May 1 to June 30, 1876, \$1.39 per 100 pounds for whole distance, 270 miles.	June 30, 1876
Do.....	William Grant.....	May 6, 1875	Route No. 4. From The Dalles, Oreg., to Camp Harney, Oreg.	July 1 to Oct. 31, 1875, \$4.80; Nov. 1, 1875, to April 30, 1876, \$20; May 1 to June 30, 1876, \$4.80 per 100 pounds for whole distance, 300 miles.	June 30, 1876
Do.....	Solomon Sacks.....	May 6, 1875	Route No. 7. From Roseburg, Oreg., to Fort Klammath, Oreg.	July 1 to Oct. 31, 1875, \$4.16; Nov. 1, 1875, to April 30, 1876, \$35; May 1 to June 30, 1876, \$1.16 per 100 pounds for whole distance, 200 miles.	June 30, 1876
Do.....	D. J. Ferree.....	May 12, 1875	Route No. 9. United States military mail between Linkville, Oreg., and Fort Klamath, Oreg., semi-weekly.	\$39.88 per month, currency.....	June 30, 1876
Capt. J. H. Belcher, acting quartermaster, Santa Fé, N. Mex.	John Martin.....	Nov. 1, 1875	From Santa Fé to Fort Bayard, N. Mex., transporting telegraph-poles; also from Fort Mary, N. Mex., to La Madillo, transporting wire, insulators, and other materials.	\$16,999 for the entire service.....	.....
Maj. J. G. Chandler, chief quartermaster, Department of Arizona, Prescott, Ariz. Ter.	Mariano G. Samamigo.....	May 13, 1875	Route No. 1. From Yuma Depot, Ariz. Ter., to Camps Apache, Bowie, Grant, McDowell, Lowell, and San Carlos, or any other posts that may be established in Department of Arizona south of the 34th degree of north latitude and east of the Colorado River.	To Camp Apache, \$3.43; to Camp Bowie, \$1.47; to Camp Grant, \$1.47; to Camp Lowell, \$1.47; to Camp McDowell, \$1.69; to Camp San Carlos, \$1.47 per 100 pounds per 100 miles.	June 30, 1876
Do.....	Charles W. Beach.....	May 13, 1875	Route No. 2. From Ehrenberg, Ariz. Ter., to Camps Lapasa, Mojave, Verde, Fort Whipple, Whipple Depot, McDowell, Apache, or any post that may be established in Department of Arizona north of the 34th degree of north latitude and east of the Colorado River.	To Camp Lapase, \$2; to Camp Mojave, \$1.50; to Camp Verde, \$1.65; to Fort Whipple and Whipple Depot, \$1.53; to Camp McDowell, \$1.75; to Camp Apache, \$2.43 per 100 pounds per 100 miles.	June 30, 1876

1st. Col. A. R. Eddy, chief quartermaster, Department of California, San Francisco, Cal.	John & George W. Stanley.	June 1, 1875	From Corlone, Utah, to Fort Hall, Idaho Ter., transporting military stores.	July 1 to Aug. 31, 1875, \$1.60; Sept., 1875, \$1.75; Oct., 1875, \$2.50; Nov., 1875, \$5; Dec. 1, 1875, to March 31, 1876, \$10; April, 1876, \$5; May, 1876, \$2.50; June, 1876, \$1.60 per 100 pounds per 100 miles, cartage, for whole distance, 110 miles.	June 30, 1876
Capt. C. P. Eagan, acting chief quartermaster, District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. Mex.	A. Staab	June 23, 1875	Transportation in the interchange of the Eighth and Ninth Cavalry.	\$6.24 for every six-mile team, loaded, per day; \$3.19 per day returning unloaded.	June 30, 1876
Lieut. Col. James A. Ekin, deputy quartermaster-general, Louisville, Ky.	John M. Kinlock.	July 1, 1875	Drayage at Charleston, S. C.	4 cents per 100 pounds for miscellaneous stores; 90 cents per ton for coal; 98 cents per cord for wood; and \$1.18 per 1,000 feet for lumber.	June 30, 1876
Lieut. Col. S. B. Holabird, chief quartermaster, Department of Texas, San Antonio, Tex.	Edward Fenlon.	July 27, 1875	Route No. 1. From any railroad point in Department of Texas east of the Brazos River or west and north of the 32d parallel to Fort Richardson and Griffin, Tex.	\$1.15 per 100 pounds per 100 miles.	June 30, 1876
Do.	James Callaghan.	July 12, 1875	Route No. 2. From San Antonio or any point on the Gulf, Western Texas and Pacific Railroad; the Galveston, Harrisburgh and San Antonio Railway; the Houston and Texas Central Railway; or from Austin to Forts Bliss, Clark, Concho, Davis, Duncan, McIntosh, McKavett, Quitman, and Stockton.	87 cents per 100 pounds per 100 miles.	June 30, 1876
Capt. A. S. Kimball, assistant quartermaster.	Trinidad Romero	Nov. 6, 1875	From Santa Fe, N. Mex., to Fort Clark, Tex., or any other point in limits of Department of Texas.	\$8 per day for loaded wagon to Fort Clark, and \$4 per day per wagon unloaded returning from Fort Clark, for each and every six-mile team.	.....
Maj. J. A. Potter, chief quartermaster, Department of the Gulf.	Lawrence Hart.	June 2, 1875	For hauling in and around New Orleans, La.	Various	June 30, 1876
Maj. A. J. Perry, chief quartermaster, Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebr.	Joseph A. Small and Fred. J. Amsa.	July 1, 1875	From Cheyenne Depot to Forts Laramie and Fetterman, Wyo. Ter.	77.99 cts. per 100 lbs. from Cheyenne Depot to Fort Laramie; and \$1.39 per 100 lbs. the whole distance from Cheyenne Depot to Fetterman.	June 30, 1876
Do.	Cornelius Ferris.	July 1, 1875	From Sidney, Nebr., to Camps Robinson and Sheridan, Nebr.	July, Aug., Sept., Oct., and Nov., 1875, and May and June, 1876, \$1.08 per 100 pounds from Sidney to Camp Robinson, and \$1.26 per 100 pounds from Sidney to Camp Sheridan; Dec., 1875, Jan., Feb., Mar., and Apr., 1876, \$1.20 per 100 pounds from Sidney to Camp Robinson, and \$1.40 per 100 pounds from Sidney to Camp Sheridan.	June 30, 1876

I.—Abstract of contracts for wagon-transportation entered into by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Names of officers.	Names of contractors.	Date of contract.	Route of supply.	Rates.	Date of expiration of contract.
Maj. A. J. Perry, chief quartermaster, Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebr.	Oliver Durant.....	July 1, 1875	From southern terminus of the Utah Central Railroad to Fort Cameron, Utah.	\$1.20 per 100 pounds, per 100 miles the entire distance, 136 miles.	June 30, 1876
Lieut. C. H. Rockwell, regimental quartermaster, Fifth Cavalry, Camp Lowell, Ariz. Terr.	Oscar Buckalew.....	Apr. 30, 1875	From Camps Lowell, Bowie, Grant, and San Carlos to Santa Fé, N. Mex., transporting supplies of life to certain companies of Sixth Cavalry.	\$3.36 per day for each wagon and trail-wagon of 5,000 pounds capacity.	.....
Col. S. Van Vliet, chief quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Jacob Gross.....	July 6, 1875	Route No. 2. From any and all points on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, Atchison and Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, and Denver and Rito Grande Railway to any post or place in State of Kansas north of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, Territories of Colorado and New Mexico and Camp Apache, Ariz. Terr.	From railroad points 84 cts. per 100 pounds per 100 miles; between points not on railroads \$1.10 per 100 pounds per 100 miles.	June 30, 1876
Do.....	Theo. Thompson.....	July 6, 1875	Route No. 3. From any points on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad to any posts or places in State of Kansas south of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad; the Indian Territory and such portion of the State of Texas as lies north of 34° north latitude.	\$1.04 per 100 pounds per 100 miles.	June 30, 1876
Maj. B. C. Card, chief quartermaster, Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.	Charles Nichols.....	Mar. 10, 1876	From Saint Paul, Minn., or Fort Stevenson or other points on the Missouri River, Dak. Terr., or from any point on the Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad or the Northern Pacific Railroad, or from any points in the State of Minnesota and that part of Dakota Territory lying north and east of the Missouri River to any posts in the State of Minnesota or that part of Dakota Territory lying north and east of the Missouri River.	From Apr. 1 to Sept. 30, 1876, \$1.24, and from Oct. 1, 1876, to Mar. 31, 1877, \$1.36 per 100 pounds per 100 miles.	Mar. 31, 1877
Lieut. Col. A. J. Perry, chief quartermaster, Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebr.	John Hunton.....	July 1, 1875	From Medicine Bow to Fort Fetterman, Wyo. Terr.	85 cts. per 100 lbs. for the whole distance, 90 miles, during the months of July, Aug., Sept., and Oct. 1875, and June, 1876, and July 1 to Oct. 31, 1875, and May and June, 1876, \$1.09 to Camp Stambaugh and \$1.69 to Camp Brown; Nov., 1875, \$1.40 to Camp Stambaugh and \$2.16 to Camp Brown; Dec., 1875, and Jan. 1 to Apr. 30, 1876, \$2.90 to Camp Stambaugh and \$1.40 to Camp Brown, per 100 lbs. per 100 miles the entire distance, 154 miles.	June 30, 1876
Do.....	Phillip Wisner.....	July 22, 1875	From Bryan or Green River Station to Camp Stambaugh and Camp Brown, Wyo. Terr.		June 30, 1876

Maj. J. G. Chandler, chief quartermaster, Department of Arizona.	Estwan Ochoa.....	Apr. 19, 1876	From Yuma Depot, Ariz. Ter. to any post or station which may be established south of 34° north latitude and east of Colorado River, and return.	From Yuma Depot to Camp Apache, Ariz. Ter., \$2.45; from Yuma Depot to Camp Bowie, Grant, Lowell, McDowell, and San Carlos, \$1.73; and to any posts within the route, \$2.45; and from Camp Apache to other posts, \$2.47 per 100 pounds per 100 miles.	June 30, 1877
Do	Samuel C. Miller.....	Apr. 19, 1876	From Ehrenberg Ariz. Ter. to any post or station which may be established north of 34° of north latitude and east of Colorado River, and return.	From Ehrenberg, Ariz., to Camp Mojave and Verde, Ariz. Ter., \$1.48; to Fort Whipple and Whipple Depot \$1.47; to Camp McDowell \$1.63; and return transportation \$1.63 per 100 pounds per 100 miles.	June 30, 1877
Maj. R. N. Batchelder, chief quartermaster, Department of Columbia, Portland, Oreg. Capt W. B. Hughes, Yuma Depot, Ariz. Ter.	F. G. Hillm James M. Barney	June 17, 1876 June 30, 1874	Transportation of military mails between Canyon City, Oreg., and Camp Harney, Oreg. Transporting company property, baggage, &c., of a portion of Eighth Infantry from Yuma Depot, Ariz. Ter. to military posts in Southern Arizona, east of Colorado River, and south of 31th parallel of north latitude, excepting Camp Apache.	..... 2 cents per pound per 100 miles, and 8 cents per mile each for the sick and laundresses for the distance they are transported.	June 30, 1876

K.—Table of land-grant railroads.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 6, 1876.

The following table of land-grant railroads in the United States, compiled from the Statutes of the United States, records of the General Land-Office, and other official sources, with extracts from the act approved March 3, 1875, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. Army.

LAW GOVERNING SETTLEMENTS WITH LAND-GRANT RAILROADS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, as follows:

* * * * *

Provided, That no money shall hereafter be paid to any railroad company for the transportation of any property or troops of the United States over any railroad which, in whole or in part, was constructed by the aid of a grant of public land on the condition that such railroad should be a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States free from toll or other charge, or upon any other conditions for the use of such road for such transportation; nor shall any allowance be made for the transportation of officers of the Army over any such road when on duty and under orders as military officers of the United States. But nothing herein contained shall be construed as preventing any such railroad from bringing a suit in the Court of Claims for the charges for such transportation, and recovering for the same if found entitled thereto, by virtue of the laws in force prior to the passage of this act: *Provided*, That the claim for such charges shall not have been barred by the statute of limitations at the time of bringing the suit, and either party shall have the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States: *And provided further*, That the foregoing provisions shall not apply to the current fiscal year, nor thereafter, to roads where the sole condition of transportation is that the company shall not charge the Government higher rates than they do individuals for like transportation, and when the Quartermaster-General shall be satisfied that this condition has been faithfully complied with. [*Extract of the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1875.*]

NOTE.—The extract from the act of March 3, 1875, above quoted, forbidding payment to certain railroads, applies only to those roads named on pages 6 to 9, inclusive.

Statement showing railroads to which no payments can be made for transportation over their land-grant portions.

Name of railroad.	Terminals of land-grant portion.		Miles.	Remarks.
	From—	To—		
Alabama and Chattanooga Atholton, Topoka and Santa Fé Atlantic and Pacific.....	Wauhatchie, Tenn. Atholton, Kans. Saint Louis, Mo.....	State line, Mississippi and Alabama. The State line. Springfield, Mo.....	270.50 470.58 242	The Atlantic and Pacific and the Missouri Pacific Railroads use the same track from Saint Louis to Pacific.
Atlantic, Gulf and West India Trans-It Company's Railroad. Burlington and Missouri River.....	Fernandina, Fla. Burlington, Iowa Plattsburgh, Nebr.....	Cedar Keys, Fla. Missouri River. Junction with Union Pacific Railroad, Nebr.	155 279 191	
Chicago and Northwestern—Iowa division. Chicago and Northwestern—Wisconsin division. Chicago and Northwestern—Penninsular division. Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Central Pacific—Oregon division.....	Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Branch—Lyons, Iowa. Fond du Lac, Wis. Wisconsin State Line. Davenport, Iowa. Junction with Central Pacific. Saint Paul, via Mendota, Fair- bault, and Austin. Minneapolis, via Mendota, Fair- bault, and Austin. Calmar, Iowa.....	Missouri River, Iowa Clinton, Iowa Wisconsin State line. Marquette, Mich., via Escanaba Missouri River. Portland, Oreg. Lytle, Minn. .....do.....	272 3 117 137 310 112 115	See Railway Guide, Iowa Midland Railroad, for branch from Lyons to Clinton. See Railway Guide, Iowa and Dakota division, for distance from Austin to Lytle.
Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul—Iowa and Minnesota division. Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul—Iowa and Dakota division. Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul—La Crosse division. Flint and Père Marquette Grand Rapids and Indiana.....	Portage City, Wis. Flint, Mich. Fort Wayne, Ind. Hannibal, Mo. Hastings, Minn. Cairo, Ill. do. Dubuque. Amboy, Mich.....	Junction with Saint Paul and Sioux City Railroad. Tonah, Wis. Lake Michigan, Mich. Petokey, on Traverse Bay, Mich. Saint Joseph, Mo. Western boundary of State. Dunleith, Ill. Chicago, Ill. Sioux City Straits of Mackinaw.....	62 332.8 206 456 365 327	
Hannibal and Saint Joseph Hastings and Dakota Illinois Central—main line Illinois Central—Chicago branch. Illinois Central—Iowa division. Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw.....	Jacksonville, Fla. Little Rock, Ark. Saint Paul, Minn. Branch from Great Bear	Chattahoochee River Fort Smith, Ark. Du Luth, Minn. Stillwater, Minn.....	209 155 13	Branch road from Wallon to Traverse City is not a land-grant road. Branch road commences at Centralia. Operated by Michigan Central Railroad Company. That portion of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad between Jackson and Lansing is not a land-grant railroad.

Statement showing railroads to which no payments can be made for transportation over their land-grant portions—Continued.

Name of railroad.	Terminal of land-grant portion.		Miles.	Remarks.
	From—	To—		
Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Mobile and Ohio.....	Leavenworth, Kans.....	South line of State.....	177.6	
Mobile and Montgomery.....	Mobile, Ala.....	Columbus, Ky.....	472	
Mobile and Girard.....	Montgomery, Ala.....	Pollard, Ala.....	114	
Memphis and Little Rock.....	Columbus, Ala.....	Troy, Ala.....	84	
Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon.....	Mississippi River.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	135	
Missouri, Kansas and Texas.....	Marquette, Mich.....	Ontonagon, Mich.....	182.56	
	Junction City, Kans.....	South boundary of Kansas, and to Fort Smith when the Indian title is extin- guished.		
Missouri Pacific Railroad.....	Saint Louis, Mo.....	Pacific, Mo.....	37	Operated by Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Com- pany, lessee. Junction with Atlantic and Pa- cific Railroad, Pacific, Mo.
Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf.....	Kansas City, Mo.....	South line of Kansas.....	161.50	
Morgan's Louisiana and Texas.....	New Orleans, La.....	Brashear, La.....	80	
North Louisiana and Texas.....	Delta, La.....	Monroe, La.....	72	
Oregon and California.....	Portland, Oreg.....	Southern boundary of State.....		
Pensacola and Louisville.....	Pensacola, Fla.....	Pollard, Ala.....	44	
South and North Alabama.....	Montgomery, Ala.....	Decatur, Ala.....	182	
Selma, Rome and Dalton.....	Selma, Ala.....	Eleven miles north of Jacksonville, Ala.....	156	Operated in connection with the Louisville, Nash- ville and Great Southern Railway.
Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern.....	Missouri River, opposite Cairo, Rock, Ark.....	Texas boundary, at Texarkana.....	395	
Saint Paul and Sioux City, and Sioux City and Saint Paul.....	Saint Paul, Minn.....	Sioux City, Iowa.....	270	
Saint Paul and Pacific—main line.....	do.....	Breckinridge, Minn.....	217	
Saint Paul and Pacific—branch.....	Saint Paul, via Crow Wing.....	Northern Pacific Railroad.....		
Do.....	Saint Paul, via Saint Cloud.....	Pembina, Dak.....		
Southern Minnesota.....	Mississippi River, opposite La Crosse.....	Western boundary of the State.....		
Vicksburg and Meridian.....	Jackson, Miss.....	Meridian, Miss.....	95	
Winona and Saint Peter.....	Winona, Minn.....	A point on the Big Sioux River.....		
West Wisconsin.....	Eleven miles south of Warren, Wia.....	Hudson, Wia.....	156	
Wisconsin Central.....	Portage City, via Stevens Point.....	Bayfield, thence to Lake Superior.....		

Table showing railroads to which full payments may be made for transportation, with the exception of that portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad between Du Luth and Thompson Station. (See column of remarks.)

Name of railroad.	Termini of land-grant portion.		Miles.	Remarks.
	From—	To—		
Atlantic and Pacific.....	Springfield, Mo., via Canadian River, Albuquerque, the Aqua Fria and the Colorado Rivers.	The Pacific Ocean	No payment can be made for transportation performed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company between Du Luth and Thompson Station, (the junction of the Northern Pacific Railroad with the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad.) it being subject to the conditions attached to the grant to the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company.
Denver Pacific.....	Denver, Colo.....	Cheyenne, Wyo.....	106	
New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Vicksburgh.	New Orleans, La.....	Puget's Sound.....	.....
Northern Pacific.....	Lake Superior.....	.....	.....
Oregon Central.....	Portland, Oreg.....	Astoria and McMinnville.....	No payment can be made for transportation performed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company between Du Luth and Thompson Station, (the junction of the Northern Pacific Railroad with the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad.) it being subject to the conditions attached to the grant to the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company.
Saint Joseph and Denver City.....	Elwood, Kans.....	Junction with Union Pacific Railroad.	.....
Southern Pacific of California.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	Some point on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad near the boundary-line of California.....	.....
Southern Pacific of California—branch line.....	From a point near Tehachapa Pass, via Los Angeles.....	Texas Pacific Railroad near the Colorado River.	.....
Texas Pacific.....	From a point near Marshall, Tex., via El Paso, to southern boundary of California; thence to San Diego.....	San Diego, Cal.....	No payment can be made for transportation performed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company between Du Luth and Thompson Station, (the junction of the Northern Pacific Railroad with the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad.) it being subject to the conditions attached to the grant to the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company.
Utah Central.....	Ogden, Utah.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	37	

Table showing railroads to which bonds have been issued by the United States, with which no settlements can be made, except through the Treasury Department, for transportation over any portion thereof.

Name of railroad.	Termini of land-grant portion.		Miles.	Remarks.
	From—	To—		
Central Pacific—main line.....	Ogden, Utah	Sacramento, Cal	743	{ Accounts to be prepared by the quartermaster's department at San Francisco, Cal., at the lowest tariff or special rates, and forwarded to the Quartermaster-General for action.
Central Pacific—Western Division.....	Sacramento, Cal.	San Francisco, Cal.	140	
Kansas Pacific.....	Kansas City, Mo.	Denver, Colo.....	639	
Sioux City and Pacific	Sioux City, Iowa	Fremont, Nebr	113	{ Accounts to be prepared by the quartermaster's department at Chicago, Ill., and forwarded as above, including the accounts of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, leased by the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad.
Union Pacific.....	Omaha, Nebr	Ogden, Utah.....	1,033	{ Accounts to be prepared by the quartermaster's department at Omaha, Nebr., and forwarded as above.
Central Branch—Union Pacific.....	Atchison, Kans	Waterville, Kans	100	

See General Orders of the War Department, Nos. 98 of 1872, 48 of 1873, 69 of 1874, 81 of 1874, 107 of 1874, and 62 of 1875, publishing laws and instructions regarding settlements of accounts of land-grant railroads for military transportation.

L.—Abstract of contracts for water-transportation entered into by the Quartermaster's Department received at the Quartermaster-General's Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

Names of officers.	Names of contractors.	Date of contract.	Route of supply.	Rates.	Date of expiration of contract.
Lieut. Col. S. B. Holabird, deputy quartermaster-general.	Sanford B. Coulson	Mar. 20, 1876	From Yankton, Dak., to Fort Benton, Mont., and intermediate points on the Missouri River and return.	Schedule rates	Oct. 31, 1876
Do	Walter A. Burleigh	Mar. 29, 1876	From Bismarck, Dak., or Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak., to Fort Benton, Mont., and intermediate points and return.	.....do	Oct. 31, 1876
Do	Charles A. Whitney & Co. ..	July 12, 1875	From New Orleans, La., to Galveston, Indianola, Cuero, and Brazos Santiago, and return.	.....do	June 30, 1876
Maj. R. N. Batchelder, quartermaster.	J. H. D. Gray	June 23, 1875	From Astoria, Oreg., to Fort Stevens, Oreg., and Fort Canby, Wash. Ter., and return.	\$40 per week, \$6 per hour for detention, and \$30 per extra trip.	June 30, 1876
Maj. B. C. Card, quartermaster	Robert Wilson	May 1, 1876	Ferriage between Fort Abraham Lincoln and Bismarck, Dak., and between Fort Abraham Lincoln and Point Pleasant.	Schedule rates	Mar. 31, 1877
Do	Noonan W. Kittson	Mar. 30, 1876	From Moorhead, Minn., or Fargo, Dak., to Fort Pembina, Dak.	.....do	Oct. 31, 1876
Capt. A. F. Rockwell, assistant quartermaster.	Frank Hollingshead	July 1, 1875	From Washington, D. C., to Forts Foote and Washington, Md., and return.	.....do	June 30, 1876
Lieut. Col. S. B. Holabird, deputy quartermaster-general.	Charles Best	July 20, 1875	From Brazos Santiago, Tex., to Fort Brown, Ringgold Barracks, and Fort McIntosh, and return.	.....do	June 30, 1876

N.—Statement of vessels owned or purchased by the Government and employed in the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

Name.	Class.	Tonnage.	When purchased or built.	Estimated cost or value.	By whom employed.	Where employed.	Amount paid for repairs.	Amount paid for running expenses.	Total expenses.
Henry Smith	Steamer	178.70	June 30, 1876	\$28,000 00	Col. Rufus Ingalls, A. Q. M. General, U. S. A.	New York Harbor			
General McPherson	Propeller	104.23	Sept. 1, 1867	40,000 00	Maj. William Myers, Q. M., U. S. A.	San Francisco, Cal.	\$7,166 94	\$17,514 49	\$24,681 43
Mourne	Steam-launch	62.35	Nov. 20, 1875	15,200 00	Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M., U. S. A.	Fort Monroe, Va.		1,701 33	1,701 33
Hamilton	do	37.68	Feb. 1, 1875	7,679 25	Lieut. J. D. C. Hoskins, A. A. Q. M.	Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	2,184 02	1,910 00	4,094 02
Thayer	do	32.36	Oct. 8, 1874	7,200 00	Capt. J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., U. S. A.	Boston Harbor, Mass.	4,042 37	1,284 57	5,326 94
Barrancas	do	28.1	Nov. 7, 1874	5,750 00	Lieut. George W. Crabb, 5th Art., A. A. Q. M.	Fort Barrancas, Fla.	2,447 50	1,929 99	4,377 49
General Greene	do	25.2	Mar. 3, 1874	5,250 00	Lieut. B. Wager, A. A. Q. M.	Fort McHenry, Md.	1,122 14	1,105 71	2,227 85
General Jessup	do	19.37	June 30, 1874	5,000 00	Capt. T. J. Eckerson, A. Q. M., U. S. A.	Fort Adams, R. I.	450 00	2,043 70	2,493 70
Phlaeki*	do		Feb. 26, 1872	7,000 00	Capt. E. D. Baker, A. Q. M., U. S. A.	Fort Monroe, Va.			
Matchless	Schooner	190	June 5, 1863	13,500 00	Lieut. A. W. Vogdes, 5th Art., A. A. Q. M.	Key West, Fla.	2,687 64	4,050 17	6,737 81
Phantom	Sloop-yacht	7	Jan. —, 1872	1,750 00	Lieut. George W. Crabb, 5th Art., A. A. Q. M.	Fort Barrancas, Fla.	253 00		253 00
Unknown	Propeller		June 30, 1876	18,000 00	Col. Rufus Ingalls, A. Q. M. General, U. S. A.	Not yet completed†.			
									51,903 57

* Sold at public auction, February 29, 1876, for \$540.

† Under construction, for use of the Ordnance Department in New York Harbor.

O.—Table showing principal movements of troops during fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and average length of march or movement in each case.

O- ganization.	Company.	From—	To—	Stations before movement.	Stations after movement.	Distances. Miles.	Average length of march or move- ment. Miles.
Seventh Cavalry	B	Department of the Gulf.	Department of Dakota.	Shreveport, La.	Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.	2,353	2,087
Do	G	do	do	do	do	2,353	
Do	K	Department of the Missouri.	do	McComb City, Miss.	do	2,394	
Do	A	Department of the Missouri.	Department of Texas	Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	Ringgold Barracks, Tex.	1,031	
Do	C	do	do	Fort Union, N. Mex.	do	1,253	
Eighth Cavalry	B	do	do	Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	Fort Brown, Tex.	1,370	1,148
Do	C	do	do	Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	Ringgold Barracks, Tex.	1,061	
Do	D	do	do	Fort McKee, N. Mex.	do	896	
Do	E	do	do	Fort Garland, Colo.	Fort Clark, Tex.	1,061	
Do	F	do	do	Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	Ringgold Barracks, Tex.	1,061	
Do	G	do	do	Fort Selden, N. Mex.	do	938	
Do	H	do	do	Fort Selden, N. Mex.	Fort Brown, Tex.	1,251	
Do	I	do	do	Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	Fort Duncan, Tex.	1,005	
Do	K	do	do	Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	Fort Brown, Tex.	1,403	
Do	L	do	do	Fort Union, N. Mex.	do	1,253	
Ninth Cavalry	M	do	do	do	Ringgold Barracks, Tex.	741	992
Do	A	Department of Texas.	Department of Missouri	Fort Clark, Tex.	Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	996	
Do	B	do	do	Ringgold Barracks, Tex.	Fort McKee, N. Mex.	1,031	
Do	C	do	do	do	Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	993	
Do	D	do	do	Fort Clark, Tex.	Fort Union, N. Mex.	960	
Do	E	do	do	do	Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	648	
Do	F	do	do	do	Fort Selden, N. Mex.	1,491	
Do	G	do	do	Fort Brown, Tex.	Fort Garland, Colo.	1,201	
Do	H	do	do	do	Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	1,093	
Do	I	do	do	Fort Duncan, Tex.	Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	1,038	
Do	K	do	do	Ringgold Barracks, Tex.	Fort Union, N. Mex.	1,243	1,023
Do	L	do	do	do	do	523	
Do	M	do	do	Fort Stockton, Tex.	Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	1,034	
First Artillery	H	Department of the South	Military Division of the Atlantic	Saint Augustine, Fla.	Fort Adams, R. I.	977	
Do	B	do	do	do	Fort Trumbull, Conn.	1,089	
Do	C	do	do	Savannah, Ga.	Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.	969	
Do	D	do	do	Charleston, S. C.	Fort Preble, Me.	868	
Do	H	do	do	do	Fort Adams, R. I.	1,297	
Do	K	do	do	do	Fort Warren, Mass.	1,370	
Do	A	do	do	Fort Barrancas, Fla.	Fort Adams, R. I.	1,754	
Do	E	do	do	Key West, Fla.	do	1,343	
Do	F	do	do	Fort Barrancas, Fla.	Fort Warren, Mass.	1,624	1,717
Do	I	do	do	Key West, Fla.	Fort Independence, Mass.	1,624	
Do	L	do	do	Fort Barrancas, Fla.	Fort Trumbull, Conn.	1,717	
Do	M	do	do	do	do	1,717	

Fourth Artillery	A	Department of California	Department of the Columbia	Presidio, Cal	Sitka, Alaska	1,681
Do	D	do	do	Alcatraz Island, Cal	Fort Canby, Wash	1,588
Do	G	do	do	Point San José, Cal	Sitka, Alaska	1,681
Do	M	do	do	Presidio, Cal	do	1,681
Do	F	Department of the Columbia	Department of California	Sitka, Alaska	Presidio, Cal	1,681
Do	H	do	do	Fort Canby, Wash	Point San José, Cal	1,588
Do	I	do	do	Sitka, Alaska	Alcatraz Island, Cal	1,681
Fifth Artillery	A	Military Division of the Atlantic	Department of the South	Fort Adams, R. I.	Saint Augustine, Fla	1,681
Do	D	do	do	Fort Warren, Mass	Savannah, Ga	1,681
Do	E	do	do	Fort Independence, Mass	Charleston, S. C	968
Do	F	do	do	Fort Adams, R. I.	do	968
Do	K	do	do	Madison Barracks, N. Y.	Saint Augustine, Fla	1,596
Do	B	Department of the Gulf	do	Fort Adams, R. I.	Fort Barrancas, Fla	1,754
Do	P	do	do	Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.	Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla	1,745
Do	H	do	do	Fort Trumbull, Conn	do	1,465
Do	I	do	do	do	Fort Barrancas, Fla	1,717
Do	L	do	do	Fort Adams, R. I.	do	1,734
Do	M	do	do	Fort Preble, Me	do	1,938
Eleventh Infantry	C	Department of Missouri	Department of Texas	Fort Sill, Ind. T	Fort Brown, Tex	859
Do	D	do	do	do	do	859
Do	I	do	do	do	do	859
Twelfth Infantry	A	Department of California	Department of Arizona	Angel Island, Cal	Camp Mohave, Ariz	2,395
Do	C	do	do	do	Fort Yuma, Cal	2,280
Do	K	do	do	do	Camp Mohave, Ariz	2,595
Do	B	Department of Arizona	Department of California	Fort Yuma, Cal	Angel Island, Cal	2,280
Do	I	do	do	Camp Mohave, Ariz	do	2,595
Twenty-first Infantry	D	Department of California	Department of the Columbia	Camp Bidwell, Cal	Fort Vancouver, Wash	2,457
						882

Report of Capt. A. F. Rockwell.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES,
Washington, D. C., September 23, 1876.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs relating to the care and maintenance of the national military cemeteries for the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1876:

On the 1st of July, 1875, there were seventy-seven national cemeteries. This number was increased during the year to eighty-one. The cemetery at Whitehall, Pa., was dropped from the list—it is under the care of the superintendent of the Philadelphia cemeteries—and the following were added, namely, Fort Saint Philip, La.; Finn's Point, N. J.; Fort Vancouver, Wash.; Woodlawn, Elmira, N. Y.; and Danville, Ky.

The Elmira cemetery, however, it is proper to state, was already, by act approved June 23, 1874, a national cemetery so far as the setting of the head-stones and the care of the graves was concerned. At this cemetery are interred the remains of 2,968 confederate prisoners of war and 128 Union soldiers. The law referred to, however, has not been understood to authorize the erection of head-stones at the graves of the former.

In the Finn's Point cemetery are interred the remains of 2,509 confederates and 135 Union soldiers. The circumstances which led to the establishment of this burial-ground as a national cemetery are set forth in the accompanying copies of correspondence between the governor of the State of Virginia and the War Department, hereto attached, marked "A" and "B." The cemetery has been placed in charge of a superintendent, (a discharged soldier, who lost his arm in the war,) whose efforts and industry have greatly improved it, and it is now being inclosed by a substantial stone wall. A lodge is also in course of erection there.

At the close of the fiscal year the eighty-one cemeteries were classified as follows: Twenty-six 1st class, twenty 2d class, eleven 3d class, and twenty-four 4th class. Of these, one 1st class and nine 4th class had no superintendents.

There were seventy superintendents in service July 1, 1875, and seven others were appointed during the year. Three were discharged, one died, and two resigned, leaving seventy-one in service at the close of the fiscal year. One of them, however, has since been discharged, as the appropriation for the present year provided only for seventy.

The number of national cemeteries has also been recently reduced three; those at Fort Saint Philip, Fort Vancouver, and Santa Fé. The two last had formerly been post cemeteries, and the Quartermaster-General was of the opinion that, as a measure of economy, it would be better to restore them to that position. The change was therefore effected by orders from the War Department, dated August 12, 1876. Only one of these three cemeteries, Santa Fé, had a superintendent, who has since been transferred to the Mound City cemetery, near Cairo, Ill.

The cemeteries generally are now in very fine condition, improving each year, and this result is the more encouraging as the cost of maintaining them is steadily decreasing. The expenditures for this purpose during the past year have been restricted to the lowest practicable limit, and as much of the appropriation as could be spared has been devoted to the construction of permanent walls and lodges at those cemeteries which still required them.

The appropriation for the past year was \$150,000. With a portion of this lodges for the following cemeteries were built or contracted for, namely: Camp Nelson, Lebanon, and Logan's Cross Roads, Ky.; Pitts-

burgh Landing and Fort Donelson, Tennessee; Little Rock, Ark., and Salisbury, N. C. All of these have been completed except those at Fort Donelson and Salisbury, the contracts for which were not made until last spring, but it is expected that they will be finished during the coming month.

Out of the same appropriation, too, walls around the following cemeteries were also constructed, namely: Glendale, Seven Pines, and Poplar Grove, Va., and Wilmington, N. C.

All of this work has been done in a very thorough manner, having been closely inspected and supervised by skilled engineers employed by the Department for that purpose.

This year contracts have been let for the Finn's Point wall and lodge, before mentioned, and for a lodge at the national cemetery at Grafton, W. Va., which work is now being done. It is also proposed to let contracts for walls at Beaufort and Florence S. C., and Yorktown, Va., early in the coming winter. This, with the ordinary expense of maintaining the cemeteries, will about consume the appropriation, which this year is \$25,000 less than last year. Should it be found, however, at the close of the year that more can be spared for walls and lodges, it is intended to so apply the surplus.

After building the walls and lodges before mentioned the following, in addition, will remain to be provided, namely: Lodges at Alexandria, Port Hudson, and Baton Rouge, La.; Andersonville, Ga.; Beverly, N. J.; Cave Hill, Ky.; Fort McPherson, Nebr., and Fort Gibson, Ind. T. Walls at Alexandria and Baton Rouge, La.; Andersonville, Ga.; Fort McPherson, Nebr.; Fort Gibson, Ind. T., and Grafton, W. Va.

Besides the construction of walls and lodges, the following work has also been done during the year, namely: Additions to the lodges at the Mobile, Barrancas, Camp Butler, Fort Smith, and Gettysburg cemeteries. The lodges at these cemeteries were formerly small, and insufficient for the accommodation of the superintendents and their families.

Buildings for offices were erected at the Jefferson barracks and Natchez cemeteries, the lodge at neither place being sufficiently large to admit of the setting apart of a room for an office for the accommodation of visitors, &c.

Outhouses, (wood-sheds, tool-rooms, &c.,) were constructed at the city of Mexico, Port Hudson, Camp Nelson, Chattanooga, Culpeper, Finn's Point, Keokuk, Soldiers' Home, and Winchester cemeteries.

A speakers' stand for decoration-day services was, by direction of the Secretary of War, constructed at the Rock Island cemetery.

The cemetery at Fort Scott, Kans., has been very much improved by subdrainage, and by macadamizing the roads with stone procured in excavating the trenches for the drain-tile. This work is not yet completed.

The drainage at the following cemeteries has also been considerably improved, namely: Corinth, Danville, Fredericksburg, Jefferson Barracks, Memphis, and Vicksburg.

New roads have been constructed in the Arlington cemetery, and a new approach-road to the Jefferson Barracks-national cemetery near Saint Louis.

At many of the cemeteries, in connection with the head-stone work, the grave-sections have been well graded, so that hereafter lawn-mowers can be used to greater advantage at those places and a saving in labor thereby effected.

New flag-staffs have been erected at Beaufort, Florence, Fort Harrison, Grafton, Seven Pines, Winchester, and Santa Fé.

Cisterns have been constructed at Camp Nelson, Fort Leavenworth, Gettysburg, Lebanon, Seven Pines, and Vicksburg.

At the Fort McPherson cemetery, where irrigation is necessary, a supply of water is secured by means of a well and windmill. A like course has been pursued at Santa Fé.

The grounds in the Salisbury cemetery are now being greatly improved. The soldiers' monument, referred to in my last annual report, was erected in December of last year, according to agreement. It is a very creditable piece of workmanship, and has been praised in very high terms. It was executed by Mr. Alexander McDonald, of Mount Auburn, Mass.

Excluding the Salisbury monument, for which a separate appropriation of \$10,000 was granted, the work above enumerated, together with the general care and maintenance of the cemeteries, and the cost of the walls and lodges before mentioned, involved the expenditure of \$146,959.98, as shown in the accompanying statement, marked "C." These expenditures, which embrace disbursements from the last and the previous year's appropriations, are classified as follows:

Walls.....	\$25,843 25
Lodges.....	29,159 07
Rent of quarters.....	1,035 90
Outhouses, offices, &c.....	6,694 08
Green-houses.....	719 53
Trees and plants.....	1,998 65
Employés.....	44,292 23
Drainage.....	4,904 61
Barrack and office furniture.....	244 40
Miscellaneous tools, stores, and repairs.....	5,180 91
Improvement of grounds.....	13,308 77
Flag-staffs and monuments.....	2,502 15
Water supply.....	4,008 90
Purchase and rent of land, &c.....	2,928 35
Interments.....	3,427 36
Miscellaneous.....	711 82
Total.....	146,959 98

The number of interments in the national cemeteries on the 30th day of June, 1876, was 310,356—164,655 known and 145,701 unknown. Of the unknown, 470 bodies were removed to the Jefferson Barracks national cemetery from Arsenal Island, near Saint Louis. These were the remains of soldiers who died of small-pox during the war, and the removal from the place where they were originally interred was necessitated by the encroachments of the river on that part of the island where the burials were made. These re-interments, which become absolutely necessary from time to time, are sometimes quite a heavy charge against the cemeterial appropriation. The removals from Arsenal Island to the Jefferson Barracks cemetery cost \$2,811.99. The removals of the remains to the Finn's Point cemetery cost \$442.95.

The soldiers' graves in a majority of the national cemeteries are now provided with head-stones, as required by law. The following is a list of the cemeteries at which these stones have been erected:

	Slabs.	Blocks.
Baton Rouge.....	2,430	482
Port Hudson.....	586	3,209
Natchez.....	281	2,781
Vicksburg.....	3,820	12,703
Fort Smith.....	565	975
Little Rock.....	3,203	2,337
Memphis.....	5,051	8,809
Corinth.....	1,777	3,912

	Slabs.	Blocks.
Pittsburg Landing	1, 220	2, 357
Chattanooga	7, 903	4, 860
Knoxville	2, 014	1, 044
Jefferson Barracks	6, 765	2, 874
Crown Hill	659	32
Grafton	615	617
Winchester	2, 008	2, 200
Staunton	229	409
Annapolis	2, 255	205
London Park	1, 528	203
Laurel	232	6
Alexandria, Va.	3, 324	121
Culpeper	446	905
Cold Harbor	675	192
Glendale	234	390
Seven Pines	149	642
Fort Harrison	235	291
Richmond	839	4, 034
Fort Gibson	160	2, 060
Fayetteville	430	776
Fort Scott	318	101
Fort Leavenworth	373	753
Jefferson City	316	330
Rock Island	277	19
Keokuk	553	21
Springfield	812	705
Camp Butler	533	165
Mound City	2, 438	2, 730
Yorktown	723	843
Arlington	7, 060	1, 928
Brownsville	1, 343	1, 378
Alexandria, La.	509	772
Chalmette	6, 262	5, 400
Mobile	694	112
Barrancas	585	376
Fort Donelson	155	508
Beaufort	4, 349	3, 811
Wilmington	702	1, 357
Salisbury	90	332
Raleigh	636	528
Danville, Va.	1, 167	121
Battle-ground	40	.....
Soldiers' Home	4, 925	289
Whitehall	59	1
Philadelphia	1, 804	28
Beverly	139	7
Cypress Hills	3, 088	57
Gettysburg .....	.....	979
Fredericksburg, (granite)	2, 463	4, 145
Total	92, 046	87, 242

From the foregoing, it will be seen that this work has been pushed forward as rapidly as could be expected during the past year. Exclusive of the stones for the Nashville Cemetery—11,497 slabs and 3,995 blocks, which are now in course of erection—there remain yet to be furnished under the contracts about 45,500 slabs and 17,400 blocks.

The contracts required the erection of all the headstones by the 15th of May, 1875. An extension was subsequently granted until July 1, 1876, as stated in my last annual report. A further extension until July 1, 1877, has since been authorized, and there now seems to be a fair prospect of finishing by that time. Two of the contracts, I should state, have already been completed—Mr. Doherty's and Mr. Bridges's; the former by the Department.

The stones furnished are of a good quality—I refer now especially to

the marble slabs and blocks—well finished, and, I think, fully equal to the requirements of the contracts. The contracts have, it is true, been modified in minor particulars from time to time, but in no instance, I believe, has there been any departure from the original agreement whereby the public interests have suffered. There can be no question but that the prices for which the headstones are furnished are very favorable to the Government, and if the work be carried through to completion in its present satisfactory manner it will, in my judgment, be mainly due to these judicious modifications which, as operations advanced, experience proved to be advisable. Nearly all of the stones have been prepared at the marble quarries of Messrs. Sheldons & Slason at West Rutland, Vt. These gentlemen, though not the original contractors, have largely contributed to the success of this great undertaking. The work has been well done both at the quarry and at the cemeteries, and reflects credit alike upon the contractors and the engineers under whose supervision it has been conducted.

In connection with this subject, I desire to call attention to the fact that, thus far, no provision has been made for erecting headstones at the graves of soldiers interred in other than national military cemeteries. In many cities and towns in the Northern and Western States are what are called soldiers' lots—a portion of a private or incorporated cemetery set apart for the burial of soldiers who died during or since the war. The graves were marked soon after the close of the war by the Government with headboards similar to those provided for the national cemeteries. These headboards have, of course, decayed, and there being no authority under the law, as it now exists, for replacing them with permanent headstones, there is some danger that the identity of the graves will be lost unless either the headboards are renewed—which would only be a temporary expedient, and an expensive one—or headstones are furnished similar to those erected in the national cemeteries. It is estimated that there are about 17,000 graves to be provided with these headstones, and the numerous applications which the Department has received, asking that they be furnished, indicate that there is a very general desire on the part of those interested in the matter that the graves of the soldiers interred in these incorporated and village cemeteries should receive the same attention from the Government as is bestowed on those in the national cemeteries.

The work of revising the records of interments, with a view to securing correct inscriptions for the headstones, referred to in my last report, has been continued during the year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. F. ROCKWELL,

Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A., in charge of National Cemeteries.

To the QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

A.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
Richmond, May 12, 1875.

SIR: Under a recent joint resolution of the general assembly of Virginia, it is my duty to correspond with the authorities of the United States in respect to the uninclosed and neglected condition of the graves in which several thousand southern soldiers were buried, in the course of the late war, on land belonging to the United States, near Fort Delaware. The site of the graves being national property, no inclosure or other repairs

can be made except by the National Government or under its authority or consent. The design of the joint resolution is to effect the construction of proper and needful repairs in such manner as may be most acceptable to the Government of the United States; but as the ground referred to is national property, and as it is represented to contain the remains of some Union as well as many southern soldiers, it is with deference suggested and hoped that the National Government will cause the repairs to be executed. If, however, this suggestion be overruled, I respectfully ask to be informed under what restrictions and conditions parties, who take an interest in protecting the graves, will be allowed to provide, at their own expense, such inclosures and repairs as may be necessary.

Trusting that you will take this subject into early consideration, and will advise me of the action of the proper national authorities thereon,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

JAMES L. KEMPER.

To the Hon. the SECRETARY OF WAR.

B.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 4, 1875.

SIR: Referring to your communications of May 12 and September 30, 1875, upon the subject, I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of War, to inform you that an inspection of the cemeteries pertaining to Fort Delaware by an officer of the Army discloses the fact that the land on Pea-Patch Island (upon which Fort Delaware is situated) is so low that graves cannot be dug without reaching water, and that therefore the few burials that have been made on the island have been in graves raised above the natural surface by grading up the grounds used for the purpose, some of which graves are in danger of being encroached upon by the water in the ditch, which is subject to the ebb and flow of the tide. Most of the bodies of the confederate prisoners of war who died at Fort Delaware (some 2,500 in all) are interred in the soldiers' burial-ground at Finn's Point, on the New Jersey shore, opposite the fort, which is inclosed by an osage-orange hedge, and while not in as good order as might be desired, is reported as presenting a more respectable appearance than many country church-yards.

In view of these facts, and as the most practicable means of securing the desired improvement and care of the grounds, the burial-ground at Finn's Point will be announced in general orders as a national cemetery; and the Quartermaster-General will be directed to have the remains of the soldiers—Union and confederate—buried on Pea-Patch Island, (the latter numbering about two hundred, it is supposed,) transferred to the Finn's Point cemetery, and to have the latter put in as good order as practicable with the funds available for the purpose.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

To the GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, *Richmond.*

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

[illegible]

C.—Statement of disbursements of appropriations for national cemeteries, &c.—Continued.

Name of cemetery.	Employees.	Drainage.	Barrack and office furniture.	Purchase of tools and stores, and miscellaneous expenditures.	Improvement of grounds.	Plugs and monuments.	Water-supply.	Purchase and rent of land, excluding titles, &c.	Interments.	Total.
Albany Rural, N. Y.	\$37 00			\$53 80	\$11 87	\$7 00		\$1,446 70		\$25 00
Alexandria, La.	436 41			29 35						1,979 91
Alexandria, Va.	879 12	\$21 80	\$1 30	30 70			\$57 00			1,050 44
Andersonville, Ga.	900 00							200 00		1,130 70
Annapolis, Md.	443 50	9 40	9 90	56 13	132 50	10 00	15 00			748 48
Arlington, Va.	4,992 00	414 20	6 00	236 19	1,076 99					8,149 40
Ball's Bluff, Va.	100 00									109 75
Barrancas, Fla.	606 67						51 98			948 65
Baton Rouge, La.	783 50			97 55	189 40	10 00				1,166 13
Battle Ground, D. C.			2 50	17 12						225 52
Baxter Springs, Kans.										43 95
Beaufort, S. C.	1,323 83			215 00	22 50	280 00		32 45		2,153 11
Beverly, N. J.	104 25			3 10	79 80		39 50	100 00		517 15
Brattleborough, Vt.	41 66									41 66
Brownsville, Tex.	600 00			47 00	210 00		10 00			949 25
Camp Butler, Ill.	430 50	30 35	50 00	113 59	75 58		35 00			1,578 92
Camp Chase, Ohio								10 00		10 00
Camp Nelson, Ky.	430 00		4 90	18 45	4 75	50	295 55			5,670 47
Cave Hill, Ky.	431 50			134 76	469 95					438 00
Chalmers, La.	1,331 28			31 70			92 97			1,919 09
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,888 75	65 27	2 75	5 70	67 25	5 00				4,213 62
City Point, Va.	386 00		75	20 25	40 00		8 00			517 45
Cold Harbor, Va.	151 00		2 00	37 00	273 00	30 95				386 25
Cornith, Miss.	1,308 50	338 75		37 00		10 00				2,518 98
Crown Hill, Ind.										10 00
Culpeper, Va.	386 00		23 50	52 76	64 00	5 00	19 00			1,004 76
Cypress Hills, N. Y.	650 00			10 00				\$54 00		1,149 90
Danville, Va.	130 25	120 57	3 50	42 99	385 92		79 50			946 00
Fayetteville, Ark.	246 25			74 11	37 50		5 00			431 81
Finn's Point, N. J.	347 16		63 40	248 03	145 11					945 54
Florence, S. C.	300 00			85 81		388 00	2 50			854 91
Forest Hill, Wis.										25 00
Fort Donelson, Tenn.	231 00			30 13	10 00		7 50			276 63
Fort Gibson, Ind. T.	267 61			98 46						453 20
Fort Harrison, Va.	249 00		4 00	19 10	114 00	170 00				2,816 52
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	536 50	63 81		89 81		56 50	246 40		187 63	1,293 01

Fort McPherson, Nebr.....	667 98	.....	.....	397 36	.....	.....	768 00	.....	.....	.....	1, 833 34
Fort Smith, Ark.....	564 40	.....	.....	68 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 121 90
Fort Scott, Kans.....	495 35	.....	.....	93 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 633 97
Frederickburg, Va.....	599 50	1, 562 35	.....	33 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 924 70
Gettysburg, Pa.....	740 75	877 19	.....	367 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 277 70
Glendale, V.....	243 00	.....	.....	37 15	.....	.....	465 25	.....	.....	.....	6, 617 05
Grafton, W. Va.....	340 50	.....	.....	37 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	642 61
Harpers, Va.....	456 50	.....	.....	41 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	646 00
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.....	639 65	.....	.....	93 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 511 49
Jefferson City, Mo.....	398 50	.....	.....	66 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	905 29
Kokomo, Ind.....	438 95	.....	.....	63 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	763 30
Knoxville, Tenn.....	430 50	.....	.....	14 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 75
Laurel, Md.....	15 75	.....	.....	35 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 591 23
Lebanon, Ky.....	270 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 667 86
Little Rock, Ark.....	960 00	.....	.....	14 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 077 91
Logan's Cross-Roads, Ky.....	235 00	.....	.....	74 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 176 00
Louisa Park, Md.....	94 00	.....	.....	50 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 763 85
Marietta, Ga.....	724 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 599 20
Mempis, Tenn.....	1, 129 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*2, 900 01
Mexico, Mexico.....	1, 200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	706 62
Mobile, Ala.....	240 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 161 33
Mound City, Ill.....	483 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 135 20
Nashville, Tenn.....	867 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 358 02
Natchez, Miss.....	1, 079 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	591 45
New Albany, Ind.....	273 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	985 78
New Berns, N. C.....	317 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 002 13
Philadelphia, Pa.....	540 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 097 08
Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn.....	785 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	662 49
Poplar Grove, Va.....	406 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	913 98
Port Hudson, La.....	614 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	752 00
Raleigh, N. C.....	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 123 20
Richmond, Va.....	647 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	966 33
Rock Island, Ill.....	53 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 017 31
Salisbury, N. C.....	551 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	316 60
San Antonio, Tex.....	217 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 885 29
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 504 84
Seven Pines, Va.....	157 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 063 87
Soldiers' Home, D. C.....	681 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	419 11
Springfield, Mo.....	302 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205 52
Stanton, Va.....	94 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 260 42
Stone's River, Tenn.....	729 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 468 87
Wicksburg, Miss.....	3, 247 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12, 679 60
Wilmington, N. C.....	430 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 909 05
Winchester, Va.....	501 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 393 95
Yorktown, Va.....	207 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146, 248 16
Total.....	44, 292 23	4, 904 61	244 40	5, 180 91	13, 308 77	2, 502 15	4, 008 90	2, 928 35	3, 427 36		

* Coin.

C.—Statement of disbursements of appropriations for national cemeteries, &c.—Continued.

Brought forward .....	.....	\$146,248 16
Miscellaneous:		
Clerks, &c	\$85 83	
Advertising and printing	392 44	
Books and stationery	9 50	
Tools and miscellaneous stores	214 05	
Total miscellaneous .....	.....	711 82
Total disbursed during the year .....	.....	146,959 98

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., October 10, 1876.

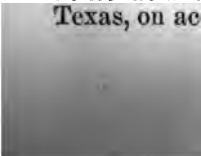
SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Subsistence Department of the Army for the past year:

The amount appropriated for subsistence of the Army for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876, was \$2,484,330. This amount, although sufficient for the purchase of subsistence supplies required for issue during that fiscal year, did not afford the means for the purchase of the amounts required to make the usual advance shipments to posts in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and other localities remote from the sources of supply, including posts on the Upper Missouri; and it became necessary to expend a portion of the \$300,000 made available for the purpose by the act approved May 1, 1876.

The amount appropriated for the current fiscal year will probably enable the Department to purchase all the supplies required for issue during the year; but to enable it to purchase those which will be required for advance shipments (for consumption in the next fiscal year) to posts situated on the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone, and in other remote regions, a portion of the appropriation for the next fiscal year should be made available for the purchase of such supplies in the early spring. It is therefore recommended that the following proviso be added to the section of the act making appropriations for subsistence of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878:

Provided, That \$300,000 of the money thus appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be applied by the Commissary-General of Subsistence, prior to the first of July, 1877, to the purchase of subsistence supplies required for advance shipments to posts situated on the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone, and in other remote regions; and this amount is hereby made available for disbursement from the passage of this act.

Subsistence stores required for the Army, including those for sales to officers and enlisted men, (as authorized by section 1144 Revised Statutes,) have been purchased in the principal markets of the country, or the local markets nearest the points of consumption, preference being given to the local markets where the proper articles could be obtained at as reasonable rates to the Government as from other markets, the original cost, transportation, deterioration, and loss in transit being considered in estimating the total cost at points of consumption. It has not been found practicable to procure as good a quality of flour as is desired for issue to troops at all posts in some sections of the country, as Texas and New Mexico, where a good quality of wheat is raised—in Texas, on account of the inferior milling, and in New Mexico on account



of the primitive mode still pursued in that Territory of treading out the wheat by animals, thus causing it to become so mixed with dirt as to render the flour of inferior quality.

It is understood, however, that in Texas improvements in milling are constantly being made, and that thrashing-machines are being introduced in New Mexico. It is expected, therefore, that by the introduction of improved machinery and modern methods of manufacture the grade of flour produced will be so much improved that by next year the Department will be able to supply the posts in the State and the Territory mentioned by purchase from the millers of the country.

While it has been the settled policy of the Department to encourage the inhabitants of the country in the immediate vicinity of the posts by affording them a market for their productions as far as it could be done with a due regard to economy, it has not been deemed advisable, in carrying out this policy, to purchase articles of a quality inferior to that deemed proper for issue to the troops.

In order to insure the best articles at the most reasonable prices, canned and imported goods have, as far as practicable, been purchased of standard quality, directly from the packers, manufacturers, or importers.

Within the fiscal year, 128 advertisements for proposals for fresh beef and other supplies were reported to this office, and 224 contracts for fresh meats, 94 contracts for miscellaneous articles, 29 contracts for complete rations for recruiting-parties and recruits; 198 contracts, consisting of written proposals and acceptances, were received and filed as required by law.

The following statement, prepared from official reports received at this office from the principal purchasing-depots and from contracts for furnishing supplies to posts in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, shows the average prices of the components of the Army ration (fresh beef excepted) at each of the principal points of purchase for the last fiscal year:

Article.	Boston, Mass.	New York, N. Y.	Baltimore, Md.	Louisville, Ky.	New Orleans, La.	Saint Louis, Mo.	Chicago, Ill.	Port Leavenworth, Kans.	Omaha, Nebr.	Saint Paul, Minn.	Sioux City, Iowa.	San Francisco, Cal.	Portland, Oreg.	Department of Texas.	District of New Mexico.	Department of Arizona.
Pork..... per pound.....	Cents. 10.17	Cents. 10.72	Cents. 11.26	Cents. 10.81	Cents. 11.93	Cents. 10.87	Cents. 10.08	Cents. 10.06	Cents. 10.35	Cents. 10.60	Cents. 11.37	Cents. 11.65	Cents. 11.75	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Bacon..... do.....	13.43	13.43	13.47	10.80	14.01	12.16	12.86	13.35	12.82	13	12.83	15.09	14.49			
Salt beef..... do.....	11.33	4.37	3.75	3.20	3.55	3.41	3.98	3.39	3.60	2.74	2.81	3.97	2.57	4.72	4.70	5.67
Flour..... do.....	3.99	5.57	6.49	3.09	3.70	3.49	4.62	4.39	4.49	4.49	4.10	6.10	2.60	4.12	6.50	6.94
Hard bread..... do.....		2.03	2.03	1.81	3.09	3.09	1.65	1.45	1.54	1.47	1.47	3.36	2.60	9	7.57	7.93
Corn-meal..... do.....	2.90	3.04	2.89	2.52	3.38	3.22	2.61	3.45	2.91	3.30	3.30	2.76	2.50			
Beans..... do.....		3.28	3.55	4.45	3.16	4.36	3.23	3.74	2.51	3.40	3.40	7.03				
Pease..... do.....		8.37	7.30	6.94	7.15	8	7.38	8.19	7.31	6.69		8.23	5.70			8
Rice..... do.....	7.66	9.77	9.73	9.26	9.42	9.40	2.41	2.56	2.68	2.69		4.24	4.90			
Hominy..... do.....	23.20	23.29	23.30	22.14	21.69	22.90	21.98	21.91	22.39	23.32		32.03	25.60			
Coffee, green..... do.....		28.91					28.15		29.53	30.33						
Coffee, roasted..... do.....		77.07							83.75	72.45		71.72				
Tea, black..... do.....		86.87			75	78.80		58.74	83.75	72.45						
Tea, green..... do.....		100			86.65	80.98	60	92.50	94.37	94.37		66.72	72.50			
Sugar..... do.....	9.18	9.53	9.93	9.72	9.45	10.37	9.49	10.29	9.35	9.90		11.19	10.74			
Vinegar..... per gallon.....	23.33	23.05	23.05	14.16	23.44	19.40	22.28	19.92	20.30	23.25		33.75	27.90			
Candles..... do.....	20	21	16.18	15.04	15.94	15.76	15.21	15.15	15.14	14.95		19.83	22.90			
Soap..... do.....	6.78	6.64	6.68	5.52	5.62	5.82	5.60	5.59	5.95	5.95		5.98	6.70			
Salt..... do.....	1.14	0.9350	0.88	0.545	0.62	0.62	0.7490	0.8582	0.7958	0.60		1.15	1.43		4.45	
Pepper..... do.....	25.33	25.92	25.92	28	35.88	29.87	23.07	29.04	23.69	25.84		32.69	35.60			

The average prices of fresh beef, as per contracts in force in the last two fiscal years, were as follows in the several States and Territories :

State or Territory.	Price per pound.		State or Territory.	Price per pound.	
	1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Maine	14	12.50	Ohio	9.5	8.30
Massachusetts	13.1	13.62	Illinois	11.6	9.50
Rhode Island	10.5	10.50	Michigan	5.45	11.87
Connecticut	10.4	10	Missouri	7.12	6.83
New York	10.79	11.50	Minnesota	5.72	7.61
Pennsylvania	10.8	12.37	Nebraska	9.15	6.53
Maryland	12.62	11.47	Kansas	6.30	8.90
District of Columbia	13	13	Indian Territory	7.67	5.83
Virginia	8.73	10.59	Wyoming	8.30	7.01
North Carolina	9.23	10.45	Dakota	7.72	8.34
South Carolina	10.22	9.87	New Mexico	7.62	7.13
Georgia	7.48	7.50	Colorado	8.21	6.44
Florida	8.91	9	Utah	6.95	5.01
Alabama	9.2	8.75	Montana	6.71	5.91
Mississippi	6.66	9	California	12.39	6.28
Louisiana	8	9.75	Arizona	6.95	9.73
Arkansas	10	7.41	Washington	8.74	5.76
Texas	5.27	5.67	Idaho	10.12	8.16
Tennessee	8.44	8	Nevada	6.89	9.81
Kentucky	7.97	8.80	Oregon		7.24

Under the authority and requirements of section 6 of the act approved March 3, 1865, (sections 1149 and 1301, Revised Statutes,) the Subsistence Department, within the fiscal year, furnished tobacco, at cost prices, to enlisted men of the Army to the value of \$127,450.11, making the monthly average \$10,620.84.

As tobacco, for both chewing and smoking, is now kept for sale, under the provisions of section 1144 of the Revised Statutes, enlisted men have the option of buying it for cash, instead of having it charged on their muster-rolls as heretofore required.

During the fiscal year there were received from 462 officers who performed duty in the Subsistence Department—

Returns of provisions	2,620
Returns of commissary property	976
Accounts-current	2,887
Total received	6,483

Within the same period there were examined in this office, and forwarded to the Third-Auditor of the Treasury—the returns for file and the accounts-current for final settlement—

Returns of provisions	2,766
Returns of commissary property	1,008
Accounts-current	3,063
Total examined	6,837

The amounts paid for subsisting recruiting parties and recruits during the fiscal year has been \$24,662.19.

The amounts received from sales of subsistence stores (articles of the ration and those kept on hand for sale to officers and enlisted men, in accordance with the requirements of section 1144, Revised Statutes) have been as follows :

COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

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	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Military Division of the Atlantic	\$99,286 18	\$19,715 93
Military Department of the Missouri	73,119 03	63,213 31
Military Department of Dakota	52,984 88	59,397 50
Military Department of Texas	85,780 80	44,297 74
Military Department of the Gulf	22,024 07	11,475 53
Military Department of the Platte	59,165 49	55,446 80
Military Department of California	20,255 85	20,359 19
Military Department of the Columbia	20,472 22	16,976 77
Military Department of Arizona	35,749 17	37,153 81
Military Department of the South	28,018 47	14,293 90
Arsenals	6,495 53	2,402 57
Recruiting depots	5,950 96	2,672 79
Total	509,302 65	348,005 64
Grand total		857,308 29

At the close of business on June 30, 1876, the following amounts were on hand :

In the hands of officers	\$154,188 75
In the Treasury	128 31
Total	154,317 06

That in the hands of officers being a portion of the amount, \$857,308.29, received from sales to officers and enlisted men during the fiscal year, was available for the purchase of fresh supplies, after the payment of that portion of the outstanding indebtedness for the year, which was in excess of the amount of the appropriation in the Treasury, (act of March 3, 1875.) Most of it, however, was in the hands of officers remote from purchasing points, and could not be made available until transferred to officers at purchasing depots. The sums thus transferred have, during the current fiscal year, been expended in the purchase of fresh supplies.

The value of rations issued to Indians visiting posts (in accordance with paragraphs 1202-1203, Revised Regulations 1863) has been	\$2,062 26
To Indian prisoners at posts	775 96
To the Tonkawa and Lipan tribes of Indians in Texas	476 69
Rations were also issued to the Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Kiowa, and Comanche Indian prisoners at Fort Marion, Fla., to the value (including cost of transportation and services of employes) of	4,972 46

which amount was refunded to the Subsistence Department by the Indian Department. Congress having, however, failed to make any appropriation for the subsistence of these Indians for the current fiscal year, they are now being fed by this department from the appropriation for feeding Indian prisoners.

Supplies have, upon the application of department commanders and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, been transferred to Indian agents for issue to Indians when that department was unable to procure them on account of want of appropriation or from other cause. For the supplies transferred during the last fiscal year, this department has been re-imbursed, or the accounts have been allowed by the proper accounting-officers of the Treasury. During the current fiscal year, some stores have been transferred at the request of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or upon the orders of the division commanders, for which the department has not been re-imbursed, as the accounts have not yet been prepared, but the Commissioner has indicated his willingness to re-imburse the department as soon as the accounts are presented in proper form.

The following are the posts and agencies at which the transfers were made, with the dates of transfers :

	Stores.	Trans- portation.	Total.
<i>In fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.</i>			
July to October, 1875, at Fort Sill, Ind. T	\$2,926 00	\$802 54	\$3,728 54
June, 1876, at Fort Sill, Ind. T	840 00	170 23	1,010 23
June, 1876, at Standing Rock, Dak	1,428 70		1,428 70
July and September, 1875, at Cheyenne agency, Ind. T	1,532 10	1,576 01	3,108 11
	6,726 80	2,548 78	9,275 58
<i>Value of stores issued to agents for Indians in July and August, 1876.</i>			
July, 1876, at Fort Sill, Ind. T	431 47	370 69	802 16
July, 1876, at Fort Reno, Ind. T	802 50	178 45	980 95
July, 1876, at Camp Brown, Wyo.	1,697 71		*1,697 71
August, 1876, at Camp Brown, Wyo.	2,439 85		*2,439 85
August, 1876, at Camp Robinson, Nebr.	5,972 50	171 44	6,143 94
August, 1876, at Fort Randall, Dak.	2,042 76	183 88	2,226 64
August, 1876, at Lower Brulé agency, Dak	106 56	(†)	106 56
August, 1875, at Camp Sheridan, Nebr.	11,447 53	(†)	11,447 53
August, 1876, at Cheyenne agency, Dak	369 60	29 84	399 44
	25,310 48	934 30	26,244 78

* Fresh beef.

† Not yet reported.

Attention is respectfully invited to the fact that due regard has not in all cases been paid to General Orders No. 76, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1873, which prohibits the transfer of supplies for the use of Indians, except under authority first obtained from the Secretary of War; and that contractors with the Government have not promptly received their pay for supplies furnished, on account of the stores having been furnished without the authority of the Secretary of War, and this in some cases, it is believed, where it might readily have been applied for.

Officers of the Subsistence Department have been from time to time detailed, upon the application of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to inspect subsistence supplies purchased for the Indians.

Under the third section of the act of July 4, 1864, and the acts supplementary thereto, 193 claims for subsistence supplies alleged to have been furnished to the Army by loyal citizens in States not in rebellion, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or to have been taken by such officers without giving such receipts, were filed in this office for examination. Of this class of claims, 70, amounting to \$27,600.92, were examined and recommended to the Third-Auditor of Treasury for payment; 201, amounting to \$193,919.09, were rejected; 84 rejected claims were re-examined upon new evidence, 27 of which were allowed and 57 again rejected. These examinations, which of themselves require a considerable clerical force, necessitated the writing and recording of nearly 1,500 letters, and making briefs of the evidence in each case, besides extended examinations of official records and reports.

Under the joint resolution of Congress of July 25, 1866, and section 3 of the act of March 3, 1873, 155 certificates for commutation of rations to Union soldiers while prisoners of war were received at this office and referred to the proper disbursing-officer of this department for payment to the claimants or their legal heirs. These certificates amounted in the aggregate to \$4,400.25.

In addition to claims under the above-mentioned special acts of Congress, 169 ordinary claims, amounting to \$297,425.47, have been received

and examined, of which 133, amounting to \$5,809.23, have been recommended for payment; 19, amounting to \$289,575.69, have been rejected; and 17, amounting to \$2,040.55, have been partially examined. Of rejected claims of this class, 32 have been re-examined upon additional evidence, 30 of which, amounting to \$1,521.07, have been allowed; and 2, amounting to \$8,167.50, have been again rejected. In addition to this, 253 claims, not in general subject to a final decision by this office, have been received, examined, and referred, or returned to other bureaus or Departments with report.

Since the reduction of the clerical force of this bureau, made by the act of August 15, 1876, it has become necessary to transfer to other branches of the bureau all but one of the clerks who had previously been employed in the examination of claims, and this clerk will not be able to attend to more than the business of registering the claims received, preparing answers to the inquiries of claimants or their attorneys, and making examinations of current claims presented against the department. The examination of war-claims under the third section of the act of July 4, 1864, and acts supplementary thereto, must therefore be entirely suspended so long as the clerical force of the bureau is limited to its present strength.

In my last annual report I stated—

If the examination of war-claims is to be continued under the act of July 4, 1864, and the acts supplementary thereto, I earnestly recommend that three temporary clerks (one of class 4, one of class 3, and one of class 2) be added to the force of this office; the force at present authorized being inadequate to the proper performance of the work of the bureau.

The experience of the last year has confirmed the correctness of my recommendation, and I therefore urgently recommend that the permanent clerical force of this bureau be re-established as authorized by law prior to the passage of the act of August 15, 1876, viz: 1 chief clerk, 2 clerks of class 4, 4 clerks of class 3, 5 clerks of class 2, and 12 clerks of class 1, and that the temporary additional clerks recommended in my last annual report be authorized for the ensuing year. I, however, recommend that, after the completion of the examination of the war-claims now on file in this office upon which any action has been taken, that the examination of all others be transferred to some other tribunal, to be established for the purpose.

As stated in the annual report of the Commissary-General for 1872, "The task, originally very difficult, of investigating and deciding these cases with equity and justice becomes daily more so from the passing away by deaths and removals, and from the imperfect memories, after lapse of so long a period, of so many officers and others alleged to have taken or received the stores or to have knowledge of them in cases still being presented or called up for a recommendation, while these very difficulties but add security, if not increased facilities, to the prosecution of fraudulent claims;" for these reasons the claims now presented require more careful and thorough investigation than those which were submitted soon after the passage of the act, and a proper examination of them requires more time and attention than the Commissary-General is able to give them without neglecting other, and, in my opinion, more important, duties appertaining to the Subsistence Department, and he should be relieved from this duty.

Officers of the department are now on duty at the headquarters of each military division and department, and the purchasing-depots at Boston, New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, Saint Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, Fort Leavenworth, Saint Louis, San Francisco, and Port-

and, Oreg. A list of the officers of the department, with their stations and duties, is appended to this report.

The headquarters of the department of the South having been transferred from Louisville, Ky., to Atlanta, Ga., the purchasing-depot at Louisville has been broken up, it being believed that the posts now occupied in that department can be as economically supplied from Chicago, Saint Louis, Baltimore, or New Orleans with those articles of subsistence supplies which are not products of the country embraced within the limits of the department as from Louisville.

In the Department of Dakota, the subsistence-supplies at posts along the Missouri River were carefully inspected during the last summer by Capt. Charles McClure, commissary of subsistence, and those at posts east of the Missouri River, by Capt. John F. Weston, commissary of subsistence. Instructions have been given to carry out the recommendations made by these officers, so far as they met approval, with regard to the disposition to be made of supplies found by them to be in excess of the wants of garrisons or to be unfit for issue or for sale to officers and enlisted men.

In the Department of the Missouri inspections were also made by Capt. J. H. Gilman, chief commissary of subsistence of the department, Capt. W. A. Elderkin, commissary of subsistence, and Capt. F. F. Whitehead, commissary of subsistence, and upon their reports and recommendations such action has been taken as was thought to be most conducive to the public interest.

In the Department of the Columbia, Capt. William H. Bell, chief commissary of subsistence, has recently made an official visit to the post of Sitka, in the Territory of Alaska, for the purpose of examining into the condition of the subsistence-supplies at that post, but no report of his inspection has yet been received.

Other inspections have been suggested in the Departments of the South, Arizona, California, and Texas, which, if carefully and thoroughly made, it is thought will result in much saving to the Government.

As much loss has been occasioned through the making of requisitions for supplies for longer periods of time than were necessary, instructions have been given to reduce the periods to be covered by requisitions to the minimum consistent with a certain supply. Upon this subject Lieut.-Col. W. W. Burns, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, chief commissary of subsistence of the Military Division of the Pacific, reports as follows:

The plan of sending eighteen months' supply has been discontinued, and stores are sent in the spring and fall, so as to meet the best season for land-transportation, keeping about six months' supply at posts.

The expenditure of this division was, the last fiscal year, largely reduced by diminishing the supply on hand, and, if the transportation can be stimulated to its maximum speed, the rule of fresh stores and small damage will reduce the expenditure still more.

Capt. Charles McClure, chief commissary of subsistence of the Department of Dakota, reports that "the expeditions in the field in the Yellowstone country were successfully supplied, and, notwithstanding large and unexpected issues made to General Crook's command, there was more than a sufficiency of subsistence-stores furnished. No complaint of want of subsistence-supplies, or that the stores furnished were not of good quality, has reached this office. Upon the 19th of August, Lieutenant-General Sheridan telegraphed orders to make a cantonment on the Tongue River for fifteen hundred men. Before three weeks had passed the stores commenced to arrive at Fort Buford and Glendive, the then nearest accessible points to the cantonment."

From unofficial information received at this office, it is believed that ample supplies for the troops at the cantonment on Tongue River will reach the post before transportation becomes impracticable. When it is stated that most of the stores required for troops upon the Yellowstone must be purchased in Chicago or Sioux City, (if purchased in Chicago, then transported by rail to Sioux City or Bismarck, for shipment,) and that the distance from Sioux City to Fort Buford is 1,066 miles, from Fort Buford to mouth of Powder River 235 miles, Tongue River, 272 miles, and Big Horn, 399 miles, on shallow and uncertain rivers, the difficulty of supplying the forces which have been operating on and drawing supplies from the Yellowstone becomes apparent.

The depot of supplies for the troops operating under General Crook against the Sioux is understood to have been at Cloud Peak Camp, on Goose Creek, over three hundred miles by the shortest route from the station on the Union Pacific Railroad from which supplies for this depot were drawn. If sent via Fort Laramie, the distance would be increased about twenty-five miles. No official reports have been received as to the amount of supplies at the depot, but it is believed to have been ample for the wants of the command.

Since the 19th of August, Maj. John P. Hawkins, chief commissary of subsistence of the Department of the Platte, has been engaged in procuring and forwarding additional supplies for a winter-cantonment to be established upon Goose Creek, or in the vicinity of old Fort Reno. This cantonment will doubtless be amply supplied before winter sets in.

The commissary-sergeants have, as a general rule, performed their duties satisfactorily, but in some cases it has become apparent soon after the appointments were made that the officers had not been sufficiently critical and careful in making their recommendations, the appointees soon displaying either mental or moral deficiencies which certainly ought to have been previously discovered by the company-commanders under whom they had served.

At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876, the number of civilians employed by officers upon duty in the Subsistence Department was 51 clerks and 75 other employés. The number employed at the close of the previous fiscal year was 144, (58 clerks and 86 other employés.) A reduction of 7 clerks and 11 other employés has, therefore, been made during the year.

It is believed that but little, if any, further reduction can be made without impairing the efficiency of the department.

The recommendations made in the annual report of last year, with reference to the ration, have been embodied in the proposed regulations for the Subsistence Department recently submitted to you.

Experiments were made during the last year with a view to preserving potatoes by the use of salicylic acid. The experiments were in part successful, and will be continued during the current year. It is believed that potatoes can thus be preserved with the loss of little, if any, of their anti-scorbutic properties.

In the month of September, 1876, an invoice of stores intended for the garrison at Saint Augustine, Fla., was quarantined at Savannah, Ga., on account of the yellow fever. Upon the recommendation of the commanding officer at Saint Augustine that the stores be issued to the citizens of Savannah, which was approved by you, the issue has been authorized to be made under the direction of the commanding officer of the Department of the South. The cost of the stores was \$3,405.10.

W401

REPORT OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

REPORT

OF

THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 1, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement of finances and general transactions of the Medical Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Appropriation for the relief of sick and discharged soldiers under the act approved July 5, 1862:		
Balance July 1, 1875.....		\$7,644 10
Balance June 30, 1876		7,644 10
Appropriation for the Army Medical Museum and Library for the year ending June 30, 1876:		
Act of March 3, 1875.....		\$10,000 00
Disbursed during the year		9,625 24
Balance June 30, 1876		374 76
Appropriation for completing the first edition of the Medical and Surgical History of the War, act of June 8, 1872:		
Balance July 1, 1875.....		\$13,279 80
Transferred to second edition	\$10,000 00	
Disbursed during the year	1,420 41	
		11,420 41
Balance July 30, 1876.....		1,859 39
Appropriation for preparing a second edition of the Medical and Surgical History of the War, act of June 23, 1874:		
Balance July 1, 1875.....		\$40,088 75
Transferred from first edition		10,000 00
		50,088 75
Disbursed during the year		25,274 74
Balance June 30, 1876.....		24,814 01
Amount expended under the act of May 23, 1872, to provide for furnishing trusses to ruptured soldiers.....		
		\$3,782 41
Medical and hospital department. "Transfer account:"		
July 1, 1875—balance.....		\$206,850 17
June 30, 1876—transferred since July 1, 1875.....		41,451 45
June 30, 1876—balance to be accounted for.....		165,398 72

REPORT

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June 30, 1876—transferred since July 1, 1875.....	41,451 45
June 30, 1876—balance to be accounted for.....	165,398 72

Medical and hospital department. "Prior to July 1, 1870:"	
July 1, 1875—balance.....	\$2,261 51
June 30, 1876—disbursed since July 1, 1875.....	2,213 14
June 30, 1876—balance to be accounted for.....	48 37
Medical and hospital department. "Prior to July 1, 1871." Re-appropriated by act of March 3, 1874:	
July 1, 1875—balance.....	\$16 25
November 5, 1875—disbursed.....	16 25
Medical and hospital department. "Prior to July 1, 1871." Re-appropriated:	
June 10, 1876—re-appropriated by act approved May 1, 1876.....	\$2,878 27
June 30, 1876—disbursed since June 10, 1876.....	2,878 27
Medical and hospital department, fiscal year ending June 30, 1872. Re-appropriated:	
May 10, 1876—re-appropriated by act approved May 1, 1876....	\$31 58
May 19, 1876—disbursed.....	31 58
Medical and hospital department, fiscal year ending June 30, 1873:	
July 1, 1875—balance.....	\$16,000 00
June 30, 1876—disbursed since July 1, 1875.....	
June 30, 1876—balance to be accounted for.....	16,000 00
Medical and hospital department, fiscal year ending June 30, 1874:	
July 1, 1875—balance.....	\$10,564 07
Refundments since July 1, 1875.....	123 59
Total to be accounted for.....	10,687 66
June 30, 1876—disbursed since July 1, 1875.....	\$245 38
June 30, 1876—carried to surplus fund.....	7,326 08
	7,571 46
June 30, 1876—balance to be accounted for.....	3,116 20
Medical and hospital department, fiscal year ending June 30, 1875:	
July 1, 1875—balance.....	\$50,473 97
Refundments since July 1, 1875.....	370 06
Total to be accounted for.....	50,844 03
June 30, 1876—disbursed since July 1, 1875.....	48,915 93
June 30, 1876—balance to be accounted for.....	1,928 10
Medical and hospital department, fiscal year ending June 30, 1876:	
July 1, 1875—appropriated by act approved March 3, 1875.....	\$200,000 00
Refundments since July 1, 1875.....	23 50
Total to be accounted for.....	200,023 50
June 30, 1876—disbursed since July 1, 1875.....	146,800 67
* Balance to be accounted for.....	53,222 83

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS AND APPLIANCES.

The number of trusses issued during the year was 400.

Number of artificial limbs and apparatus allowed during the year:

	In kind.	By commutation.
Arms.....	14	893
Hands.....		11
Legs.....	519	1,510
Feet.....		60
Apparatus.....	12	876
	545	3,350

* This entire balance will be required to meet obligations for which contracts were made prior July 1, 1876.

From July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1875, 11,618 persons received orders for artificial limbs or apparatus or commutation therefor, making 11,775 limbs or apparatus in all—showing 4,737 arms, 4,643 legs, 49 hands, and 126 feet amputated, and 1,589 arms, 615 legs, 4 hands and 12 feet disabled but not amputated.

The records for artificial limbs or commutation show 1 case of amputation of both arms and both legs, 33 of both arms, 41 of both legs, 1 of both hands, 17 of both feet, and 17 of an arm and a leg.

The cost of furnishing artificial limbs and appliances during the two years ending June 30, 1872, was.....	\$607, 738
Under the five-year law there have been re-issued of these during the year ending June 30, 1876	254, 475
Leaving a balance due to be furnished during this fiscal year of	353, 263
If it be estimated that one-fourth have died.....	88, 316
The amount to be paid during this year will be.....	264, 947
Under the act of Congress approved August 15, 1876, cases of amputation at or above the elbow or knee, previously debarred by law, became entitled to limbs or commutation which will amount to about	200, 000

This amount of \$200,000 is included in the above estimate, as nearly all these men received limbs or commutation prior to June 30, 1872.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1876.

The monthly reports of sick and wounded received at this office represent an average mean strength of 21,681 white, and 2,002 colored troops.

Among the *white troops* the total number of cases of all kinds reported as taken on the sick-list was 37,561, being at the rate of 1,732 per thousand of mean strength. (This is about seven entries on sick-report during the year for every four men.) Of this number, 32,495, or 1,499 per thousand of strength, were taken on sick-report for disease, and 5,066, or 233 per thousand of strength, for wounds, accidents, and injuries of all kinds.

The average number constantly on sick-report during the year was 943, or 43 per thousand of mean strength. Of these, 759, or 35 per thousand of strength, were constantly under treatment for disease, and 184, or 8 per thousand of strength, for wounds, accidents, and injuries.

The total number of deaths reported from all causes was 518, or 24 per thousand of mean strength. Of these, 180, or 8 per thousand of strength, died of disease, and 338, or 16 per thousand of strength, of wounds, accidents, and injuries.

The proportion of deaths from all causes to cases treated was 1 to 73.

The total number of white soldiers reported to have been discharged the service on "surgeon's certificate of disability" was 561, or 26 per thousand of mean strength.

Among the *colored troops*, the total number of cases of all kinds reported was 3,462, being at the rate of 1,729 per thousand of mean strength. Of these, 2,941, or 1,469 per thousand of mean strength, were cases of disease, and 521, or 260 per thousand of strength, were wounds, accidents, and injuries.

The average number constantly on sick-report was 104, or 52 per thousand of mean strength, of whom 82, or 41 per thousand, were under treatment for disease, and 22, or 11 per thousand, for wounds, accidents, and injuries.

The total number of deaths reported from all causes was 26, or 13 per thousand of mean strength. Of these, 16, or 8 per thousand of

mean strength, died of disease, and 10, or 5 per thousand, of wounds, accidents, and injuries. The proportion of deaths from all causes to cases treated was 1 to 133.

The total number of colored soldiers reported to have been discharged on "surgeon's certificate of disability" was 53, or 26 per thousand of mean strength.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the health of the Army during the year has been good, and the mortality from disease unusually small. On the other hand, the number of deaths from wounds has been exceptionally large. The figures given above include 267 officers and men killed in battle or skirmishes with hostile Indians, who are not embraced in the number of cases of wounds, accidents, and injuries taken on sick-report. Of this number, 15 commissioned officers, including 1 medical officer, (Assistant Surgeon George E. Lord, U. S. Army,) 1 acting assistant surgeon, (James M. DeWolf,) and 232 enlisted men fell in the action on the Little Big Horn River on June 25.

In my last annual report I referred to the circumstances under which yellow fever made its appearance at Fort Barrancas during July, 1875, and stated that by the end of August 42 cases and 19 deaths had occurred among the officers and enlisted men stationed at the post. No further cases were reported during September, but one additional case and one relapse occurred during October, both of whom recovered. Besides the foregoing, 32 cases and 10 deaths were reported among the families of the officers and men at the post, so that the total number of cases was 76, of whom 29 died.

In my last report I mentioned that, although on the outbreak of the epidemic a considerable part of the garrison was promptly removed to Santa Rosa Island, cases continued to occur among them, as well as among those left behind, after the movement was effected. This circumstance, however, is not in conflict with the experience which has given rise to the well-established policy of promptly removing any garrison threatened with yellow fever to a healthy locality. Unfortunately, in this case the disease, introduced by the bark Von Moltke, from Havana, made its first appearance in the garrison itself, and not in its vicinity; and, although the troops were moved four days after the recognition of the first case, it is clear that many of them must have been exposed to infection before they left the garrison, for the first case appeared July 18, and of the 44 cases which were reported among the troops, 40 occurred before the 1st of August.

I also mentioned in my last annual report that the garrison at Key West Barracks had been removed April 2, 1875, to Indian Key, Florida, and had entirely escaped the fever, although 2 cases and 1 death occurred in the small detachment left in charge of the barracks at Key West. Subsequently to my report, one additional (non-fatal) case occurred in the detachment referred to; but the command at Indian Key continued exempt, and returned in good health to Key West Barracks October 29.

On the 1st of October, 1875, a case of yellow fever, which proved fatal next day, was recognized in the hospital of Company E, Third Infantry, at Coushatta, La. The greater part of the company was promptly moved, October 2, and went into camp at Springville, two miles distant. The portion of the command thus moved entirely escaped; but 13 additional cases and 8 deaths occurred in the detachment left at Coushatta with the hospital and company property. Three of the laundresses also had the fever, and one of them died. The last case occurred November 20, and the last death November 23. Assistant Surgeon R.

Barnett, U. S. A., who was in charge of the hospital during this epidemic, reports that he was unable to ascertain the mode of its introduction. It is well known, however, that yellow fever had been prevailing as an epidemic at New Orleans, and the situation of this post on the Red River would suggest the probability of the importation of the disease from that place.

In all, 61 cases and 29 deaths of yellow fever occurred among the troops during the summer and fall of 1875, and these are embraced in the figures given above.

During the present season no cases have been as yet reported.

WORK PERFORMED IN THE RECORD AND PENSION DIVISION.

The total number of official demands upon this division during the fiscal year for information as to the cause of death in the case of deceased soldiers, and the hospital-record of invalids, was 25,406, being more than 5,000 in excess of the similar applications during the previous fiscal year, and in fact being the largest number of such applications received in any one year since 1868. Five thousand seven hundred and sixty-five cases remained unanswered at the commencement of the fiscal year, making 31,171 cases to be disposed of during the year. Of the new cases, 18,936 were from the Commissioner of Pensions, 6,083 from the Adjutant-General of the Army, and 387 from miscellaneous sources. Search was made, and replies furnished to the proper authorities in 18,252 of these cases, viz: 13,830 to the Commissioner of Pensions, 4,044 to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and 378 to miscellaneous applicants, leaving 12,919 unsearched cases on hand on the 1st of July, 1876.

In my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, I commented on the extent to which this work was behindhand, explained that its condition was the result solely of inadequate clerical force, and remarked: "This undesirable state of affairs must continue, unless either the clerical force is increased or the demands upon the division for information very considerably diminished." It will be seen from the statement just made that, instead of any diminution in the demands of this class, their number during the last fiscal year was fully one-fourth greater than during the previous year. The practical result of this has been that official applications for information of the class mentioned wait at least nine months after they are received in this division before their turn is reached, and just applications for pension, made usually by needy widows and orphans, are delayed for that time in this office—a delay which would not occur if adequate clerical force were provided. Under these circumstances, I cannot but regret that, in accordance with legislation adopted at the last session of Congress, the clerical force of this division has been still further reduced by the discharge of twenty-six clerks. It is not possible for the remaining clerks to do a larger proportion of work than hitherto. The task of searching the records for the information asked is a laborious one, and cannot be hurried without risk of oversights and mistakes. With the present wholly inadequate force the work must rapidly fall still further behindhand, unless either the number of these demands be greatly diminished in the future, for which there appears to be no reasonable prospect at present, or the clerical force authorized is considerably increased.

Besides the foregoing, certain current work is necessarily performed in the record and pension division. During the last fiscal year 1,407 monthly meteorological reports were received from medical officers.

Abstracts of these were entered in the appropriate record-books, and the originals were transmitted to the Chief Signal-Officer of the Army.

Nine hundred and two reports of the examination of recruits were received and filed, it not being possible, with the present clerical force, to undertake their discussion.

Two thousand six hundred and sixty-one monthly reports of sick and wounded were received from the medical officers in charge of the various posts and stations. These have been examined, consolidated on statistical sheets for reference, and the deaths and discharges entered in the alphabetical registers.

One hundred and seventy-four special histories of interesting medical cases have also been received and filed.

DIVISION OF SURGICAL RECORDS.

The work of this division, comprising the examination and tabulation of the surgical data of the Army for the current year—the continuation of the surgical portion of the Medical and Surgical History of the War—and the compilation of descriptive catalogues of the surgical and anatomical materials of the Army Medical Museum have been prosecuted with a reduced clerical force. The pressure of business has been great, owing to the unusual demands for information arising during the centennial year.

Five thousand nine hundred and twenty-six names were returned in class V of the monthly reports of sick and wounded, as cases of wounds, accidents, or injuries. There were 348 deaths from violence, principally from wounds received in action, a proportion of 14.6 per thousand of the mean strength represented on the monthly reports of sick and wounded of the Army.

The surgical reports received from the various posts and detachments of the Army numbered during the year 4,125, of which 1,529 were filled up on the blank forms prescribed by regulations, and 2,596 were special surgical reports, or detailed clinical histories, or dissertations on various subjects of military surgery. All of these have been examined, indexed, and filed, and classified in such shape that the material available for publication is readily accessible and can be easily edited.

The fatality resulting from Indian hostilities during the year has been unusually great. The lists of wounded and classified returns of killed and wounded received from the medical officers present at these engagements were generally accompanied by narratives of the expeditions, skirmishes, and more serious actions, and by details of the important cases of injury and operative interference. These reports were from: 1. Acting-Assistant Surgeon C. H. Hart, who, in his monthly report from Camp Lewis, Montana Territory, for July, 1875, notes the deaths, on July 7, of 3 privates of the Seventh Infantry, from shot-wounds from hostile Indians. 2. Acting Assistant Surgeon Francis H. Atkins: Report of engagement of Company H, Fifth Cavalry, with hostile Indians, near Buffalo Station, Kansas, October 27, 1875, 1 private wounded. 3. Assistant Surgeon O. E. Munn, U. S. A., chief medical officer Big Horn expedition, who reports an engagement with Ogallala Dakota Indians during the month of March, 1876, in which 1 private of the Second and 3 of the Third Cavalry were killed, and 1 corporal and 3 privates of the Second, 1 sergeant of the Third Cavalry, 1 private of the Fourth Infantry, and 1 employé of the quartermaster's department were wounded. 4. Acting Assistant Surgeon G. W. Towar, in his monthly report from Fort Hart-

suff, Nebraska, for April, 1876, reports the death of a sergeant of the Twenty-third Infantry from a shot-perforation of the lung, received in a fight with the Indians. 5. Assistant Surgeon H. O. Paulding, in his monthly report of sick and wounded for May, 1876, notes the deaths of 2 privates of the Second Cavalry and of 1 quartermaster employé on May 23d, in an expedition below Fort Pease, Montana Territory, on the Yellowstone River. 6. Assistant Surgeon A. Hartsuff, U. S. A., medical director Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition, (command of General Crook,) who reports an engagement on Rosebud Creek, Montana Territory, June 17, 1876, between Companies D, E, F, I, L, and M, Third Cavalry, and Sioux Indians. Dr. Hartsuff forwarded a list of 9 enlisted men killed and 23 wounded in this affair, and a detailed narrative of the expedition. 7. Assistant Surgeon J. W. Williams, U. S. A., chief medical officer of General Terry's command, transmits classified returns of wounds and injuries in Companies A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, L, and M, Seventh Cavalry, at the encounter at Little Big Horn, Montana Territory, with Sioux Indians, June 25 and 26, 1876, which show that in the engagement on June 25th, in the commands of Colonel Custer and Major Reno, 232 men and 15 officers and 1 acting assistant surgeon were killed. Assistant Surgeon J. W. Williams further reports of other detachments in General Terry's command, in engagements on June 25th and 26th, 59 enlisted men wounded, of whom 4 died within twenty-four hours.

To the material collected at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, for a report of surgical cases treated in the Army during the period 1871 to 1875, 1,607 cases have been added, making a total now collected of 4,093 surgical cases, comprising 1,727 injuries of the head and neck, 366 injuries of the trunk, 1,111 injuries of the extremities, including 286 amputations and 24 excisions, and 889 miscellaneous injuries—a mass of valuable surgical information well worthy of publication.

Surgical statistics of the war.—At the last report, histories of 225,097 surgical cases and of 40,431 operations, a total of 265,528 cases, were recorded. During the past year 2,001 cases of wounds and injuries and 71 cases of operations have been added, making an aggregate of 267,700 abstracts of surgical cases now registered. Additional information in 1,254 cases has been obtained from various sources. Indices were searched in 9,706 cases, and 5,558 names were added to the various indices. Six thousand five hundred and thirteen cases were searched in the record and pension division and 3,680 in the Pension Office.

From the examination of applications for commutation for artificial limbs considerable additional information has been collected and tabulated. Of amputations of the leg and thigh alone, 86 cases not previously recorded on the surgical registers were discovered and entered.

Whenever the examination of reports of operations or of autopsies indicated a likelihood that pathological material of value might have been observed but not forwarded, letters were addressed to medical officers requesting the transmission of such specimens. In answer to 31 letters of this kind, 14 pathological specimens were received at the museum. Regarding various surgical reports required by regulations, it may here be stated that since the promulgation of Circular Orders No. 1, Surgeon-General's Office, May 26, 1876, a material improvement in precision in preparation and promptness of transmission of such documents has been observed. Additional information has been found and recorded in 689 specimen histories and 254 histories found of specimens not previously identified.

ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM.

Seven hundred and forty-one specimens have been added to the several sections during the year.

Surgical section.

Specimens in the museum July 1, 1875.....	6, 539
1876.....	*6, 620
Increase during the year.....	81

Medical section.

Specimens in the museum July 1, 1875.....	1, 279
1876.....	1, 355
Increase during the year.....	76

Microscopical section.

Specimens in the museum July 1, 1875.....	7, 275
1876.....	7, 392
Increase during the year.....	117

Anatomical section.

Specimens in the museum July 1, 1875.....	1, 254
1876.....	1, 576
Increase during the year.....	322

Section of comparative anatomy.

Specimens in the museum July 1, 1875.....	1, 522
1876.....	1, 588
Increase during the year.....	66

Miscellaneous section.

Specimens in the museum July 1, 1875.....	240
Received, 246; transferred, 167.	
Specimens in the museum July 1, 1876.....	319
Increase during the year.....	79

Fifteen surgeons, 35 assistant surgeons, 19 acting assistant surgeons, 7 staff and line officers, 3 Navy officers, 2 hospital-stewards, and 59 civil practitioners contributed specimens to the museum. There were 29,046 visitors to the museum during the year.

Asst. Surg. William J. Wilson contributed samples of gold, silver, and copper ores found in the vicinity of Fort Bayard, N. M. Fifteen photographs representing cases of pathological interest were received and added to the collection of photographs. Eight hundred and ten negatives, 3,301 photographic prints, 2 solar prints, and 204 positives of surgical subjects were prepared. A print of a portrait of the late Prof. Jeffries Wyman was presented to the trustees of the Peabody Museum, at Cambridge. A large number of the photographic prints above referred to were distributed to libraries and museums at home and abroad. Six volumes of photographs and 195 separate photographs of surgical subjects, 2 sets, each of 12 volumes, of photographs, 24 solar

*A manuscript index of specimens (No. 4720 to 6600) and contributors to the surgical section, Army Medical Museum, has been prepared.

enlargements, and 50 transparencies on glass representing microscopical subjects, and 2 sets, each of 2 volumes, of photographs illustrating the library were sent to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

LIBRARY.

About 2,000 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets, have been added to the library during the past year. The subject-catalogue, to which reference was made in my last annual report, is now nearly completed, and during the year there were printed and distributed a few copies of a specimen *fasciculus* of this catalogue, which were issued in order to obtain the opinions of those competent to judge as to whether it is desirable that such a work shall be printed and distributed, and also for criticism and suggestions as to the form of catalogue which would be most acceptable and useful. The responses in the form of editorials, critical notices, resolutions of medical societies, letters, &c., have been so numerous, so favorable to the general plan adopted, and so unanimous in the expression of opinion that the entire work ought to be printed as soon as possible, as being of great value to medical writers and teachers, not only of this country but throughout the world, that I am fully warranted in strongly recommending that Congress authorize the printing of the work by the Government Printer. The MS. is in such a state of forwardness that copy can be furnished to the printer within a month after such authority is granted, and can be furnished thereafter as rapidly as the proofs can be properly read.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1876.

The Medical Department of the Army is represented by a display in the International Exhibition of 1876, in accordance with the act of Congress providing for the representation in that exhibition of the several Executive Departments.

March 31, 1875, Asst. Surg. J. J. Woodward, of this office, was assigned to the duty of collecting and arranging the materials for this display, and directed to report to Col. S. C. Lyford, chairman of the board in behalf of the Executive Departments. Dr. Woodward has arranged the display in accordance with the plan submitted by me to the honorable Secretary of War, May 5, 1874. Four classes of objects are represented either by the objects themselves, by models, or by photographs, viz: 1. Hospitals. 2. Medical and hospital supplies. 3. Means of transporting sick and wounded soldiers. 4. Methods for the systematic study of the diseases and injuries of soldiers, with a view to their more efficient treatment.

For the purposes of this display a post-hospital of 24 beds, in strict accordance with the plans adopted by the War Department for the construction of hospitals of that number of beds at military posts, has been erected on Belmont avenue, adjoining the Government building in the Centennial grounds. This hospital serves to contain most of the other objects exhibited, and at the same time represents the system of hospital construction adopted in the United States Army in time of peace. The general hospitals used during the civil war are represented by a number of models, and field-hospitals by three hospital-tents pitched in the adjoining grounds. Medical and hospital supplies are represented by samples of all the articles on the medical-supply table of the Army, including hospital-furniture, medicine, surgical instruments and appliances, &c. The means of transportation are represen

by a series of full-sized stretchers, ambulances, and medicine-wagons, by models of other patterns, and by models of the hospital trains and vessels employed during the civil war. The methods employed by this Department for the systematic study of the diseases and injuries of soldiers are represented by a full set of the blank books and forms used in making medical and surgical reports, by catalogues, specimens, and photographs from the Army Medical Museum and the library of the Surgeon-General's Office, and by a full set of the publications of the Surgeon-General's Office on medical and surgical subjects.

This collection has been visited by a large number of American and foreign physicians and surgeons, as well as by crowds of other visitors. It has attracted considerable attention, and I trust will not merely be of service in making known the character of the work of the medical staff of the Army, but will also be the means of eliciting discussion and correspondence which cannot fail to exert a beneficial effect on the future usefulness of the Medical Department.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HISTORY OF THE WAR, AND OTHER OFFICE PUBLICATIONS.

A second issue of 5,000 copies of Part I, volumes 1 and 2, of the Medical and Surgical History of the War, authorized by an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, &c., approved March 3, 1875, was completed. The work on the second surgical volume of the Medical and Surgical History of the War was also completed, the printing being advanced 392 pages, from page 632 to the concluding page, 1024. The edition of this volume was laid before Congress in June, 1876. Three hundred and thirty-five drawings on wood, and 350 wood-engravings were made for the Medical and Surgical History of the War. A report on a plan for transporting wounded soldiers by railway in time of war, 56 pages, was prepared and printed, as well as a series of ten pamphlets for use in connection with the exhibit of the Medical Department of the Army at the Centennial Exhibition, viz: list of skeletons and crania in the section of comparative anatomy of the Army Medical Museum, (52 pp., 8°;) description of models of hospital-cars, (10 pp., 8°;) description of models of hospitals, (22 pp., 8°;) description of models of hospital steam-vessels, (12 pp., 8°;) description of Perot & Co's medicine-wagon, (16 pp., 8°;) description of the United States Army medical transportation-cart, model of 1876, (16 pp., 8°;) description of selected specimens from the surgical section of the Army Medical Museum, (22 pp., 8°;) check-list of preparations and objects in the section of human anatomy of the Army Medical Museum, (135 pp., 8°;) list of microscopical preparations from the Army Medical Museum, (7 pp., 8°;) and description of selected specimens from the medical section of the Army Medical Museum, (21 pp., 8°.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

The requirements of the Army as to medical officers during the past year have been as follows:

Number of permanent posts.....	189
Number of temporary posts and substations	18
Total	200
Number of military expeditions sent out during the year, (including the commands of Generals Terry and Crook now in the field).....	12
Number of scouting parties sent out during the year.....	46

The 12 expeditions required the services of 39 medical officers, and with the 48 scouting parties, 48 medical officers were on duty.

At date of last report there were 17 vacancies in the Medical Corps in the grade of assistant surgeon.

The Army medical board convened in New York City has continued in session during the past year, and have examined 49 candidates for appointment in the Medical Corps, of whom 9 were found qualified and approved, and were appointed and commissioned assistant surgeons, August 5, 1876.

The following is a recapitulation of the work done by the Army medical boards in New York City and San Francisco since August 4, 1874, the date on which they were convened :

Number of assistant surgeons examined for promotion.....	49
Number of candidates for appointment in the Medical Corps invited for examination	222
Number of candidates found qualified.....	*50
Number of candidates rejected.....	75
Number of candidates physically disqualified.....	11
Number of candidates who withdrew after partial examination.....	39
Total number examined.....	175
Number of candidates who failed to appear for examination.....	19
Number of candidates who declined to appear for examination.....	28
Total number invited but not examined.....	47

(The board in San Francisco was dissolved January 28, 1875.)

During the past year 3 assistant surgeons have resigned; 1 surgeon, 1 surgeon, (retired,) and 3 assistant surgeons have died; 1 assistant surgeon is reported missing in action, (and was probably killed;) 1 surgeon has been retired from active service, and 14 assistant surgeons have been promoted to the grade of surgeon. By the act of Congress approved June 26, 1876, the number of assistant surgeons was reduced from 150 to 125. There are at present 4 vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon.

Through inquiries and correspondence with this office, it has already become apparent that the act of Congress approved June 26, 1876, giving increased rank to the senior medical officers, will prove beneficial to the corps in offering higher inducements to competent physicians to enter it. The large proportion of rejected to approved candidates, as shown in this report, is strong evidence of the absolute necessity that existed for this measure.

In one of the most important divisions of this office its work is paralyzed by the reduction of an already insufficient clerical force, and the arrearage of cases awaiting information for the guidance of the Pension Bureau in its decisions will, it is feared, cause great distress to claimants for the benefit of the very liberal pension laws, who are thus delayed indefinitely in the prosecution of their claims. An increase of fifty clerks of class 1 (or authority to select and enlist fifty hospital-stewards for duty in this office) will be required for two years to bring the business of the record and pension division up to date.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General U. S. A.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

* One of whom was not appointed.

REPORT OF THE PAYMASTER GENERAL.

REPORT

OF

THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 10, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the transactions of the Pay Department of the Army for the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1876.

Tabular statements herewith inclosed show in detail the fiscal operations of the Department for that year, concisely stated as follows:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance in hands of Paymasters July 1, 1875.....	\$1, 137, 912 16
Amount received from Treasury.....	13, 125, 412 35
Amount of soldiers' deposits received.....	435, 912 68
Amount of paymasters' collections.....	433, 623 95
Total to be accounted for	15, 132, 861 14
Accounted for as follows:	
Disbursements:	
To Regular Army	\$12, 305, 697 63
To Military Academy.....	218, 707 56
To volunteers on Treasury certificates	475, 576 59
Total disbursements	12, 999, 981 78
Surplus funds deposited in Treasury.....	8, 094 84
Paymasters' collections deposited in Treasury	433, 143 81
Balance in hands of paymasters June 30, 1876, to be accounted for in next report	1, 691, 640 71
Total	15, 132, 861 14

In rendering my annual report, it is natural that I should allude briefly to projects originating in the House of Representatives of the last session of Congress, proposing fundamental changes in the organization of this Department.

I will first refer to the proposition in the Army appropriation bill, which did not become a law, to drop ten paymasters on the 1st of January next. It is my duty to state that the public service will not permit of such a reduction, and to reiterate that the number (fifty) of paymasters fixed by the act of March 2, 1875, was and is required to meet the absolute wants of the public service. The number required is determined by the necessity of their being distributed geographically. Any reduction recently made in the number of enlisted men has not diminished the number of remote posts. To show how these paymasters are employed, I append to this report a copy (marked "A") of my letter of 22d June last to the Hon. W. B. Allison, of the Committee on

Appropriations, United States Senate, accompanied with a tabulated statement (marked "B") showing "the posts visited, time consumed, and number of miles traveled by each officer of the Pay Department in making the regular bi-monthly payments to troops." It will be seen how actively the corps is employed. Their physical condition is seen by the fact of only two officers being absent sick. There is not a company in the Army that, for the same numbers, would not generally have more than that number sick in hospital at any one date.

Looking at the past history of the Army, in 1837 there were 17 paymasters but only 13 regiments; in 1860, 25 paymasters and 19 regiments; now, 50 paymasters and 40 regiments in the service. If the number of paymasters now is near three times as great as in 1837, the number of regiments is more than three times greater; if it is doubled since 1860, the number of regiments is more than doubled. Besides, it should be remembered that our frontier in 1837 was confined to a region east of Kansas, and the completion of the Pacific Railroad since 1860 has greatly enlarged and ramified our military occupation.

I must also enter my respectful protest against the scheme of H. R. bill 2935 for a gradual reduction of the force of paymasters to thirty, with provision that the majors and captains of a new "Department of Supplies" may, "in addition to their duties proper, be assigned to duty as paymasters when the demands of the service so require."

My objection to this proposition is that the duties and studies of the two Departments are diverse, and that to become decently versed in the interpretations of law and regulations pertaining to one of them gives ample occupation to the aptest and most industrious officer. Indeed, it is certain that one or the other of the classes of duties referred to would deteriorate and become neglected, and, in time of war, could not be discharged.

This experiment, to a certain extent, of consolidation of staff duties has been recently tried, and has failed, in the British army. A new department, named the "Department of Control," was established by a royal warrant of 12th November, 1869, and, by a warrant of 1st January, 1876, was abolished, after a trial of six years.

Our staff has been the growth of time and of the wars occurring in our history, and it is believed that the more the subject is investigated it will be found that the present subdivision of duties should be maintained, and that it best promotes thorough efficiency, economy, strict interpretation and execution of the laws, and prompt accountability. Consolidation would create divided responsibility and inevitable delays. But I will not say much here on this subject, as it will be my duty to present to the commission on re-organization my views more in detail. I will barely add that I am forced to deny any necessity for "reform or re-organization," when the statistics of the Pay Department show that during the late war, in which it disbursed \$1,100,000,000, the defalcations and losses of all kinds were less than one-tenth of 1 per cent., and the cost of paying the troops, including expenses, defalcations, and losses of all kinds, was less than six millions, or less than three-fourths of 1 per cent. of the whole amount disbursed.

It is proper to add, also, that since I assumed charge of this office, from the 1st of January, 1872, to the 30th June, 1876, the disbursements of the Pay Department have been about \$59,289,000, and the only defalcation was that of Maj. V. S. Eggleston, of \$12,337. (It is expected that the sureties of that officer will make good this amount, in which case no loss to the United States has occurred.) The only loss was—by wreck of steamer near Vancouver's Island—of \$2,124, in hands of a

paymaster drowned at the time. This is .024 of 1 per cent. of the total. During the same period, the entire expense of making these disbursements has averaged a little more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

On the 25th of November, 1821, Daniel Parker, then Paymaster-General, said in his annual report: "The whole expense of paying the Army will not in the future, under the present arrangements, exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ per centum on the moneys disbursed, which is the usual mercantile commission between individuals." This was doubtless said in view of the fact that the statistics had shown that from 1812 to 1816 (during that war against Great Britain) the entire cost of paying the troops had reached 4.36 per centum on the amount disbursed. Of this, near 3 per centum were defalcations! When the latter were more than twice the whole expense of paying the troops, (by the method of paying by company commanders, &c.,) no wonder some new and more reliable system was sought.

If it is thought that this is the iteration of statistics often before announced, my reply is that the word "reform" in the act of July 24, 1876, may, in the fashion of the hour, have an odious significance, by which silence might be misinterpreted. The staff should stand ready to throw full light on its entire history, present and past, and its present status will thus be best vindicated. As a bill passed one House at the recent session to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and the Committee on Pensions in the House reported unanimously a bill to transfer the Pension Bureau to the War Department, it is not believed that the word "reform" in this connection can be intended to have the untoward meaning referred to.

I cannot suppose that any serious design exists to deny ordinary promotion to this Department, for, if I did, I would be justified in the use of the strongest words of protest. The interdict of section 1194 of the Revised Statutes, forbidding, "until otherwise directed by law," appointments and promotions in the staff, now only applies to the Pay Department, it having been repealed during the last four years in reference to every other branch of the staff. No vacancies as they occur can now be filled, except those in the grade of major, as authorized by the act of March 2, 1875. The two vacancies in the grade of lieutenant-colonel, or deputy paymaster-general, have not been filled. One occurred January 1, 1872, by the retirement of Lieut. Col. H. Leonard; the other occurred March 5, 1873, by the death of Lieut. Col. C. H. Fry. The two senior paymasters should be promoted to these vacancies. One is now chief paymaster Department of the Missouri, the other, chief in the Division of the Pacific. Any army organization without just and regular promotion will stagnate, and I would thus emphatically represent the injustice of longer delaying, to those very worthy officers, their well-earned promotion.

In connection with this subject, it is proper to notice that while this Department does not receive the promotions (quite moderate and limited, comparatively,) provided by existing laws, additions have, in the last few years, been made to the number of officers of like grades in the Medical and Subsistence Departments. By the act of June 26, 1876, the Medical Department has five more colonels and five more lieutenant-colonels than were given by the act of July 28, 1866. The Subsistence Department, by the act of June 23, 1874, has one more lieutenant-colonel than was given by the act of July 28, 1866. I do not call in question the grounds advanced in the memorial of the American Medical Association of 1873, as to the justice and propriety of an increase in the number in the higher grades of the Medical Department; but it is

claimed that every word of that memorial justly applies to this Department, the senior officers of which have as legitimate claims as those of the Medical Department. A whole corps is stimulated by such promotion. The ambition to perform faithfully and efficiently his duty is the first aim of the true soldier, and the Government should take care that some advancement shall, in the course of years, follow such a career.

The act of July 24, 1876, provides for mileage being paid, but denies it for travel over what are styled "free roads," and makes the rate 8 cents per mile. I submit the propriety of restoring it to 10 cents per mile, and rescinding the portion forbidding mileage being paid for travel "on any railroad on which the troops of the United States are entitled to be transported free of charge." The number of miles over these roads (49 in number) reaches the total of about 7,840. To travel over these, the officer must obtain transportation orders from the Quartermaster's Department. They lie mainly in a region west of the Mississippi, over which there will always be a large share of the travel of officers of the Army on public business. There are extraordinary expenses of travel, beyond the bare railroad fare. It was always the theory that if 10 cents a mile was paid it would cover a large portion of those extraordinary expenses. But considering the necessity, according to the exigencies of the public service, of frequent removals, it will be quite onerous if bare transportation, and no other portion of the expenses of travel, is thus furnished to the officer. For the reasons assigned in my last annual report, mileage is still preferred to the system of "actual expenses" enacted by the law of June 16, 1874. But no such limitations to payment of mileage were before established or contemplated, and I trust that, upon mature consideration, it will be found just and reasonable that they should be removed.

The "annuity scheme" was favorably referred to in the last annual message of the President, and I will hope that it may yet receive the favorable action of Congress. The number of widows and orphans made by the deaths of those gallant officers (for whose demise the whole country mourns) killed in battle in the recent Indian campaigns has brought vividly home to us the utility and beneficence of such provision as would thus have been made by the voluntary action of the officers. It is not proposed as a substitute for the pension system, but as a machinery to encourage officers in such provident precautions.

In 1874 I made a carefully-prepared table of the mortality in each year, for fifty years, among the officers of the Army, including those killed in battle. It amounted to an average, annually, of 24.1 per 1,000 men. I append this table to this report. (See Appendix marked C.) It will show that the average mortality, in the long periods of time, is not comparatively large. But based on these very statistics, the tables of annuity survivorship could be calculated, rendering it perfectly safe for the Government to adopt the system. The table being calculated on the survivorship principle, it is true that if the heir or nominee dies before the officer, the money paid remains in the Treasury. But on this very account the payments will be less than in ordinary insurance. That eminent scientist, Prof. W. H. O. Bartlett, late professor at West Point, and who has recently made the subject his study, with all the appliances of recent investigation in the science of probabilities, is ready to prepare for the War Department the necessary tables. He and those well informed say that the insurance companies look favorably on the plan, as not in real conflict or competition with them, but only calculated to turn, more and more, large masses of the people to think of their obligations to provide for their families.

Stated briefly the scheme is this: an officer by voluntary monthly deductions from his pay could thereby secure a certain annuity to his heir or nominee after his death. Being monthly, the payments would be comparatively imperceptible..

If insurance companies can make money in paying annuities, the Government can at least protect itself from loss, which is all it would wish. But it might, for the next thirty years, be entitled a scheme to put money in the Treasury. The average age of officers of the Army may be assumed to be about thirty-eight years, and the expectancy of life for that age is about twenty-nine years.

Thus, for that period, if two hundred and fifty officers went into the scheme, paying into the Treasury an average of \$20 per month, or \$240 per annum, this would amount to \$60,000 per annum, or, in thirty years, to \$1,800,000. The great mass of annuities would not commence until toward the termination of that period; though of course they would begin to be paid, from time to time, every year after the system went into operation. The burden of repayments or of annuities would therefore be met by the next generation.

When the wise, benevolent, and beneficent purpose of this annuity scheme is remembered, (calculated to elevate the Army and increase its efficiency,) it is hoped that Congress can consent to this mode of now replenishing our coffers, when the ultimate outlay it will impose will fall upon a future more propitious period of our national finances.

I recommend that the grades of company quartermaster-sergeant, artificer, and wagoner be abolished, or that the benefits of the act of May 15, 1872, (sections 1280, 1281, 1282, and 1283, Revised Statutes,) should justly be extended to them. As a stimulus to the non-commissioned officers, I recommend that section 22 of H. R. bill 2935 be adopted. It gives to sergeant-majors and regimental quartermaster-sergeants \$36 per month, and to first sergeants \$30 per month.

I recommend that paymasters' clerks receive, by law, either an increase of pay or an allowance of fuel and quarters. Their pay is inadequate, and unfavorably in contrast with that of clerks of the other staff departments. The latter do not have more difficult or arduous duties, and they are not half as dangerous. I must, in this connection, refer to the death, on the 22d of May, 1876, of a paymaster's clerk, Mr. Louis R. Spencer, a native of Hartford, Conn., killed by robbers, in defense of public funds, while accompanying his chief on a pay-tour in Northern California. His conduct and faithful discharge of his duties have received handsome tributes from two paymasters with whom he had served. The mode of his death merits this record, exhibiting the hazards of our profession.

The amount received from deposits of soldiers during the last year was \$435,912.68. The amount deposited during the previous fiscal year was \$325,255.80. The number of soldiers availing themselves of the system has increased, but the average amount of each deposit has diminished. It is fair to suppose that the favorable influence of the system continues, as the number of desertions in the Army during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1876, were 1,832 as contrasted with 2,521, the number occurring during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1875. The amount of deposits still remaining unpaid at the end of the last fiscal year was \$636,098.63.

It is my duty to represent that the diminution (twelve clerks) in the clerical force of this office, by the act of August 15, 1876, (legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill,) cripples the execution of the public business, and does not leave this Department in a position

promptly to answer the calls which are made upon it. I recommend an increase of at least five clerks beyond the present force.

The records of this office are very valuable, and indispensable to enable the Government to do justice to officers and soldiers of the late war, but the building now occupied for the Paymaster-General's Office, though the best for the purpose which could be found, (and obtained at a rent of \$1,500 less per annum than the old building,) is in the midst of a block, where there is considerable danger of fire. I have ordered every precaution to be taken against the occurrence of fires, but I desire to urge the importance of ample appropriations for the speedy completion of the new War Department edifice, so that this office may be removed to a fire-proof building.

Respectfully submitted.

BENJ. ALVORD,

Paymaster-General United States Army.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
(Through Adjutant-General of the Army.)

APPENDIX A.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *June 22, 1876.*

SIR: The Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations said that you would have charge of the Army appropriation bill, (H. R. 3717,) passed by the House on 19th instant, and desired me to see you.

I wish to enter my protest against the clause on page 7, under head of Pay Department, providing "that after the 1st January next there shall be no more than forty paymasters for the Army of the United States; the reduction being made by dropping from the rolls the junior commissions until the maximum of forty is reached."

The number of paymasters (fifty) provided by the act of March 2, 1875, is required for the proper discharge of the duties of the office. I wish, therefore, respectfully to protest against the reduction.

The ten junior paymasters are Majors Wilson, J. E. Blaine, Eckels, Roche, Towar, Towler, Thornburgh, Maynadier, Brodhead, and William Arthur. They are stationed on the frontier, in Montana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Oregon, New Orleans, Nebraska, and California, doing important and faithful work.

I inclose herewith a table stating how all the fifty paymasters are employed, "showing posts visited, time consumed, and miles traveled by each officer of the Pay Department, United States Army, in making the regular bimonthly payments to troops."

This table shows how they are distributed in departments, and how fully they are occupied.

The remote posts will be maintained, whatever the organization, whatever the reductions in the number of troops, thus rendering necessary the same number of paymasters. I wish also to call your attention to an odious discrimination against the paymasters in this proposed reduction.

Those ten paymasters are not offered the alternative of being discharged with one year's pay. On page 4, it will be noticed that, in the proposed reduction of the number of regiments, no officers of the line are mustered out, and they are to receive on application "an honorable discharge, with one year's pay." Nor is there a provision, as in General Banning's bill, for gradual reductions as fast as vacancies occur.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ'N ALVORD,
Paymaster-General, United States Army.

Hon. WM. B. ALLISON,
Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing posts visited, time consumed, and number of miles traveled by each officer of the Pay Department, United States Army, in making the regular bimonthly payments to troops.

Rank.	Name and grade.	Station.	Division or department.	Posts visited.	Time consumed. Days.	Miles traveled each payment.
Colonel	*N. W. Brown, assistant paymaster-general.	New York City	Division of the Atlantic	West Point, N. Y.; Forts Monroe, Va., McHenry and Foote, Md.; Frankfort Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.	7	990
Major	Geo. L. Febiger, paymaster	do	do	Forts Trumbull, Conn., Adams, E. L. Warren, Independence, Mass., and Preble, Me.; Watertown, Mass., and Kennebec, Me., arsenals.	7	600
Do	T. H. Halsey, paymaster	do	do	Willet's Point, Forts Columbus, Hamilton, Wood, and Wadsworth, New York Harbor; Plattsburgh Barracks and Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.	8	680
Do	C. M. Terrell, paymaster	Detroit, Mich.	do	Fort Wayne, Gratiot, Brady, and Mackinac, Mich.; Columbus, O., Barracks; Indianapolis, Ind., and Allegheny, Pa., arsenals.	19	1,866
Do	P. P. G. Hall, paymaster	New York City	do	Forts Porter, Niagara, and Ontario, and Madison Barracks, N. Y.	5	1,059
Colonel	*D. McClure, assistant paymaster-general.	Louisville, Ky.	Department of the South.	Local payments, and Newport Barracks, Ky.	1	290
Major	W. B. Rochester, paymaster	do	do	Nashville, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Atlanta, Augusta, Savannah, Ga.; Saint Augustine, Fla.	14	2,068
Do	H. B. Reese, paymaster	do	do	Frankfort, Lebanon, Lancaster, Ky.; Huntsville, Mobile, Mount Vernon, Livingston, Ala.; Humboldt, Tenn.	14	1,808
Do	W. P. Gould, paymaster	Charleston, S. C.	do	Columbia, Yorkville, Greenville, S. C.; Forts Johnson and Macon, Raleigh, Morganton, N. C.	14	1,433
Do	*F. E. Hunt, paymaster	Leavenworth, Kans.	Department of the Missouri.	Local payments	.....	.....
Do	J. B. M. Potter, paymaster	do	do	Fort Leavenworth, United States military prison, Forts Riley, Hays, and Wallace, Kans.; Forts Lyon and Gar and, Colo.	13	1,494
Do	W. H. Johnston, paymaster	Saint Louis, Mo.	do	Cavalry depot, Saint Louis; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	3	90
Do	E. H. Brooke, paymaster	Leavenworth, Kans.	do	Forts Larned and Dodge, Kans.; Camp Supply, Ind. T.; Fort Elliott, Tex.	17	1,193
Do	David Taylor, paymaster	do	do	Forts Bill, Reno, and Gibson, Ind. T.	15	1,398
Do	F. Bridgman, paymaster	Chicago, Ill.	do	Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.	3	394
Do	J. P. Willard, paymaster	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	do	Forts Marcy, Wingate, and Union, N. Mex.	8	554
Do	A. S. Towar, paymaster	do	do	Forts Craig, McBae, Bayard, Selden, and Stanton, N. Mex.	25	1,103
Do	*A. H. Seward, paymaster	Saint Paul, Minn.	Department of Dakota	Local payments	.....	.....
Do	Rodney Smith, paymaster	do	do	Forts Snelling and Ripley, Minn.; Forts Wadsworth, Abercrombie, Pembina, Seward, and Totten, Dak.	31	1,663
Do	William Smith, paymaster	do	do	Camp Hancock, Forts Rice, A. Lincoln, Stevenson, and Buford, Dak.	23	1,938
Do	G. W. Candee, paymaster	Sioux City, Iowa	do	Forts Randall and Sully, Lower Brulé, Cheyenne, and Standing Rock agencies, Dak.	26	1,446
Do	J. E. Blaine, paymaster	Helena, Mont.	do	Camp Baker, Forts Missa, Shaw, and Benton, Mont.	9	593

PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

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Do....	* H. C. Pratt, paymaster.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	Department of the Platte.....	Sidney Barracks, Nebr.; Forts Sanders and Fred Steele, Wyo.....	6	1,396
Do....	Simeon Smith, paymaster.....	do.....	do.....	Omaha Barracks and Fort Hartuff, Nebr.....	4	496
Do....	T. H. Stanton, paymaster.....	Cheyenne, Wyo.....	do.....	Cheyenne Depot, Forts D. A. Russell, Laramie, and Fetterman, Wyo.; Camps Robinson and Sheridan, Nebr.....	14	576
Do....	I. O. Dewey, paymaster.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	do.....	Camp Douglas, Forts Cameron, Utah, Bridger, Wyo., and Hall, Idaho.....	20	1,146
Do....	William Arthur, paymaster.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	do.....	North Platte, Fort McPherson, Nebr.; Camps Brown and Stambaugh, Wyo.....	18½	2,029
Do....	* W. R. Gibson, paymaster.....	San Antonio, Tex.....	Department of Texas.....	Local payments.....	9	343
Do....	F. M. Coxe, paymaster.....	do.....	do.....	Fort Clark and Duncan, Tex.....	21	1,192
Do....	A. E. Bates, paymaster.....	do.....	do.....	Forts Griffin and Richardson, Tex.....	24	1,372
Do....	C. L. Wilson, paymaster.....	do.....	do.....	Ringgold Barracks, Fort McIntosh, Tex.....	17	480
Do....	T. T. Thornburgh, paymaster.....	Fort Brown, Tex.....	do.....	Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Baton Rouge, Bayou Sara, Saint Martinville, La.; Pineville, Natchitoches, Coushatta, Shreveport, La.; Little Rock, Ark.; Holly Springs, Miss.....	14	1,484
Do....	* C. J. Sprague, paymaster.....	New Orleans, La.....	Department of the Gulf.....	Fort Gibson, Jackson, Vicksburg, McComb City, Miss.....	18	1,690
Do....	G. E. Glenn, paymaster.....	do.....	do.....	Holly Springs, Miss.....	16	2,406
Do....	W. H. Eckels, paymaster.....	do.....	do.....	Key West, Fla.....	.....	.....
Do....	* Henry Prince, paymaster.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.....	Chief paymaster Division of Pacific, embracing Departments of California, the Columbia, and Arizona.....	.....	.....
Do....	Samuel Woods, paymaster.....	do.....	Department of California.....	Local payments.....	.....	.....
Do....	J. H. Nelson, paymaster.....	do.....	do.....	Camp Bladell, Cal., Hallett, and McDermitt, Nev.....	25	1,881
Do....	C. W. Wingard, paymaster.....	do.....	do.....	San Diego, Fort Yuma, Camp Independence, Cal.....	20	1,979
Do....	J. A. Brodhead, paymaster.....	do.....	do.....	Alcatraz and Angel Island, Point San José, Benicia Barracks and Arsenal, Camp Gaston, Cal.....	16	633
Do....	* J. H. Eaton, paymaster.....	Portland, Oreg.....	Department of Columbia.....	Fort Vancouver, Vancouver Arsenal, Forts Canby and Townsend, Wash.; Fort Stevens, Oreg.....	6	789
Do....	W. A. Rucker, paymaster.....	do.....	do.....	Camp Harney, Oreg.; Fort Boise, Idaho.....	20	1,141
Do....	I. P. Canby, paymaster.....	do.....	do.....	Fort Klamath, Oreg.; Sitka and Fort Wrangel, Alaska.....	39	3,170
Do....	R. H. Towler, paymaster.....	do.....	do.....	Fort Walla Walla and Colville, Wash.; Fort Lapwai, Idaho.....	29	1,017
Do....	J. R. Roche, paymaster.....	Tucson, Ariz.....	Department of Arizona.....	Camps Lowell, Bowie, Grant, and Apache, Ariz.....	25	577
Do....	W. M. Maynadier, paymaster.....	Prescott, Ariz.....	do.....	Fort Whipple, Camps McDowell, Mojave, and Verde, Ariz.....	20	640
Do....	C. T. Larned, paymaster.....	Washington, D. C.....	do.....	In Paymaster-General's Office.....	.....	.....
Do....	N. Vedder, paymaster.....	do.....	do.....	On temporary duty.....	.....	.....
Do....	R. D. Clarke, paymaster.....	do.....	do.....	Post-paymaster.....	.....	.....
Do....	A. B. Carey, paymaster.....	do.....	do.....	Paying Treasury certificates.....	.....	.....
Do....	E. D. Judd, paymaster.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Do....	V. C. Hanna, paymaster.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Do....	.....	} Sick and off duty.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Respectfully submitted.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, (WAR DEPARTMENT.)
Washington, D. C., June 22, 1876.

BENJ'N ALVORD,
Paymaster-General, U. S. A.

* Chief paymaster.
† Paymasters in Department of the Gulf alternate in paying at Key West.
‡ Paymasters in Department of the Columbia alternate in paying at Sitka and Fort Wrangel, Alaska.

MEMORANDUM.—Ten junior paymasters serving as follows: 1. Major C. I. Wilson, in Texas, (San Antonio); 2. Major W. H. Eckels, in Louisiana, (New Orleans); 3. Major J. E. Blaine, in Montana, (Helena); 4. Major J. R. Roche, in Arizona, (Tucson); 5. Major A. S. Towar, in New Mexico, (Santa Fé); 6. Major R. H. Towler, in Oregon, (Portland); 7. Major T. T. Thornburgh, in Texas, (Fort Brown); 8. Major W. M. Maynadier, in Arizona, (Prescott); 9. Major J. A. Brodhead, in California, (San Francisco); 10. Major William Arthur, in Nebraska, (Omaha.)

APPENDIX C.

[From proceeding of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Hartford meeting, Aug., 1874.]

Mortality in each year among the officers of the Army (including those killed in battle) for fifty years, from 1824 to 1873, as derived from the Army Registers.

[By Gen. BENJ. ALVORD, Paymaster-General, U. S. A.]

Date of Army Register.	Number of officers at commencement of year.	Number of deaths in each year, including war risks.	Per cent annually.	One in the number given died per year.
1824	548	8	.01459	1 in 68
1825	561	18	.03209	1 in 31
1826	570	8	.01403	1 in 71
1827	563	11	.01887	1 in 53
1828	563	16	.02842	1 in 35
1829	550	8	.01356	1 in 74
1830	616	7	.01136	1 in 88
1831	634	8	.01262	1 in 79
1832	563	24	.04117	1 in 24
1833	675	5	.00741	1 in 135
1834	671	23	.03428	1 in 29
1835	675	22	.03259	1 in 31
1836	676	33	.04882	1 in 20
1837	627	22	.03519	1 in 28
1838	723	18	.02489	1 in 40
1839	702	24	.03419	1 in 29
1840	722	14	.01939	1 in 51
1841	733	20	.02728	1 in 36
1842	786	16	.02036	1 in 49
1843	814	4	.00491	1 in 203
1844	835	9	.01078	1 in 93
1845	846	19	.02246	1 in 44
1846	860	37	.04302	1 in 23
1847	939	80	.08519	1 in 12
1848	972	24	.02469	1 in 40
1849	962	36	.03742	1 in 27
1850	964	20	.02075	1 in 48
1851	1,003	23	.02293	1 in 44
1852	993	16	.01611	1 in 62
1853	979	43	.04392	1 in 23
1854	1,002	25	.02495	1 in 40
1855	996	22	.02208	1 in 45
1856	1,054	15	.01433	1 in 70
1857	1,066	19	.01773	1 in 56
1858	1,097	24	.02186	1 in 46
1859	1,102	15	.01361	1 in 73
1860	1,100	16	.01455	1 in 69
1861	1,813	24	.01324	1 in 75
1862	1,634	103	.06304	1 in 16
1863	1,943	89	.04581	1 in 22
1864	1,901	92	.04839	1 in 21
1865	1,761	57	.03237	1 in 31
1866	2,205	67	.03038	1 in 33
1867	3,000	67	.02233	1 in 45
1868	3,027	21	.00694	1 in 144
1869	2,903	11	.00378	1 in 264
1870	2,876	53	.01843	1 in 54
1871	2,435	48	.01971	1 in 51
1872	2,404	31	.01289	1 in 77
1873	2,411	46	.01908	1 in 52
Average	1,203	29	.02410	1 in 41

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Statement by appropriations, showing the amount in the hands of officers of the Pay Department and unaccounted for on July 1, 1875, the amounts received by them from the Treasury and from all other sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876; also the amount accounted for by vouchers of expenditures, by deposits and replacement in the Treasury, and the balance remaining unaccounted for on June 30, 1876.

Appropriations.	Balance in the hands of paymasters, July 1, 1875.	Received from the Treasury in the year ending June 30, 1876.	Soldiers' deposits during the year.	Army payments.	Amount of credit transfers.	Total to be accounted for.	Surplus funds deposited in the Treasury.	Paymasters' collections in the Treasury.	Amount of debt transfers.	Amount of disbursements.	Total accounted for.	Balance in the hands of paymasters June 30, 1876.
Pay, traveling, and general expenses of the Army, 1876	\$12,064,790 00	\$12,064,790 00	\$35,912 08		\$314 00	\$12,501,616 08	\$0,144 15			\$11,008,107 70	\$11,073,251 87	\$1,429,384 81
Pay of the Military Academy, 1876	216,000 00	216,000 00			73 48	216,073 48				191,073 95	191,073 95	24,999 53
Pay, traveling, and general expenses of the Army, 1875	\$849,214 69	430,800 00		480 14	433 27	1,280,928 05	373 69			1,198,881 71	1,199,215 40	81,712 65
Pay of the Military Academy, 1875	26,411 26	1,222 35				27,633 61				27,633 61		
Pay, traveling, and general expenses of the Army, 1874	51,494 46	2,000 00				53,494 46				13,410 45	13,784 17	39,730 29
Pay of the Army, 1873	16,496 73					16,496 73			353 72	3,252 63	3,921 45	12,575 28
Mileage, 1873	955 30					955 30	448 57		668 82	319 60	955 30	
General expenses, 1873	290 84				38 93	329 77	313 34		187 12	14 69	338 03	1 74
Pay of the Army, 1872	26,047 44					26,047 44			248 06	1,506 18	1,844 86	24,202 53
Mileage, 1872	448 57				179 13	627 70	627 70				627 70	
General expenses, 1872	313 34					313 34	257 37		85 97		313 34	
Pay of the Army prior to July 1, 1871, (re-appropriated)	1,410 08				121 80	1,531 88				1,531 88		
Pay of the Army prior to July 1, 1871, (re-appropriated)	9,014 48	51,600 00				60,614 48			216 24	20,582 79	20,799 03	39,815 45
Bounty to volunteers, their widows and legal heirs	101,956 50					104,956 50				104,956 50		
Bounty to volunteers, their widows and legal heirs, (re-appropriated)		130,000 00				130,000 00				132,155 74	132,155 74	7,844 26
Pay of 2 and 3 years' volunteers, (re-appropriated)	18,180 53	145,000 00				163,180 53				152,823 80	152,823 82	10,656 71
Bounty, act of July 28, 1866	28,376 53	77,000 00				105,376 53				88,611 07	88,611 07	16,765 46
Traveling expenses, California and Nevada volunteers	2,513 78	7,000 00				9,513 78				6,534 38	6,534 38	2,979 40
Traveling expenses, 1st Michigan Cavalry	1,787 63					1,787 63				795 08	795 08	992 55
Army paymasters' collections				433,143 81		433,143 81		\$433,143 81			433,143 81	
Total	1,137,912 16	13,125,412 35	435,912 08	433,683 95	1,760 56	15,134,621 70	8,094 84	433,143 81	1,760 56	12,999,981 78	13,442,980 99	1,691,640 71

Balance reported in paymasters' hands on statement to June 30, 1875

Balance taken up on statement to June 30, 1876

Amount omitted, (Major V. S. Eggleston's balance,) pay, &c., 1874

\$1,150,249 56

\$1,137,912 16

12,327 40

\$1,150,249 56

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Statement of the account of the Pay Department with the several appropriations subject to its control during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

Appropriations.	In account with the Treasury.					
	Balance in the Treasury July 1, 1875.	Amount of appropriations.	Surplus funds deposited by paymasters.	Collections deposited by paymasters.	Credit transfers under act March 3, 1875.	Repayments in settlement of accounts.
						Total.
Pay of the Army, 1876.		\$12,185,000 00	\$5,908 39	\$190,732 60		\$12,381,637 41
Pay of the Military Academy, 1876.		235,000 00				235,000 00
Pay of the Army, 1875.	\$38,789 95	*400,000 00	405 39	120,417 60		549,883 87
Pay of the Military Academy, 1875.	35,000 42			50 00		35,050 42
Pay of the Army, 1874.	1,158,714 01		6,007 33	9,674 52		1,174,400 44
Pay of the Military Academy, 1874.	19,379 50					19,379 50
Pay of the Army, 1873.				3,163 83		3,378 57
Mileage, 1873.				329 50		329 50
General expenses, 1873.				4 59		4 59
Pay of the Army, 1872.				1,613 01		1,616 97
Mileage, 1872.			448 57			449 07
General expenses, 1872.			313 34			313 34
Pay of the Army, 1870-71.			7 91	6,094 05		14,066 83
Pay of two and three years' volunteers.				2,046 48		50,013 91
Forage of officers' horses.				4 80		4 80
Pay in lieu of clothing for officers' servants.				27 06		27 06
Pay to discharged soldiers—clothing not drawn.				2 27		2 27
Bounty to volunteers and regulars on enlistment.				119 90		119 90
Bounty to volunteers' widows and legal heirs.				100 00		6,863 14
Subsistence of officers.				633 79		835 17
Payment of expenses of reconstruction.	126,090 41					201 38
Traveling expense, California and Nevada volunteers.		7,000 00				58 87
Traveling expense, First Michigan Cavalry.						
Bounty, act July 28, 1866.		70,289 69		50 00		7,000 00
						77,200 00
						45,000 00
		45,000 00				153 50
Pay of the Army, 1873.		10,000 00				35,080 86
Pay of the Army, 1872.	25,090 86					68,711 88
Pay of the Army, 1870-71.	1,989 40	67,402 37		20 11		1,142,071 10
Pay of two and three years' volunteers.	530,790 77	608,946 79				533,643 23
Bounty to volunteers' widows and legal heirs.	531,257 23					

RE-APPROPRIATED.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

TRANSFER-ACCOUNTS.

[illegible]

* Under act May 1, 1876, \$1,165,000 standing to the credit of pay, &c., of the Army, 1874, was transferred as follows: \$765,000 to pay, &c., of the Army, 1876, and \$400,000 to pay, &c., of the Army, 1875.

Statement of the account of the Pay Department with the several appropriations subject to its control during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876—Continued.

Appropriations.	In account with the Treasury.						Balance in hands of paymasters to June 30, 1876.	Total balance June 30, 1876.
	Amount drawn by Department of Pay	Amount drawn by Department of War	Amount covered into surplus fund, act June 20, 1874.	Amount drawn by debit requisition in settlement of accounts.	Total.	Balance in the Treasury July 1, 1876.		
Pay of the Army, 1876.....	\$12,064,790 00	\$87,851 09			\$12,152,641 09	\$209,016 32	\$1,429,364 81	\$1,638,381 13
Pay of the Military Academy, 1876.....	216,000 00				216,000 00	19,000 00	24,999 53	43,999 53
Pay of the Army, 1875.....	430,800 00	43,193 65		\$8 04	474,001 69	75,883 18	81,712 65	157,504 83
Pay of the Military Academy, 1875.....	1,222 35				1,222 35	33,828 07		33,828 07
Pay of the Army, 1874.....	2,000 00	5,710 64		256 63	1,174,400 94		39,730 29	39,730 29
Pay of the Military Academy, 1874.....			\$1,166,383 67		19,379 50			
Pay of the Army, 1873.....			3,329 50		3,329 50		12,575 28	12,575 28
General expenses, 1873.....			4 59		4 59			
Mileage, 1873.....			1,616 97		1,616 97		1 74	1 74
Pay of the Army, 1872.....			449 07		449 07		24,202 58	24,202 58
General expenses, 1872.....			373 34		313 34			
Pay of the Army, 1870-71.....			14,066 83		14,066 83			
Pay of two and three years' volunteers.....			53,013 91		53,013 91			
Forage of officers' horses.....			4 80		4 80			
Pay in lieu of clothing for officers' servants.....			97 06		97 06			
Pay to discharged soldiers—clothing not drawn.....			9 27		9 27			
Bounty to volunteers and regulars on enlistment.....			119 80		119 80			
Bounty to volunteers' widows and legal heirs.....			6,863 14		6,863 14			
Subsistence of officers.....			835 17		835 17			
Payment of expenses of reconstruction.....								
Traveling expense, California and Nevada volunteers.....	7,000 00	6 00			7,000 00	196,143 28	2,379 40	198,143 28
Traveling expense, First Michigan Cavalry.....							892 55	892 55
Bounty, act July 28, 1866.....	77,000 00	200 00			77,200 00		16,765 46	16,765 46
RE-APPROPRIATED.								
Pay of the Army, 1873.....		224 00			224 00	44,776 00		44,776 00
Mileage, 1873.....		133 50			133 50			
Pay of the Army, 1872.....		4 77			4 77	35,086 09		35,086 09
Pay of the Army, 1870-71.....	51,600 00	1,554 85			53,154 85	15,537 03	39,815 45	55,372 48
Pay of two and three years' volunteers.....	145,000 00	17,138 11		790 21	162,928 35	979,142 75	10,656 71	989,799 46
Bounty to volunteers' widows and legal heirs.....	130,000 00	405 00			130,405 00	403,238 23	7,844 28	411,082 49

TRANSFER-ACCOUNTS.

Pay of the Army, 1873.....	2,438 70	15,475 75	17,914 45		
Mileage, 1873.....		31 20	31 20		
General expenses, 1873.....	97 75	14 33	42 08		
Pay of the Army, 1873.....	344 37	155,037 62	155,381 99		
Mileage, 1873.....		4,035 51	4,035 51		
General expenses, 1873.....		1,091 71	1,091 71		
Pay to officers, &c., Military Academy, 1872.....		1,168 82	1,168 82		
Pay of the Army, 1870-'71.....	2,937 55	5,965,327 78	5,967,625 33		
Pay of two and three years' volunteers.....	884 59	10,385,040 00	10,385,884 59		
Pay in lieu of clothing to officers' servants.....	45 33	6,027 79	6,073 12		
Forage of officers' horses.....	14 17	384,805 91	384,819 38		
Subsistence of officers.....		1,462,989 02	1,462,989 02		
Bounty to volunteers' widows and legal heirs.....		155 00	155 00		
Pay to discharged soldiers—clothing not drawn.....		911,185 87	911,185 87		
Bounty to volunteers and regulars on enlistment.....		3,792,142 98	3,795,877 96		
Pay of militia and volunteers.....	3,725 00	128,216 78	128,216 78		
Pay of one-hundred-day volunteers.....		593,200 73	593,200 73		
Incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department.....		46,472 31	46,472 31		
Pay and bounty, officers and men, Department of the Missouri.....		76,868 44	76,868 44		
Transportation of officers and baggage.....		93,800 00	93,800 00		
Payment of expenses, reconstruction act.....		39 12	39 12		
Bounty act, July 28, 1866.....		2,201,215 85	2,201,215 85		
Pay of officers, &c., at Military Academy, 1870-'71.....		68,941 61	68,941 61		
Subsistence of officers at Military Academy 1870-'71.....		1,779 64	1,779 64		
Pay in lieu of clothing to officers' servants at Military Academy, 1870-'71.....		708 17	708 17		
	13,125,412 35	25,511,816 13	40,070,245 84	1,941,669 95	3,631,310 66

* Under act May 1, 1876, \$1,165,000 standing to the credit of pay, &c., of the Army, 1874, was transferred as follows: \$765,000 to pay, &c., of the Army, 1876, and \$400,000 to pay, &c., of the Army, 1875.

Statement showing the amount in the hands of each of the disbursing-officers of the Pay Treasury, or turned over by other agents, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876; the in the Treasury; and the balance remaining in the hands of paymasters, to be accounted for

Disbursing-officers.	Balances in hands of paymasters, and unaccounted for, July 1, 1875.	Remitted from Treasury and turned over by other agents in the year ending June 30, 1876.	Amounts received from paymasters.	Amount of soldiers' deposits.	Army-paymasters' collections.
ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS-GENERAL, (Colonels.)					
Brown, N. W.	\$198,352 22	\$2,545,822 35	\$145,679 44	\$4,106 35	\$10,587 10
McClure, Daniel.....	24,131 75	970,000 00	3,117 39	982 33	349 19
PAYMASTERS, (Majors.)					
Hunt, F. E.	92,837 58	1,626,500 00	47,414 39	.....	684 89
Prince, Henry .....	.....	865,190 00	118,692 16	.....	570 19
Woods, Samuel	117,627 90	89,500 00	625,402 02	2,930 60	3,294 82
Seward, A. H.	41,419 72	1,274,300 00	83,193 81	474 63	3,962 69
Febiger, George L. ....	.....	.....	508,226 58	1,600 50	10,133 44
Pratt, H. C.	41 17	1,145,000 00	85,636 43	2,816 33	8,177 05
Smith, Simeon	73,666 21	222,500 00	288,333 06	4,103 99	8,582 83
Smith, Rodney .....	.....	.....	349,249 28	12,522 40	12,046 25
Eaton, Joseph H.	64,928 50	395,750 00	130,574 45	11,373 07	4,869 29
Potter, J. B. M.	160 88	.....	454,014 84	12,033 25	20,517 98
Rucker, W. A.	5,083 45	39,250 00	63,299 59	7,676 60	2,878 06
Johnston, W. H. ....	.....	.....	222,125 00	1,349 94	7,342 26
Gibson, W. R.	94,235 67	1,245,000 00	188,170 03	7,099 08	4,783 49
Sprague, Charles J.	12,491 94	318,500 00	173,074 82	6,350 20	9,974 61
Halsey, Thomas H.	2,176 48	.....	155,053 67	1,133 26	6,204 84
Rochester, W. B.	5,668 91	.....	451,404 32	5,905 26	6,903 28
Reese, H. B. ....	.....	.....	226,685 24	4,723 07	9,322 05
Vedder, N.	3,927 75	.....	81,292 96	100 00	2,381 66
Judd, E. D.	11,498 55	.....	82,500 00	2,099 02	1,042 80
Smith, William	5,620 04	30,000 00	512,524 66	30,716 72	25,206 46
Terrell, C. M.	21,802 55	.....	318,386 92	9,949 67	10,394 62
Stanton, T. H.	35,451 60	.....	413,683 92	21,029 15	22,664 87
Glenn, George E.	28,862 45	240,000 00	155,371 25	8,753 19	4,930 25
Nicholls, J. W.	2,148 13	.....	2,524 48	.....	.....
Clarke, R. D.	37,161 38	734,600 00	433,833 54	810 45	5,012 51
Nelson, J. H. ....	.....	.....	111,690 13	5,358 63	3,846 86
Wingard, C. W.	11,784 58	.....	121,752 47	7,055 64	4,073 51
Canby, J. P.	1,611 99	.....	97,258 46	7,419 33	5,736 57
Hall, P. P. G.	11,681 14	.....	1,080,000 00	1,786 63	11,059 05
Candee, George W.	21,328 66	.....	268,473 44	25,325 77	11,362 56
Brooke, E. H. ....	.....	.....	414,705 44	20,380 22	12,500 54
Dewey, I. O.	17,667 69	.....	256,000 00	14,693 66	11,562 25
Carey, A. B.	67,394 36	620,000 00	368,180 09	29 15	854 14
Gould, W. P.	24,554 50	.....	392,644 49	12,658 75	12,452 48
Taylor, D.	335 17	100,000 00	148,090 27	14,292 21	10,784 71
Bridgman, F.	12,968 30	261,500 00	3 03	1,538 00	1,606 64
Coxe, F. M. ....	.....	.....	302,832 82	21,350 63	16,737 37
Bates, A. E.	4,893 96	.....	260,724 94	13,867 81	15,555 00
Willard, John P.	2,498 87	.....	377,200 00	12,242 92	8,292 94
Wilson, C. I.	3,709 90	.....	229,508 74	19,423 64	12,676 12
Blaine, John E.	28,816 27	.....	265,767 64	8,811 01	14,739 43
Eckels, W. H.	25,237 97	60,000 00	244,601 35	10,737 70	9,495 62
Roche, James R. ....	.....	342,000 00	50,562 58	17,438 68	12,092 59
Towar, A. S.	17,428 79	.....	221,035 00	9,711 18	9,422 80
Towler, R. H.	5,000 00	.....	147,341 09	5,238 32	3,850 29
Thornburgh, T. T.	1,371 49	.....	242,151 21	13,345 57	12,639 79
Maynader, W. M. ....	.....	.....	229,063 43	16,903 00	9,715 97
Brodhead, J. A. * .....	.....	.....	86,907 50	10,013 00	3,833 15
Arthur, William, Jr. † .....	.....	.....	278,681 55	5,639 17	8,229 60
Meigs, M. C. ‡	333 69	.....	14,500 00	.....	16 25
Total	1,137,912 16	13,125,412 35	12,529,039 92	435,912 68	433,623 95
Balance reported in paymasters' hands on statement to June 30, 1875					1,137,912 16
Balance taken up on statement to June 30, 1876					12,337 40
Amount omitted, (Maj. V. S. Eggleston's balance,) pay, &c., 1874					1,150,249 56

*Appointed July 25, 1875.

†Appointed July 26, 1875.

‡Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

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Department, and unaccounted for on the 1st of July, 1875; the amount remitted to each from the amount accounted for by accounts and vouchers of expenditures, or by transfer or replacement in the next fiscal year.

Total amount received and to be accounted for.	Surplus funds replaced in the Treasury.	Army-paymasters' collections deposited.	Expenditures.	Amounts transferred to paymasters.	Total amount accounted for.	Actual balances in the hands of paymasters June 30, 1876.
\$2,904,547 46	-----	\$10,587 10	\$391,557 70	\$2,158,380 25	\$2,760,525 05	\$144,022 41
99,580 66	\$1 64	349 19	30,591 67	967,638 16	998,580 66	-----
1,767,436 86	166 67	684 89	63,125 14	1,616,027 25	1,680,003 95	87,432 91
984,452 35	-----	570 19	7,096 33	839,158 35	846,824 87	137,627 48
838,745 34	-----	3,284 82	325,337 16	425,690 77	814,312 75	24,432 59
1,403,350 85	-----	3,962 69	253,354 17	1,146,033 99	1,403,350 85	-----
519,960 52	69 11	10,133 44	498,628 50	11,129 47	519,960 52	-----
1,241,670 98	-----	8,177 05	152,872 22	1,080,621 71	1,241,670 98	-----
597,186 09	-----	8,582 83	260,880 54	247,202 89	516,666 26	80,519 83
373,817 93	-----	12,046 25	180,139 09	181,632 59	373,817 93	-----
607,495 31	-----	4,869 29	179,308 89	346,955 01	531,133 19	76,362 12
486,726 95	-----	20,517 98	430,854 58	35,354 39	486,726 95	-----
118,187 70	-----	2,878 06	71,553 37	39,115 80	113,547 23	4,640 47
230,817 90	-----	7,342 26	210,037 09	-----	217,379 35	13,437 85
1,539,288 27	-----	4,783 49	434,301 60	1,045,876 90	1,484,961 99	54,326 28
520,391 57	2 00	9,974 61	248,704 92	261,710 04	520,391 57	-----
164,568 25	-----	6,204 84	143,030 63	14,822 57	164,058 04	510 21
469,681 77	-----	6,903 28	339,685 32	63,539 71	410,128 31	59,753 46
240,730 36	-----	9,322 05	176,217 95	22,227 97	207,767 97	32,962 39
87,702 37	-----	2,381 66	84,084 15	100 00	86,565 81	1,136 56
904,140 37	-----	1,042 80	90,652 42	5,445 15	97,140 37	-----
604,067 88	-----	25,206 46	355,389 74	117,993 39	498,589 59	105,478 29
360,533 76	-----	10,394 62	317,874 43	23,123 15	351,392 20	9,141 56
492,829 54	-----	22,664 87	428,346 91	41,817 76	492,829 54	-----
437,617 14	-----	4,930 25	204,449 05	211,325 29	420,704 59	17,112 55
4,672 61	-----	-----	-----	4,672 61	4,672 61	-----
1,911,417 88	1,616 98	5,012 51	675,232 82	372,912 43	1,054,794 74	156,623 14
120,695 62	-----	3,846 86	113,234 15	2,500 00	119,581 01	1,314 61
144,666 20	-----	4,073 51	118,718 18	15,839 46	138,631 15	6,035 05
112,026 35	-----	5,736 57	97,752 47	6,291 04	109,780 08	2,246 27
1,105,006 96	-----	11,059 05	1,071,888 07	4,000 00	1,086,947 12	18,059 84
326,490 43	-----	11,362 56	275,741 41	4,881 22	291,985 19	34,505 24
447,586 20	-----	12,500 54	392,769 94	1,510 00	406,780 48	40,805 72
299,923 60	-----	11,562 25	255,629 41	100 00	267,291 66	32,631 94
1,056,450 74	-----	854 14	554,908 77	500,687 83	1,056,450 74	-----
442,310 22	-----	12,452 48	361,825 74	16,814 76	391,092 98	51,217 24
273,502 36	-----	10,784 71	194,378 24	68,339 41	373,502 36	-----
277,615 97	-----	1,606 64	257,236 16	11,600 00	270,442 80	7,173 17
340,920 82	-----	16,737 37	214,658 50	109,524 95	340,920 82	-----
295,041 71	-----	15,555 00	207,736 91	21,406 61	244,698 52	50,343 19
400,234 73	-----	8,292 94	239,786 15	118,735 00	365,814 09	34,420 64
271,318 40	-----	18,676 12	216,597 68	4,450 29	239,724 09	31,594 31
318,134 35	43 26	14,739 43	235,445 57	9,067 64	259,295 90	58,838 45
350,092 64	-----	9,495 62	188,279 13	103,459 75	301,234 50	48,858 14
422,993 88	-----	12,992 59	213,643 50	117,330 32	343,966 41	79,027 44
257,597 87	-----	9,422 90	171,744 48	34,500 00	215,667 38	41,930 49
161,529 70	-----	3,950 29	109,211 01	45,036 30	158,197 60	3,332 10
269,708 06	-----	12,839 79	207,469 47	10,115 57	230,424 83	39,283 23
255,682 40	-----	9,715 97	224,223 25	21,743 18	255,682 40	-----
100,753 65	-----	3,833 15	92,958 59	2,800 00	99,591 74	1,161 91
292,550 32	3 10	8,229 60	163,177 00	17,798 99	189,208 69	103,341 63
14,849 94	6,192 08	16 25	8,641 61	-----	14,849 94	-----
27,661,901 06	8,094 84	433,143 81	12,999,981 78	12,529,039 92	25,970,260 35	1,691,640 71
1,150,249 56	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1,150,249 56	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Statement by appropriations of approved and suspended disbursements in paymasters' accounts rendered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876; showing also the balance of suspensions remaining June 30, 1875, amount removed during the year, and balance remaining June 30, 1876.

Appropriations.	Disbursements.		Suspensions.	
	Approved.	Suspended.	Total.	
Pay, traveling and general expenses, 1876.....	\$11,051,237 07	\$14,870 63	\$11,065,107 70	Amount of suspensions remaining on the books June 30, 1875.
Pay of the Military Academy, 1876.....	191,043 11	30 84	191,073 95	Total suspensions June 30, 1876.
Pay, traveling and general expenses, 1875.....	1,196,832 66	1,999 05	1,198,831 71	Amount of suspensions removed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.
Pay of the Military Academy, 1875.....	27,653 61	.....	27,653 61	
Pay, traveling and general expenses, 1874.....	13,343 98	66 47	13,410 45	
Pay of the Military Academy, 1874.....	.....	.....	.....
Pay of the Army, 1873.....	3,958 63	24 00	3,982 63	
Mileage, 1873.....	319 60	.....	319 60	
General expenses, 1873.....	14 69	.....	14 69	
Pay of the Army, 1872.....	1,595 25	93	1,596 18	
Mileage, 1872.....	.....	.....	.....
General expenses, 1872.....	.....	.....	.....
Pay of the Army prior to July 1, 1871.....	1,531 88	.....	1,531 88	
Pay of the Army prior to July 1, 1871, re-appropriated.....	20,478 41	104 38	20,582 79	
Pay of two and three years' volunteers, re-appropriated.....	152,523 82	.....	152,523 82	
Bounty to volunteers, their widows and legal heirs.....	104,956 50	.....	104,956 50	
Bounty to volunteers, their widows and legal heirs, re-appropriated.....	123,155 74	.....	123,155 74	
Bounty act of July 28, 1866.....	88,611 07	.....	88,611 07	
Traveling expenses, California and Nevada volunteers.....	6,534 38	.....	6,534 38	
Traveling expenses, First Michigan Cavalry.....	6,795 08	.....	6,795 08	
	12,982,885 46	17,006 30	12,999,891 76	98,735 50
				98,823 44
				45,831 80
				17,006 36

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, October 10, 1878.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

REPORT
OF
THE BOARD OF VISITORS,
JUNE, 1876.

Major General Charles Devens, Jr., *President*.
M. H. Buckham, President of the University of Vermont, *Secretary*.
Henry C. Cameron, Ph. D., D. D., Professor in the College of New Jersey.
Rev. G. D. Carrow, D. D., of Pennsylvania.
Maj. R. P. Hammond, of California.
Rev. A. N. Ogden, of Louisiana.
J. W. Sterling, LL. D., Vice-President of the University of Wisconsin.
Hon. John J. Patterson, United States Senator from South Carolina.
Hon. Theodore F. Randolph, United States Senator from New Jersey.
Hon. Henry R. Harris, Member of House of Representatives from Georgia.
Hon. William A. Wheeler, Member of House of Representatives from New York.
Hon. Alpheus S. Williams, Member of House of Representatives from Michigan.

WEST POINT, *June 30, 1876.*

The board of visitors, appointed to attend the annual examination of the Military Academy at West Point, herewith submit their report, in conformity with the act of Congress requiring them "to report to the Secretary of War, for the information of Congress, at the commencement of the next succeeding session, the actual state of the discipline, instruction, police, administration, fiscal affairs, and other concerns of the institution."

The members of the board, in view of the public discussion to which the affairs of the academy had been recently subjected, assembled under an impression of the unusual importance of their duties, and with the intention of making their investigations thorough and impartial. All the members were present at an early stage of the work. Most of them were in almost constant attendance during the entire examination of the first class. The evenings were occupied in committee-work and in conference with members of the academic board. Every means was used for getting full information and reaching well-matured judgments on all the topics committed to the supervision of the board. It is due also to the superintendent and to all the instructors and officers of the academy to say that they not only treated the members of the board with the utmost courtesy, which, though expected from high-bred soldiers, was none the less gratifying, but seconded the work of investigation into their several departments with admirable earnestness and sincerity.

GENERAL IMPRESSIONS.

Before passing on to the more detailed account of their investigations, the board desire to express the high estimate they formed of the ability and faithfulness of the professors, the thoroughness of the instruction, the efficiency of the discipline, and the excellent morale of the corps of cadets. In particular they wish to put on record their very high appreciation of the services rendered to the academy by the superintendent, whose broad and well-balanced views of the claims of the different departments and studies have won for him a commanding respect from the academic board, and whose mingled firmness and kindness in discipline have given marked success to his administration. To him, as the controlling head, is due no small share of the high repute which the academy enjoys as its management passes from his hands to those of the gallant soldier who succeeds him. And this well-deserved praise need not detract from the credit due to other members of the academic staff. Several members of the board of visitors have had the opportunity of comparing the gentlemen at the head of the different departments with men in similar positions in other institutions of this country and Europe, and it is their testimony that an abler body of men, taken as a whole, or men more thoroughly qualified to instruct in their several specialties, it would be difficult to find in any institution of learning.

FISCAL AFFAIRS.

The following exhibit, taken from books of the superintendent's office, will show the appropriations and expenditures for the support of the academy, under their various heads, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

Heads of appropriations.	Appropriated.	Expended.
1. For additional pay of officers, and for pay of instructors, professors, cadets, and musicians.....	\$235,000 00	\$179,918 43
2. Current and ordinary expenses:		
For repairs and improvements	22,500 00	22,489 68
For fuel and apparatus	14,000 00	13,998 15
For gas-pipes, gasometers, and retorts	600 00	597 45
For fuel for cadets' mess-hall, shops, and laundry	3,500 00	3,498 89
For postage and telegrams	300 00	298 90
For stationery.....	600 00	588 06
For transportation of materials, discharged cadets, and ferriages.....	1,800 00	1,785 64
For printing, type, materials for office, diplomas, registers, and blanks..	900 00	744 06
For compensation to pressman and lithographer, \$50 each.....	100 00	50 00
For clerk to disbursing-officer and quartermaster.....	1,650 00	1,650 00
For clerk to adjutant.....	1,500 00	1,500 00
For clerk to treasurer	1,500 00	1,500 00
For department of instruction in mathematics	80 00	30 90
For department of artillery, cavalry, and infantry tactics	970 00	876 08
For department of civil and military engineering	3,100 00	2,931 28
For department of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology.....	3,880 00	2,740 72
For department of natural and experimental philosophy	5,950 00	1,849 85
For department of practical military engineering	200 00	152 22
For department of French.....	200 00	188 10
For department of Spanish	50 00	24 52
For department of drawing	420 00	376 68
For department of law	100 00	99 93
For department of ordnance and gunnery.....	600 00	593 31
For expenses of the board of visitors.....	4,200 00	3,597 36
Total.....	68,680 00	60,154 78
3. Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses:		
For gas, coal-oil, &c., for lighting academy, mess-hall, hospital, &c.....	4,000 00	3,947 51
For water-pipes, plumbing, and repairs	2,000 00	2,000 00
For cleaning public building, (not quarters)	560 00	549 00
For brooms, brushes, tubs, pails, soap, and cloths.....	200 00	134 58
For chalk, crayons, sponge, slates, and rubbers for recitation-rooms	100 00	100 00
For compensation of chapel organist	200 00	200 00
For compensation of librarian	120 00	120 00

* The amount \$179,918.43 is that paid to cadets. The salary of officers, professors, and musicians is paid by the Pay Department of the Army, and is not taken up on the books of the academy.

Heads of appropriations.	Appropriated.	Expended.
3. Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses—Continued.		
For compensation of non-commissioned officer in charge of mechanics ..	\$50 00	\$50 00
For compensation of soldier, writing in adjutant's office.....	50 00	50 00
For pay of engineer of heating and ventilating apparatus.....	1,500 00	1,500 00
For pay of assistant engineer.....	720 00	720 00
For pay of five firemen.....	2,200 00	1,848 00
For increase and expense of library.....	2,000 00	2,034 81
For pay of librarian's assistant.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
For contingencies for superintendent.....	1,000 00	999 70
For furniture for cadet hospital and repairs.....	100 00	88 06
For printing catalogue of library.....	700 00	693 10
For renewing furniture for academic section rooms and offices.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
For paper and periodicals for cadet hospital.....	60 00	60 00
For carpeting and repairs to chapel for cadets, officers, &c.....	1,000 00	997 29
Total.....	18,560 00	18,102 05
Building and grounds:		
For repaving roads and paths.....	500 00	499 99
For continuing superstructure of new hospital for cadets.....	30,000 00	29,999 51
For continuing construction of sewerage from barracks and quarters.....	3,000 00	3,000 00
For repairs to reservoirs and increasing capacities.....	500 00	439 53
For construction of school-house for soldiers' children, and furniture.....	8,000 00	2,000 00
For parapet wall on road along cliff leading to south wharf.....	500 00	500 00
Total.....	42,500 00	42,499 03
* Grand total.....	364,740 00	300,674 29

* From the balance unexpended a few small payments have yet to be made for contracts not yet completed.

A committee of the board made a careful examination of the books, accounts, and vouchers in the superintendent's office, and found them kept systematically and in such a manner as to guard against error or fraud, so far as the system of book-keeping employed will permit. The board are of opinion, however, that the single-entry method does not furnish the requisite checks and safeguards for accounts so extensive in amount and so various in kind. They therefore recommend a change to the double-entry system.

Considering the ability secured and the unusual expense of living at the post, the board regard the salaries of the professors as not extravagant. The "longevity pay," so called, or the added allowance for every five years of service, after a certain period, the board consider—one member dissenting—as just in principle and wholesome in effect, being both an incentive to fidelity and a reward for meritorious service, and they therefore recommend its continuance.

The board are unable to see how the academy can, without loss, dispense with the services of any of the clerks at present employed. They advise against any reduction of the clerical force.

For the benefit of their successors and for the credit of the government, the board recommend that the present law compelling members to render every small item of expense in traveling to and from their homes to the post be modified so as to give members of the board of visitors the mileage allowed to members of Congress serving on special committees. If gentlemen competent to render the service expected of visitors at West Point give their time to the Government without compensation, they should at least have their traveling expenses paid, without being annoyed by the petty requirements of existing laws.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Most of the buildings belonging to the post are well constructed, durable, and kept in repair at a moderate outlay. The average cost of

The following statement gives in detail the history of the

CLASS ADMITTED 1872,		
Appointed to academy.....	165	
Rejected at preliminary examination.....	55	
Failed to report.....	14	
Declined appointment.....	1	70
Admitted.....		95
Discharged for deficiency January, 1873.....	17	
Discharged for deficiency June, 1873.....	7	
Separated from class by various other casualties.....	24	48
		47
Joined from preceding class.....		3
Graduated June, 1876.....		48

These figures are highly instructive. It appears that only a few more than one-third of those who are appointed and fewer than half of those who are admitted to the Academy, are finally graduated. The process by which 45 are selected out of 100 is expensive. Of the 55 who are dropped out in the progress of the class, many are carried on a considerable distance in the course at the cost of the Government, occupying places in the class which cannot be filled by others, and thus entailing upon the Government both the loss of the places and the unrequited cost of their maintenance and instruction. Meanwhile the Academy is furnishing only 50 per cent. of the officers required for the Army. Considerations of economy as well as those looking to the efficiency of the military service, urge a careful inquiry into the causes of this waste and its remedy. The board are clearly of the opinion that the falling off is not chargeable to any excessive rigor in the course of instruction and discipline at the Academy, and that any relaxation of the standard of scholarship would tell disastrously on the character of the men sent out, on the reputation of the Academy and the prestige of the Army. The question, in the judgment of the board, reduces itself to this: How can the method of appointment, or the mode of selecting the appointees, be changed, so that a larger percentage of those appointed can be relied on as capable of bearing the strain of this necessarily rigorous discipline? The method of selection by competitive examination does not seem to meet the case, because the qualifications tested by such an examination and those tested by the discipline of the Academy are not the same. An examination in the elementary English studies would often select mediocrity favored in its previous training instead of talent capable of high training. The qualities which win at West Point are robust health, capacity to work and to endure, and aptitude for mathematics. Candidates should be preferred for their promise rather than for their attainments. If the appointing power is to remain in the hands of members of Congress they should hold themselves and be held by the public responsible, in a degree, for the successful career of those appointed by them. A member who should desire to do his duty in making an appointment could not turn it over to some committee of teachers to settle by competitive examination, but should take the pains necessary for ascertaining who among those desiring the position gives promise of the greatest ability of the kind required. It might serve to keep up the sense of responsibility in making these appointments, if, in the Academy Register, the name of the cadet should be accompanied by the name of his patron.

ufacture and repair, the character of the articles supplied and their cost, are such as to call for no comment from the board except in the way of approval.

MESS.

Repeated inspections of the mess, and careful inquiries into the way in which the purveying, cooking, and serving are conducted, satisfied the board that the cadets' table is, in general, wholesome and abundant. Not deeming it safe to rely on the character of the mess while it was liable to inspection at any meal, the members of the board encouraged the cadets to furnish them with any information, which, for the proper discharge of its duties, the board ought to possess. From information thus given, verified so far as the nature of the case would admit, the board came to the conclusion that while the failures to provide the palatable and nourishing food which such young men require, are rare and exceptional, their recurrence is possibly not sufficiently guarded against by the present system of inspection and reporting. An article of food may not be "unsuitable for use," [Reg. 267,] and the cadet may not think it worth while to make himself responsible for reporting it, while it may still not be such as it should be, palatable and nutritious. The cost of the table to cadets, about \$20 per month, should ensure an abundance of plain, wholesome food, well cooked and neatly served. The board are of the opinion that such a table is generally furnished.

THE CORPS OF CADETS.

In answer to inquiries made with a view to ascertain the number of graduates furnished by the Academy to the Army, and the ratio of graduates to the number appointed in each year, and to the number admitted after examination, the board were furnished with the following statistics :

Statement showing the number of candidates for cadetship appointed to the United States Military Academy, number admitted, and number graduated from 1850 to 1876.

Years.	Number appointed.*	Number admitted.*	Number at close of first year.	Number at close of second year.	Number at close of third year.	Graduated.	Ratio of graduated to appointed.	Ratio of graduated to admitted.
1850.....	91	90	57	53	40	40	.44	.44
1860.....	84	72	33	29	27	27	.32	.37
1865.....	90	74	49	43	36	36	.40	.49
1870.....	140	65	45	39	38	37	.26	.57
1871.....	108	76	47	39	36	34	.31	.45
1872.....	130	95	64	56	47	45	.35	.47
1873.....	192	118	87	77	74	.....	.....	.....
1874.....	155	89	56	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875.....	188	121	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876.....	154	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Averages.....	133	90	.....	.....	.....	37	.35	.45

* From the column "Number appointed" are excluded all those rejected by the medical board, those whose appointments were canceled, those who declined their appointments, and those who failed to report; so that the difference between this column and that headed "Number admitted" shows the number rejected by the academic board at the examination for admission.

The following statement gives in detail the history of the

CLASS ADMITTED 1872,		
Appointed to academy.....		165
Rejected at preliminary examination.....	55	
Failed to report.....	14	
Declined appointment.....	1	70
		<hr/>
Admitted.....		95
Discharged for deficiency January, 1873.....	17	
Discharged for deficiency June, 1873.....	7	
Separated from class by various other casualties.....	24	48
		<hr/>
		47
Joined from preceding class.....		3
Graduated June, 1876.....		<hr/>
		48

These figures are highly instructive. It appears that only a few more than one-third of those who are appointed and fewer than half of those who are admitted to the Academy, are finally graduated. The process by which 45 are selected out of 100 is expensive. Of the 55 who are dropped out in the progress of the class, many are carried on a considerable distance in the course at the cost of the Government, occupying places in the class which cannot be filled by others, and thus entailing upon the Government both the loss of the places and the unrequited cost of their maintenance and instruction. Meanwhile the Academy is furnishing only 50 per cent. of the officers required for the Army. Considerations of economy as well as those looking to the efficiency of the military service, urge a careful inquiry into the causes of this waste and its remedy. The board are clearly of the opinion that the falling off is not chargeable to any excessive rigor in the course of instruction and discipline at the Academy, and that any relaxation of the standard of scholarship would tell disastrously on the character of the men sent out, on the reputation of the Academy and the prestige of the Army. The question, in the judgment of the board, reduces itself to this: How can the method of appointment, or the mode of selecting the appointees, be changed, so that a larger percentage of those appointed can be relied on as capable of bearing the strain of this necessarily rigorous discipline? The method of selection by competitive examination does not seem to meet the case, because the qualifications tested by such an examination and those tested by the discipline of the Academy are not the same. An examination in the elementary English studies would often select mediocrity favored in its previous training instead of talent capable of high training. The qualities which win at West Point are robust health, capacity to work and to endure, and aptitude for mathematics. Candidates should be preferred for their promise rather than for their attainments. If the appointing power is to remain in the hands of members of Congress they should hold themselves and be held by the public responsible, in a degree, for the successful career of those appointed by them. A member who should desire to do his duty in making an appointment could not turn it over to some committee of teachers to settle by competitive examination, but should take the pains necessary for ascertaining who among those desiring the position gives promise of the greatest ability of the kind required. It might serve to keep up the sense of responsibility in making these appointments, if, in the Academy Register, the name of the cadet should be accompanied by the name of his patron.

COURSE OF STUDY.

To this subject the board gave a large share of their thought and deliberation. Whether the course of study should be mainly disciplinary or largely technical; whether, in either case, liberal studies, such as history, literature, and ethics, should be excluded as they now are; whether the discipline is too engrossingly mathematical, both in amount and in method; whether studies, recognized to be of paramount importance, had usurped more than their due share of time, while others, unable to hold their ground against so formidable rivals, had been compelled to yield part or all of their space; and whether, taking the course as a whole, it is the one best adapted to secure for the Army men of the largest ability and the highest character—these questions, and such as these, elicited earnest and prolonged discussion; and while the board saw much to commend and admire in the present course of instruction, they found themselves brought, in the progress of almost every investigation, to the irresistible conviction that the time had come when the whole system of instruction and discipline in the Academy needs a searching examination and a thorough revision. This conviction is shared by the academic board, by many of the most prominent graduates of the institution, and by previous boards of visitors, as is manifested by their reports. The board were the more impressed with the need of such action by feeling their own incompetency to reach permanent conclusions on so large and complicated a subject after a few days' investigations. The work of revising such a course of study can be adequately done only by a commission of able men, taken partly from military and partly from civil life, sitting with ample time to get complete information on all the subjects and interests involved, and maturing their conclusions with the utmost patience and caution. It is now many years since any such commission has sat, or since any prolonged study has been given to the West Point course as a whole. Meanwhile it has been materially changed in its several parts, extended here and abridged there, without any due regard to its integrity as a system, until it is, in the judgment of the board, seriously out of proportion and deficient of certain important elements. This board, therefore, strongly recommend the appointment by Congress at an early day of a

COMMISSION TO REVISE THE COURSE OF STUDY AND DISCIPLINE.

Without intending to forestall the action of such a commission, this board, after as full and careful investigation as was possible for them, have arrived at certain results, which they present in their report either as suggestions to such a commission should it be appointed, or as recommendations to those who, in any other event, may be charged with the supervision of the academy.

These suggestions they group under three heads: 1. Certain recommendations on which the board are unanimous and their convictions clear; 2. Points on which a majority of the board are agreed; and, 3. Points which are deemed important, but on which the board were able to come to no precise conclusion.

I. UNANIMOUS RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. *Instructions in English.*

On the desirableness of restoring studies in English, there seems to be no diversity of opinion. Cadets are at their entrance lamentably deficient in their knowledge of English. "To require proficiency in

English grammar," says the superintendent in his report for 1871, would result in the rejection of much the greater portion." In the present course there is no provision for remedying this deficiency. A few of the foremost men in the several classes gratified the board by the propriety and accuracy of their language, both spoken and written. But the greater number blundered and stumbled badly in their oral sentence-making, and much of the correspondence filed in the adjutant's office is ungrammatical and slovenly in the extreme. The board recommend the substitution of English studies for French in half the first year, or the alternation of English with French during the whole of the year.

2. Instruction in ethics.

The board were unable to learn that there was any other reason for dropping English and ethics from the course than that in the change from a four years' course to a five year's course and back again to four years some of the studies had been expanded, and, not readily submitting to contraction, had crowded others out. That an institution should make itself responsible for a young man's education and give him no instruction whatever in the science and practice of good morals is certainly an anomaly. The board very strongly recommend that the "chaplain and professor in ethics" give instruction in ethics twice a week to the members of the first class.

3. The professorship of law.

In view of the extreme importance of this department, growing out of the grave responsibilities resting on officers of the Army, in connection with civil, martial, and international law, it is recommended that, in any new adjustment of studies, more time be allotted to this department. It is also recommended that the professor of law be commissioned in the same manner as the other professors.

4. Recent graduates as officers.

The board, while appreciating the reason for selecting the junior instructors from those who are fresh from their studies, see so strong objections to elevating immature young men to positions of command over their former comrades, that they advise against the returning of graduates to duty in the departments of instruction or discipline until four years after their graduation.

5. Time allowed for sleep.

The board heartily concur in the recommendation repeatedly made by former boards that the cadets be allowed, at all seasons of the year, eight hours for sleep.

II. CHANGES RECOMMENDED BY A MAJORITY OF THE BOARD.

1. Sunday parades.

After a prolonged discussion and a full hearing of the reasons for the present practice, the board passed a resolution "earnestly recommending that all public military exercises of the corps on the plain be suspended on the Sabbath day."

2. *Use of tobacco.*

Considering it well established by general observation and physiological research that the use of tobacco during youth enfeebles the vital energies and dulls the intellect; and finding the opinion prevalent among many of the officers and graduates of the academy that large numbers of the cadets are suffering both physically and mentally from this cause; and believing that the Government has a right to the full and unimpaired powers of the young men whom it is maintaining and educating, the board recommend that the use of tobacco be forbidden to the cadets.

3. *The military band.*

The board find that the band consists of a teacher of music, who is paid \$90 per month, and thirty-nine enlisted musicians, who are paid from \$30 to \$43 per month, making the total expense of the band about \$17,000. While fully appreciating the positive value of such a band to the institution, and though finding it hard to grudge to the cadets and the families at the post their one luxury in their secluded and monotonous life, the board are of the opinion—or a majority of them—that in the present financial condition of the country, and in view of the demand for economy in all branches of the public service, “the military band at this post is unnecessarily expensive, and that it ought to be reduced to its number prior to July 1, 1875.”

III. QUERIES.

Several topics engaged the attention of the board which they deemed of great importance, but upon which they had not time to mature any definite recommendations. They present two of them in the form of queries:

1. Whether the academy should not be under the care of a board of trustees, empowered by Congress to carry into effect, as circumstances require, the general legislation of Congress relative to the institution? Experience has shown that such institutions are best managed by an administrative body, independent of and superior to the body of instructors. The sole duty and responsibility of all such changes in the departments of instruction and discipline as the law admits now rests with the Secretary of War, whose multifarious duties interfere with his giving the time and personal inspection to the affairs of the academy which such responsibility requires. The board of visitors, a body wholly new every year, coming to the work of investigation with no experience to guide them, spending but two or three weeks in the discharge of their duties, must be very inadequately fitted to advise the Government as to the needs of such an institution. The academic board, each member pardonably solicitous to magnify his own department, unable to adjust among themselves their conflicting claims, would gladly defer to a supervising body their individual opinions and preferences. These considerations, and many others that would present themselves in a fuller discussion, justify the board in presenting this question as one worthy of serious attention.

2. Whether, as all cadets are under training to be officers in the Army, and as the object of the military exercises is not to bring the battalion to the most complete efficiency but to familiarize the individual cadet with his future duties as an officer, it would not be advisable to take all the officers from the first class, and by rotation? The objections to

this plan readily present themselves, but the arguments in favor of it are strong, and, in the judgment of the board, deserve to be reconsidered.

CONCLUSION.

In closing their report, the board desired to commend the academy to the thoughtful and liberal care of the Government. They are well aware that some of the changes they have recommended are important and are open to question, and they would be among the last to favor any hasty and ill-considered innovations in the policy of an institution which already stands so high in the estimation of the country and of the world.

But having become firmly convinced that some changes are imperatively called for, and believing that the method suggested would insure the most considerate and thorough adjustment of the many questions that present themselves, the board respectfully ask for their recommendations, and particularly for their recommendation of a committee of revision, the earnest attention of the Secretary of War and of Congress.

CHARLES DEVENS, JR., *President.*
M. H. BUCKHAM, *Secretary.*
HENRY C. CAMERON.
G. D. CARROW.
R. P. HAMMOND.
A. N. OGDEN,
J. W. STERLING.
JNO. J. PATTERSON.
THEODORE F. RANDOLPH.
WM. A. WHEELER.
A. S. WILLIAMS.

Official copy of the report of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy for 1876, signed, in behalf of the members whose names are hereunto affixed, by the secretary on their written authorization.

M. H. BUCKHAM,
Secretary.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE
SOLDIERS' HOME.**

REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME,
Washington, D. C., October 20, 1876.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of article I of the "Regulations for the General and Internal Direction of the Soldiers' Home," which directs that the Board of Commissioners "at their meeting in October will make an annual report of their proceedings to the Secretary of War, for the information of Congress," I have the honor to report, for the year ending September 30, 1876, that the monthly visits of inspection by the Board have been regularly made, as required by law, and at each visit the accounts of the Treasurer have been audited for the previous month.

The receipts and disbursements of funds on account of the Home, for the year, have been as follows:

Remaining on hand September 30, 1875.....	\$48, 407 40
Received on account of Army contributions, (12½ cents per month from each enlisted man in the Army,) fines and forfeitures imposed by sentence of court-martial, unclaimed effects of deceased soldiers, pensions of men receiving the benefits of the Home, interest and sales effects of deceased inmates, &c.....	245, 219 95
	\$293, 627 35
Paid for subsistence and clothing of inmates; commutation-allowance of \$8 per month to inmates of the Home allowed to reside with their families; transportation of discharged disabled soldiers to the Home; monthly gratuities and pay to inmates employed; fuel, gas, forage, &c.; materials and pay of mechanics on completion of new hospital-building; repairs to buildings; erection of bridges and walls for fence; making new roads and other general improvements in the Home grounds; cultivation of farms, gardens, &c.....	226, 513 04
	67, 114 31
Balance remaining on hand September 30, 1876.....	67, 114 31

The aggregate number of inmates is increasing from year to year, which is noteworthy as showing that the plans gradually introduced and perfected, as the wants of the inmates become apparent, to quiet or remove the spirit of restlessness which is developed more or less in almost every case, with men brought from scenes of activity to a life which must of necessity become dull and aimless after the first novelty of change has worn off, are accomplishing their design.

In order that the institution may be in fact what it is in name, no pains are spared, consistent with reasonable economy, for the welfare and happiness of the inmates, and they are brought under no unnecessary restrictions upon their personal liberty. Their allowance of food

and clothing is ample. Their quarters are well lighted, heated, and ventilated, and their bedding is as comfortable as it can be made. The hospital-building, which has been completed within the year, is second to none in the United States, and the medical attendance and nursing are the best that can be obtained. The library is stocked with books of the class best suited to the tastes of the men for whose use they are supplied, and the principal newspapers and periodicals of the day are regularly furnished, while games of a proper character are allowed, and the requisites for the same obtained, according to the desire of the inmates. It has been the aim of the Commissioners and the work of the officers of the home to accomplish all that is possible to make the inmates contented and happy, and it is confidently believed that the past year has witnessed the success of the efforts in this direction, more than any other in the history of the Home, as may be judged from the fact that while the number of inmates newly admitted is not greater than in previous years, the number of withdrawals has been less, and the aggregate number receiving the benefits of the Home, which has been gradually increasing from year to year, was during the year just closed nearly double that of four years ago.

The general improvements carried on and completed during the past year have been of the most substantial and permanent character, and are calculated to add materially to the attractiveness and value of the Home property.

The immediate administration of the affairs of the Home during the year has been able and judicious in every respect, and its very favorable condition is due to the thorough manner in which the Governor and his officers have forwarded the policy of the Board, and the close attention they have given to all matters pertaining to the institution and its inmates.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES,
*Surgeon-General, U. S. A.,
President of the Board of Commissioners.*

**REPORT ON THE STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENT
BUILDING.**

REPORT

ON THE

STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

OFFICE OF BUILDING FOR STATE, WAR, AND NAVY
DEPARTMENTS, 2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Washington, D. C., August 18, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report of operations pertaining to the construction of the east wing of building for State, War, and Navy Departments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. E. BABCOCK,
Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A.

Hon. J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF BUILDING FOR STATE, WAR,
AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS,
Washington, D. C., July 31, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations on the construction of the east wing of building for the State, War, and Navy Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876:

By referring to the last annual report it will be seen that the construction of this building was resumed on the 20th of June, 1875. On the 26th of June bids were received and opened for delivering at the site of the building 500,000, more or less, best red bricks.

The following is an abstract of the bids:

	Per M.
Amon Woodward, jr.	\$10 95
James H. Richards	10 00
A. Richards & Son	10 25
Thomas E. Smithson	10 75
West & Brother	10 48
Wilson E. Brown	9 75
Appleman & Brother	11 00
Windsor & Ford	9 43
L. Clephane, (machine-made)	8 50
Campbell & Eslin	9 75

Each bidder stated in his proposal the number of bricks he would agree to deliver daily. It was at once seen that no one firm could manufacture and deliver bricks as rapidly as required. It was, therefore, deemed best not to enter into contract with any firm, but to select a few of the lowest bidders, and divide the quantity to be purchased equally between them. This course was pursued during the year, and the following table shows the number of bricks purchased and the prices paid.

Bricks purchased during the year ended June 30.

Date.	From whom purchased.	Quantity.	Price per thousand.
July 31, 1875	Windsor & Ford	100,000	\$9 43
Aug. 6, 1875	W. E. Brown	100,000	9 75
Aug. 10, 1875	Thomas E. Smithson	104,333	10 00
Aug. 9, 1875	Machine Company	100,666	8 50
Aug. 31, 1875	W. E. Brown	100,000	9 75
Sept. 1, 1875	Campbell & Co.	100,000	9 75
Sept. 15, 1875	Thomas E. Smithson	100,000	9 75
Sept. 28, 1875	W. E. Brown	100,000	10 90
Oct. 7, 1875	Thomas E. Smithson	100,000	10 50
Oct. 26, 1875	Machine Company	200,000	10 00
Oct. 30, 1875	West Bros.	100,000	11 00
Nov. 6, 1875	Machine Company	100,333	10 00
Nov. 9, 1875	Thomas E. Smithson	100,000	10 50
Nov. 18, 1875	W. E. Brown	100,666	10 90
Dec. 28, 1875	Thomas E. Smithson	100,000	10 50
June 15, 1876	West Bros.	100,000	8 95
June 26, 1876	.....do	100,000	8 95
		1,805,998	

Bids were also received for furnishing cement, and the quantity required was ordered from the lowest bidders, J. G. & J. M. Waters, of Georgetown, D. C., the brand being that known as "Round Top."

The work accomplished during the past year is as follows:

The granite cutting and setting, and all brick-work of the first story, (a portion of which had been previously done under the management of the Supervising Architect,) have been completed.

In the second story the whole of the granite has been cut and set. The whole of the brick-work, backing, walls, and arches has been constructed, and the beams, columns, and pilasters have all been set.

In the third story the granite-cutting has been nearly completed, as have also the granite-setting and the brick-work.

Full details of all the work above enumerated and the cost of the same are shown in the accompanying statement.

Detailed statement of work done, materials used, &c., and cost of same in the construction of the east wing of building for the State, War, and Navy Departments at Washington, D. C., during the year ended June 30, 1876.

CONCRETING.

There has been expended for labor, breaking stone for preparing for concreting floors over arches, the sum of..... \$65 25

BRICK-MASONRY.

First story.

The brick-work of the first story, which was previously commenced, has been completed, as follows:

Backing.—Commenced June 22, completed July 31, 1873:

10,958 cubic feet brick backing, at a cost of..... 4,574 95
 Cost of same per cubic foot, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
 Cost of same per M brick set, \$24.01 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Walls.—Commenced June 22, completed July 31, 1875:

2,643 cubic feet brick walls, at a cost of..... 1,066 22
 Cost of same per cubic foot, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
 Cost of same per M brick set, \$22.93.

Arches:

Leveling up, &c., (labor) 37 17 $\frac{1}{2}$

Second story.

The whole of the second-story brick-work has been constructed, as follows:

<i>Backing</i> .—Commenced August 1, 1875, completed March 31, 1876:	
16,873 cubic feet brick backing, at a cost of.....	\$6,783 45
Cost of same per cubic foot, 40 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents.	
Cost of same per M brick set, \$22.66.	
<i>Walls</i> .—Commenced August 1, 1875, completed March 31, 1876:	
28,802 cubic feet brick walls, at a cost of	10,363 22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cost of same per cubic foot, 36 cents.	
Cost of same per M brick set, \$22.49.	
<i>Arches</i> .—Commenced June 23, 1875, completed March 31, 1876:	
167,950 bricks have been set in arches, at a cost of.....	4,513 98
Cost of same per M brick set, \$26.87 $\frac{1}{2}$.	
There has been expended "leveling arches"	63 37 $\frac{1}{2}$

Third story.

There has been constructed in third-story, brick-work as follows:

<i>Backing</i> .—Commenced September 14, 1875, (not yet completed:)	
15,122 cubic feet brick backing, at a cost of.....	6,496 22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cost of same per cubic foot, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.	
Cost of same per M brick set, \$23.86 $\frac{1}{2}$.	
<i>Walls</i> .—Commenced September 13, 1875, (not yet completed:)	
18,328 cubic feet brick walls, at a cost of.....	7,355 25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cost of same per cubic foot, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.	
Cost of same per M brick set, \$25.08.	
<i>Arches</i> .—Commenced September 1, 1875, (not yet completed:)	
165,600 bricks have been set in arches, at a cost of.....	5,060 66
Cost of same per M brick set, \$30.55 $\frac{1}{2}$.	

MISCELLANEOUS BRICK-WORK.

There have been expended for miscellaneous brick-work the following amounts, viz:

For scaffolding, &c.....	72 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
For cutting out for and setting jamb-brick	433 04
For cutting out between arches and cornices.....	345 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
For walling, piecing, &c., after-braces, tie-rods, &c.....	249 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
For cleaning out flues, &c.....	117 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
For cutting out for registers, &c.....	162 50
For cutting out for and walling in beams, plates, &c.....	77 51
For leveling, &c., for pilasters, &c.....	50 50
For pointing door and window arches.....	137 25
For repairing arches.....	198 73
For hacking, cleaning, and hoisting brick, storing cement and sand, and hoisting mortar, &c.....	2,152 06

Total sum expended on all brick-work..... 50,309 60 $\frac{1}{2}$

NOTE.—"BRICK-WORK."—In the construction of the foregoing brick-work there have been used the following materials:

184,000 brick, at \$11.75 per M.....	\$2,162 00
17,500 brick, at \$9.75 per M.....	170 62
35,500 brick, at \$8.50 per M.....	301 75
1,609,433 brick, at an average of \$10.60 per M	17,059 99
55,225 skewbacks, at \$11.75 per M.....	649 19
536 barrels cement, at \$1.65 per barrel.....	884 40
3,204 barrels cement, at \$1.35 per barrel	4,325 40
958 $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards sand, at \$1.30 per cubic yard	1,245 72
18,036 pounds cast-iron jamb-brick, at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.....	495 99
616 pounds refined-iron jamb-brick, assorted	24 64
Total cost of material.....	27,319 70
Total cost of labor.....	22,989 90 $\frac{1}{2}$

Amount expended on brick-work as per foregoing statements..... 50,309 60 $\frac{1}{2}$

The price paid for labor in the construction of the foregoing brick-work was as follows:

Bricklayers, per day.....	\$4 00
Bricklayers' apprentices, per day.....	2 00
Hod-carriers and mortar-men, per day.....	2 00
Laborers.....	1 50
Carpenters.....	3 00

STONE-MASONRY.

Rubble walls.—There has been constructed for rubble backing, for extension of area walls, as follows:

72 cubic yards rubble backing, at a cost of	\$624 25
Cost of same per cubic yard, complete, \$8.67.	

Ashlar (granite) walls, (setting.)

Area.—There has been set for extension of area walls as follows:

623 cubic feet, at a cost of.....	316 66½
Cost of setting same per cubic foot, 50½ cents.	

First story.

Setting commenced June 22; completed October 10, 1875. For completion of setting fronts of first story (which was previously commenced) there has been set as follows:

12,330 cubic feet, at a cost of.....	4,574 07½
Cost of setting same per cubic foot, 37.1 cents.	

Second story.

Setting commenced July 15, 1875; completed April 12, 1876. The whole of the second-story fronts and court-yard have been set as follows:

21,041 cubic feet set, at a cost of.....	7,236 09
Cost of setting same per cubic foot, 34½ cents.	

Third story.

Setting commenced August 25, 1875; not completed. The whole of the court-yard walls and a portion of the fronts have been set as follows:

12,187 cubic feet set, at a cost of.....	4,265 66
Cost of setting same per cubic foot, 35 cents.	

MISCELLANEOUS WORK IN STONE-MASONRY.

There has been expended for miscellaneous work the following amounts:

For checking jambs, jointing, &c	729 06½
For bushing granite, (cleaning fronts).....	101 37½
For pointing platforms, &c.....	13 00
For unloading, moving, piling, and handling granite stock.....	1,682 50

Total cost of stone-masonry.....19,542 68

NOTE.—*Stone-masonry.*—In the construction of all of the foregoing stone-masonry there have been used the following materials:

90 cubic yards rubble-stone, at \$4.20.....	\$378 00
151 barrels cement, at \$1.35	203 85
14½ cubic yards sand, at \$1.30	18 53
1,552 pounds sheet lead, at 11 cents.....	170 72
7,536 pounds cast-iron wedges, at 3½ cents	263 76
25,322 pounds refined iron for clamps, &c., assorted.....	955 86
Coal, tallow, oil, sponge, brooms, acid, brushes, resin, waste, wax, &c.	336 33

Total cost of materials.....2,327 05

Total cost of labor, &c.....17,215 63

Total amount expended on stone-masonry, as per statement19,542 68

The price paid for labor in the construction of the foregoing stone-masonry was as follows:

	Per day.
Granite-setters	\$4 50
Granite-cutters	3 50
Stone-cutters	3 00
Engineers	3 50
Blacksmith	3 50
Do	3 00
Riggers	2 50
Do	2 00
Riggers' laborers	1 75
Hod-carriers	2 00
Laborers	1 50

GRANITE STOCK.

Basement, subbasement, and court-yard.

Bodwell Granite Company, for stock furnished previous to June, 1875..... \$14,844 86
23,563 cubic feet, at an average of 63 cents per cubic foot.

First story.

Albert Ordway, for stock for completion of first-story fronts..... 9,504 51
12,330 cubic feet, at an average of $77\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cubic foot.

Second story.

Albert Ordway, for the whole of stock for second-story fronts 13,137 13
16,385 $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet, at an average of $80\frac{2}{3}$ cents per cubic foot.

Third story.

Albert Ordway, on account of stock for third-story fronts 8,802 51
13,137 cubic feet, at an average of $67\frac{1}{3}$ cents per cubic foot.

Total expenditure for stock..... 46,289 01

NOTE.—Granite stock.—Dates of payments made on account of granite stock:

1875.		Cubic feet.	
June	Account of court-yard and subbasement.....	23,563	\$14,844 86
July 7.	Account of first story.....	7,003	5,431 85
Aug. 31.	Account of first story	756	582 76
	Account of second story	1,267	1,017 32
Sept. 30.	Account of first story	677	521 72
	Account of second story	1,025	822 30
Oct. 13.	Account of first story	677	521 72
	Account of second story	2,946	2,360 00
Nov. 9.	Account of first story	3,170	2,410 18
	Account of second story	2,315	1,855 37
	Account of third story	53	34 45
Dec. 20.	Account of second story	3,436	2,752 05
1876.			
Jan. 8.	Account of second story	2,904	2,328 73
	Account of third story	756	495 01
Jan. 18.	Account of second story	1,236	991 20
	Account of third story	860	562 86
Feb. 17.	Account of second story	997	800 04
	Account of third story	391	256 06
Mar. 8.	Account of first story	47	36 28
	Account of second story	249	201 41
	Account of second story	11	8 71
	Account of third story	2,966	1,878 36
Mar. 11.	Account of third story	2,056	1,313 74
Apr. 21.	Account of third story	1,488	1,022 72
May 17.	Account of third story	2,284	1,563 21
June 16.	Account of third story	2,283	1,676 10

Total amount paid for granite stock..... 46,289 01

GRANITE-CUTTING, (RICHMOND, VA.)

There has been expended for granite-cutting (at Richmond, Va.) as follows:

For all labor cutting granite, with contractors' 15 per cent. added	\$375, 524 79
For materials, tools, &c., for granite-cutting, with contractors' 15 per cent. added	6, 171 55
For salaries of superintendent of granite-cutting, clerks, watchmen, &c., and for contingencies at quarries.....	11, 615 25
Total expenditure for granite-cutting	<u>393, 311 59</u>

IRON-WORK.

Door and window frames, (setting only.)

There has been expended for this.....	\$369 93
(The above frames were on hand.)	

First story.—Columns and pilasters, (setting only.)

There has been expended for completion of this the sum of.....	267 91½
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Second story.—Beams, (setting only.)

There has been expended for this.....	860 15
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Columns and pilasters, (setting only.)

There has been expended for this	673 18
(All the above columns, pilasters, and beams were on hand previously.)	

Third story.—Beams and setting.

141,307 pounds beams, plates, clamps, keys, &c., set, at a total cost for material and labor of.....	7, 823 53
--	-----------

Cost of beams, &c., set complete, per pound, 5½ cents.

NOTE.—The material used for this is as follows:

74, 9-inch beams, } 124,280 pounds, at \$5.10 per 100 pounds ..	\$6, 338 28
132, 10½-inch beams, }	
8, 12-inch beams, 5,620 pounds, at \$5.31½ per 100 pounds.....	298 56
Plates, 11,215 pounds, at 2½ cents per pound	280 37
Assorted iron, 192 pounds, at 3 cents per pound	5 76

Cost of material..... 6, 922 97

Cost of labor..... 900 56

Total cost of beams and setting..... 7, 823 53

Columns and pilasters, (setting only.)

There has been expended for this	267 50
(These columns and pilasters were previously on hand.)	

Sixth-tier beams.

There have been purchased, but not yet set, 3 15-inch beams, 7,680 pounds, at 4 cents.....	307 20
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Flue-bars.

There has been expended for material and labor	58 78½
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Scaffolds, (for iron-work.)

There has been expended for labor	31 00
Total expenditure for iron-work.....	<u>10, 659 19</u>

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

There has been expended in cleaning up in and around the building, leveling, grading, and roadways the sum of

\$3,777 00

MACHINERY.

There has been expended on the following items under the above head as follows:

Raising derricks first two floors.....	\$2,790 81½
Raising derricks second two floors	2,348 35
Preparing straddle-derrick	410 31½
Erecting and preparing crane-derrick	77 05
Raising same	9 50
Remodeling derrick-braces.....	127 50
Forging and repairs for derricks	72 34
Rigging and unrigging derricks.....	87 37½
Moving extra derricks and making racks for same	67 81
Painting derricks, guys, &	61 75
Making and repairing tackle-blocks.....	198 38
Removing guy-posts.....	8 50
Shackles, making and repairing	5 91
Rigging, &c., (purchased).....	885 64
Rigging, overhauling and repairing	828 37½
Lumber for scaffolds.....	646 63
Drawing tables and boards, &c., making	227 72
Patterns, rods, rules, straight-edges, &c., and repairs	671 10
Centers, making and remodeling	1,050 66
Center-wedges, &c., making	250 31½
Center-cramps, books, &c., forging and repairs.....	66 95
Hods, making and repairs.....	273 63
Mortar-boards and boxes, and repairs.....	75 00
Covering and uncovering walls, granite, &c	224 40
Moving and raising engines, rebuilding houses, &c.....	472 11
Inclosing engines, &c	45 12½
Engines, boilers, &c., repairs and overhauling	700 75½
Water-pipes, repairs, and attending to	590 69½
Platforms, making, moving, and repairing.....	274 60
Stone-tools, &c., forging and repairs.....	302 97
Machinists', smiths', and plumbers' tools, forging and repairs	399 88½
Trestles, &c., making and repairs.....	64 52½
Railroad-track, laying and repairs.....	139 31
Railroad trucks, making and repairs.....	22 50
Stone-trucks, making and repairs	96 46
Handles, mauls, &c., making, fitting, &c	584 75
Repairing engine-house	2 25
Sheds, removing and replacing.....	50 70
Store-rooms, inclosing rooms for	29 25
Cement-boxes and repairs	4 50
Hoist-boxes, making and repairs.....	153 89½
Partitions between south and east wings, making	75 12½
Jack-screws and repairing	107 60
Dies, &c.....	11 87½
Repairs of sheds, &c	30 75
Wheelbarrows, repairs, &c	108 60½
Hand-barrows, repairs, &c	6 00
Lewisies, &c., forging and repairs.....	76 85½
Moving timbers, lumber, &c.....	22 75
Boxing water-pipes	10 19
Opening and reboxing tile.....	5 00
Repair of buckets, &c.....	3 02
Fencing court-yard area.....	10 25
Tool-boxes, making	3 75
Whitewashing shops, &c.....	20 25
Scaffolds in stairway	8 00
Platform and steps, Seventeenth street.....	14 94
Repairs of windows.....	2 18
Repairs of picks, &c.....	41 34
Filling roadways, &c.....	11 19
Tools, &c., purchased.....	203 35

Total expenditure, "machinery".....

16,173 40½

CONTINGENCIES.

There has been expended for salaries of assistant engineer in charge, assistants, chief engineer, inspector of material, draughtsmen, clerks, messengers, and a policeman, disbursements agent's percentage, rent of office, 21.00 for heating and lighting, traveling expenses, furniture for office and repair of same, gas-firing, &c. for office and repairs, stationery, drawing materials, &c. for same, strings, and repairs of same, lanterns, globes, oil, work, &c. for watchmen's use, repairs of office-book, &c. coal, ice, and postage, the sum of.....

\$20,661 52

ABSTRACT OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE.

Concreting.....	\$65 25
Brick-masonry.....	50,309 60½
Stone-masonry.....	19,542 64
Granite stock.....	46,229 01
Granite cutting.....	393,311 59
Iron-work.....	10,659 19
Miscellaneous work.....	3,777 00
Machinery.....	16,173 40½
Contingencies.....	20,661 32
Total expenditure.....	<u>540,729 05</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The amount appropriated for the fiscal year was.....	\$700,000 00
Of that amount there was transferred to the south wing, by the Secretary of War, at the request of the Secretary of State, the sum of.....	\$137,765 63
Total amount expended on east wing during the fiscal year..	559,006 29
	<u>696,772 52</u>
Leaving a balance on hand June 30, 1875.....	<u>3,227 48</u>

The following is a copy of the voucher for the amount transferred to the south wing, showing for what purpose it was transferred :

EAST WING OF THE BUILDING FOR THE STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

To appropriation for the State, War, and Navy Department building, Dr.

For materials supplied from the latter appropriation for the east wing, one hundred and thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars and sixty-three cents..... \$137,765 63
Approved, payable from appropriation for east wing by act of March 3, 1875.

Approved :

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.
WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

Approved :

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
First Comptroller's Office, June 22, 1875.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the original on file in this Department.

R. W. TAYLER,
Comptroller.

Instruments in back :

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 14, 1875.*

Transmitted referred to the First Auditor for examination and settlement.

CHAS. F. CONANT,
Assistant Secretary.

STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING. 373

The following detailed statement shows the estimated cost of completing the east wing and its approaches, to which is added an estimate of the cost of completing a part of the north wing:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1876.

Estimate of the cost of completing the east wing of State, War, and Navy Departments building at Washington, D. C.

GRANITE WORK.

To complete first story :		
12,330 cubic feet granite stock, average 88 cents.....	\$10,850 40	
Less amount paid on account.....	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	
	5,850 40	
Labor, cutting, (balance) 1,414 cubic feet, \$14.81.....	20,941 34	
12,330 cubic feet setting, including cement, sand, cramps, &c., 35 cents.....	4,315 50	
Jointing, trimming, lewisling, &c.....	500 00	
	<hr/>	31,607 24
Second story :		
16,500 cubic feet granite stock, average 88 cents.....	14,520 00	
16,500 cubic feet cutting, average \$14.81.....	244,365 00	
16,500 cubic feet setting, including cement, sand, cramps, &c., 35 cents.....	5,775 00	
Jointing, trimming, lewisling, &c.....	700 00	
	<hr/>	265,360 00
Third story :		
15,700 cubic feet granite stock, average 88 cents.....	13,816 00	
15,700 cubic feet cutting, average \$14.81.....	232,517 00	
15,700 cubic feet setting, 35 cents.....	5,495 00	
Jointing, trimming, lewisling, &c.....	700 00	
	<hr/>	252,528 00
Fourth story :		
14,100 cubic feet granite stock, average 88 cents.....	12,408 00	
14,100 cubic feet granite cutting, \$14.81.....	208,821 00	
14,100 cubic feet granite setting, 35 cents.....	4,935 00	
Jointing, trimming, lewisling, &c.....	700 00	
	<hr/>	226,864 00
Total amount granite work carried to summary.....	<hr/>	<u>776,359 24</u>

BRICK-WORK.

Completion of first story, walls and backing :		
11,950 cubic feet, 215 M, at \$27	5,805 00	
	<hr/>	5,805 00
Second story, walls and backing :		
59,618 cubic feet, 1,073 M, at \$27	28,971 00	
	<hr/>	28,971 00
Third story, walls and backing :		
59,618 cubic feet, 1,073 M, at \$27	28,971 00	
	<hr/>	28,971 00
Fourth story, walls and backing :		
38,918 cubic feet, 700 M, at \$27	18,900 00	
	<hr/>	18,900 00
Attic :		
30,301 cubic feet, 545 M, at \$27	14,715 00	
	<hr/>	14,715 00
To complete circular walls :		
5,200 cubic feet, 93 M, at \$30	2,790 00	
	<hr/>	2,790 00

ARCHES OF FLOORS.

Second story :		
18,000 superficial feet, 126 M., at \$35.72.....	4,500 72	
	<hr/>	4,500 72

Third story :		
13,000 superficial feet, 126 M., at \$35.72.....	\$4, 500 72	\$4, 500 72
Fourth story :		
18,000 superficial feet, 126 M., at \$35.72.....	4, 500 72	4, 500 72
Ceilings of curtain and floors of attic :		
18,000 superficial feet, 126 M., at \$35.72.....	4, 500 72	4, 500 72
Attic ceiling :		
6,510 superficial feet, 45 M., at \$35.72.....	1, 607 40	1, 607 40
Walling in heating-coils :		
2,250 cubic feet, 40 M., at \$27.....	1, 080 00	1, 080 00
Brick paving, sub-basement :		
450 superficial yards, at \$4.70.....	2, 115 00	2, 115 00
Total brick-work, carried to summary.....		122, 957 28
<i>Flagging.—Sub-basement.</i>		
2,000 superficial feet stone flags, 60 cents.....	\$1, 200 00	
2,000 superficial feet cutting, jointing, and setting, 25 cents..	500 00	1, 700 00
Total flagging, carried to summary.....		1, 700 00
<i>Tiling floors of corridors.</i>		
10,000 whole white marble tiles, 12"x12", 40 cents.....	\$4, 000 00	
3,100 half white marble tiles, 30 cents.....	930 00	
11,000 whole black marble tiles, 12"x12", 35 cents.....	3, 850 00	
3,000 superficial feet marble border, 12", 35 cents.....	1, 050 00	
1,000 superficial feet marble slabs and door-sills, 60 cents....	600 00	10, 430 00
Jointing and laying tile and cleaning same :		
26,550 superficial feet, 20 cents.....	5, 310 00	5, 310 00
Total tiling, carried to summary.....		15, 740 00
<i>Concreting.</i>		
5,500 superficial yards on floors over arches, 65 cents.....	\$3, 575 00	3, 575 00
700 cubic yards under roof and around chimneys, including cementing, (Portland,) over same, \$10.50.....	7, 350 00	7, 350 00
Total concreting, carried to summary.....		10, 925 00
<i>Iron-work.—Beams.</i>		
Setting third tier :		
Labor and plates, bolts, rods, &c.....	\$1, 340 00	1, 340 00
Fourth tier :		
Rolled beams.....	7, 809 00	
Plates, bolts, rods, &c., and setting.....	1, 340 00	9, 149 00
Fifth tier :		
Rolled beams.....	7, 809 00	
Plates, bolts, rods, &c., and setting.....	1, 340 00	9, 149 00
Attic floor and ceilings and ceiling of curtain :		
Rolled beams, bolts, rods, &c., and setting.....	14, 187 00	14, 187 00

Cast-iron columns and pilasters.

Second story :		
Labor setting	\$905 00	
		\$905 00
Third story :		
Labor setting	905 00	
		905 00

Iron roof and chimneys.

Estimated at actual cost of same on south wing	89,923 49	
		89,923 49
Iron furring and lathing in domes, corridors, staircases, and rooms:		
17,000 superficial feet, at 50 cents	8,500 00	
		8,500 00
Skylights:		
2 iron skylights over staircases, \$450	900 00	
		900 00

Iron trimmings to doors and windows.

Sub-basement:		
30 windows, toward court-yard, \$150	4,500 00	
34 windows, toward front, \$100	3,400 00	
47 inside doors, \$100	4,700 00	
1 inside double door, \$150	150 00	
		12,750 00
Basement:		
30 windows, toward court-yard, \$100	3,000 00	
36 windows, toward front, \$100	3,600 00	
43 inside doors, \$150	6,450 00	
1 inside double door, \$200	200 00	
		13,250 00
First story :		
30 windows to court-yard, \$400	12,000 00	
40 windows, front, \$400	16,000 00	
46 inside doors, \$350	16,100 00	
1 double door, \$450	450 00	
1 entrance-door, \$350	350 00	
		44,900 00
Second story :		
30 windows to court-yard, \$350	10,500 00	
40 windows to front, \$350	14,000 00	
46 inside doors, \$200	9,200 00	
1 inside double door, \$300	300 00	
		34,000 00
Third story:		
Same as second story	34,000 00	
		34,000 00
Fourth story :		
30 windows to court-yard, \$300	9,000 00	
21 windows to front, \$300	6,300 00	
10 large dormers, \$400	4,000 00	
46 inside doors, \$150	6,900 00	
1 inside double door, \$200	200 00	
		26,400 00
10 windows next court-yard, \$300	3,000 00	
7 windows next front, \$300	2,100 00	
4 large dormers, \$400	1,600 00	
24 inside doors, \$150	3,600 00	
		10,300 00
Top story in center pavilion:		
1 large dormer, \$400	400 00	
6 inside doors, \$150	900 00	
		1,

Cast-iron window-frames.

285 frames, 141,205 pounds, at 7 cents.....	\$9,884 35	
Wrought-iron parting-strips and fittings, 8,000 pounds, 10 cts.	800 00	
1,140 brass wheel-axle pulleys, \$1.10	1,254 00	
Labor fitting and setting frames, &c.....	3,500 00	
		<u>\$15,438 35</u>

Iron skirtings, &c.

Basement :		
2,545 linear feet molded skirtings, \$1	2,545 00	
		<u>2,545 00</u>
First story :		
2,497 linear feet molded skirtings, \$1.50	3,745 50	
		<u>3,745 50</u>
Second story :		
Same as first.....	3,745 50	
		<u>3,745 50</u>
Third story :		
Same as first.....	3,745 50	
		<u>3,745 50</u>
Fourth story :		
Same as first.....	3,745 50	
		<u>3,745 50</u>
Attic story :		
1,184 linear feet same, \$1	1,184 00	
		<u>1,184 00</u>

Iron-work of library.

Estimated at contract-price for same work on south wing, viz.	55,417 00	
		<u>55,417 00</u>

Total iron-work, carried to summary	<u>401,424 84</u>
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Staircases.

Granite stairs :		
4,100 cubic feet granite stock, average at 64 cents.....	2,624 00	
Labor cutting same.....	63,216 32	
Drilling steps for balustrades.....	438 00	
		<u>66,278 32</u>
Iron staircases :		
2 fourth story to attic, at \$2,500.....	5,000 00	
		<u>5,000 00</u>
2 attic to roof, \$2,500.....	5,000 00	
		<u>5,000 00</u>
Total staircases carried to summary.....		<u>76,278 32</u>

Carpenter-work and joiner-work.

Flooring :		
41,472 linear feet scantling, (laid,) at 5½ cents	2,280 96	
550 squares flooring, (laid,) at \$10.56	5,808 00	
		<u>8,088 96</u>
Ornamental cherry and walnut floors :		
4,580 superficial feet flooring, (laid,) at 43 cents.....	1,969 40	
		<u>1,969 40</u>
Mahogany hand-rail to stairs :		
700 linear feet, at \$7.81.....	5,467 00	
		<u>5,467 00</u>
Doors and sash—subbasement :		
64 windows, (mahogany,) at \$35.....	2,240 00	
48 pine doors and frames, at \$50.75.....	2,436 00	
		<u>4,676 00</u>
Basement :		
66 windows, mahogany, at \$50.....	3,300 00	
44 doors, mahogany, at \$125	5,500 00	
8 doors, (walnut,) inclosing water-closets, at \$30.....	240 00	
8 doors, (walnut,) inclosing urinals, at \$20	160 00	
16 doors, (walnut,) inclosing wash-basins, at \$15.....	240 00	
		<u>9,440 00</u>

First story :		
70 windows, mahogany, at \$50	\$3,500 00	
48 doors, mahogany, at \$125	6,000 00	
8 doors, (walnut,) inclosing water-closets, at \$30	240 00	
8 doors, (walnut,) inclosing urinals, at \$20	160 00	
16 doors, (walnut,) inclosing wash-basins, at \$15	240 00	
2 doors, (walnut,) inclosing bath-tubs, at \$20	40 00	
		\$10,180 00
Second story :		
Same as first story	10,180 00	10,180 00
Third story :		
Same as first story	10,180 00	10,180 00
Fourth story :		
51 windows, mahogany, at \$60	3,060 00	
10 large dormers, mahogany, at \$70	700 00	
10 small dormers, at \$25	250 00	
47 doors, dormers, mahogany, at \$125	5,875 00	
8 doors, dormers, mahogany, inclosing water-closets, at \$30 ..	240 00	
8 doors, dormers, mahogany, inclosing urinals, at \$20	160 00	
16 doors, dormers, mahogany, inclosing wash-basins, at \$15 ..	240 00	
		10,525 00
Attic story :		
17 windows, mahogany, at \$60	1,020 00	
4 large dormers, at \$70	280 00	
8 small dormers, at \$25	200 00	
24 doors, at \$125	3,000 00	
		4,500 00
Top story, center pavilion :		
8 small dormers, at \$25	200 00	
2 large dormers, at \$70	140 00	
6 doors, at \$125	750 00	
		1,090 00
Total carpenter and joiner carried to summary	76,296 36	
<i>Slating.</i>		
132 squares, at \$71	9,372 00	
		9,372 00
Carried to summary.		
<i>Copper roof and guttering.</i>		
Estimate at actual cost of south wing	14,030 27	
		14,030 27
Carried to summary.		
<i>Down pipes.</i>		
1,200 linear feet, at \$3.93	4,716 00	
		4,716 00
Carried to summary.		
<i>Plastering.</i>		
33,000 superficial yards, 3 coats each, at 73 cents		24,090 00
Cornices, moldings, enrichments, ornaments, &c., as per actual cost of south wing for same		77,702 91
Total plastering carried to summary		101,792 91
<i>Plumbing and gas-fitting.</i>		
As per cost of same on south wing		24,132 02
Gas-chandeliers, globes, &c., as per same		13,032 50½
Total plumbing, &c., carried to summary		37,164 53
<i>Glazing sash, skylights, and domes.</i>		
As per actual cost of same for south wing	7,183 63	
		7,183 63
Carried to summary.		

<i>Painting.</i>	
As per actual cost of south wing.....	\$21,265 04
Decorating rooms	5,000 00
Decorating library	10,000 00
Total painting carried to summary.....	<u>36,265 04</u>
<i>Marble mantels.</i>	
50 mantels set, at \$150.....	\$7,500 00
Carried to summary.....	<u>7,500 00</u>
<i>Heating-apparatus, &c.</i>	
As per actual cost of same, south wing	35,718 88
Carried to summary.....	<u>35,718 88</u>
<i>Grates and setting.</i>	
50 grates, at \$25.....	1,250 00
Carried to summary.....	<u>1,250 00</u>
<i>Elevator, with engine, boiler, &c.</i>	
Complete	10,500 00
Goods elevator	5,000 00
	<u>15,500 00</u>
<i>Bronze balusters, newels, &c.</i>	
As per actual cost of same, south wing	11,851 56
Carried to summary.....	<u>11,851 56</u>
<i>Summary.</i>	
Granite-work	\$776,359 24
Brick-work	122,957 28
Flagging	1,700 00
Tiling	15,740 00
Concreting.....	10,925 00
Iron-work	401,424 84
Staircases.....	76,278 32
Carpenter-work	76,296 36
Slating	9,372 00
Copper roof	14,030 27
Down-pipes	4,716 00
Plastering	101,792 91
Plumbing and gas-fitting	37,164 53
Glazing	7,183 63
Painting.....	36,265 04
Mantels.....	7,500 00
Heating-apparatus	35,718 88
Grates	1,250 00
Balusters	11,851 56
Elevator	15,500 00
Contingencies, 10 per cent.....	176,402 58
	<u>1,940,428 44</u>
Deduct amount appropriated March 1, 1875, (\$700,000,) less	
amount \$137,765.63 transferred to the south wing.....	\$562,234 37
Deduct amount appropriated 20th July, 1876	350,000 00
	<u>912,234 37</u>
Amount required	<u>1,028,194 07</u>

Estimate for approaches to east wing of building for State, War, and Navy Departments.

EXCAVATION, ETC.

Excavating, grading, leveling, filling, &c., for approaches, terraces, roadways, &c., and excavating trenches for foundations for granite-work:	
4,761 cubic yards, at 83½ cents.....	\$3,963 53
	<u>\$3,963 53</u>

CONCRETE.

Concreting foundations for granite-work:

345 cubic yards, at \$6.53	\$2,270 10	
		\$2,270 10

RUBBLE WALLS.

Rubble stock, and cutting and setting same, including all material for foundations for granite-work:

514 cubic yards, at \$7.82	4,019 48	
		4,019 48

BRICK-WORK.

Brick-work under tile steps, platforms, and flagging:

6,235 cubic feet brick-work, at 51½ cents	3,211 02	
		3,211 02

GRANITE-WORK.

Granite stock for fences, center pavilion, sides of pavilion steps, platforms, buttresses, posts, entrances, steps, &c.:

12,415 cubic feet granite stock, average 63 cents	7,821 45	
12,415 cubic feet granite cutting, at \$12.81	159,036 15	
12,415 cubic feet setting, at 65½ cents	8,162 86	
		175,020 46

TILING.

Tile, and trimming and setting same, including all material:

4,236 superficial feet, at 81½ cents	3,452 34	
		3,452 34

FLAGGING.

Flags, and trimming, jointing, and setting same, including all material:

7,956 superficial feet, at 82½ cents	6,543 81	
		6,543 81

IRON-RAIL FENCE.

496 linear feet iron fence, set, at \$2.47	1,225 12	
		1,225 12

LAMP-POSTS AND LANTERNS.

6 lamp-posts and candelabra, at \$50.24	301 44	
12 bronze lanterns for same, at \$46.97	563 64	
Setting same	263 74	
		1,128 82

PAINTING.

Iron fence and lamp-posts, and bronzing same:

Labor and material	300 00	
		300 00

Total		<u>\$201,134 68</u>
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Estimate for north wing of building for State, War, and Navy Departments, Washington, D. C

For excavation, concrete, and rubble foundations, subbasement granite walls, area granite walls, and rubble backing to same, and drains and flagging in sub-basement.
Based on actual cost of corresponding items in south wing.

EXCAVATION, ETC.

Excavation for foundations, including trenches for concrete:

17,510 cubic yards, at 83½ cents	\$14,577 07	
		\$14,577 07

CONCRETING.

2,485½ cubic yards concrete, complete, at \$6.23	15,484 66	
		15,484 66

DRAINS.

Leader and lateral sewers:

1,400 linear feet, complete, at \$2.75	\$3,850 00	
		\$3,850 00

BROKEN ASHLAR, SUBBASEMENT.

1,259 cubic yards rubble-stone, at \$4.20	5,287 80	
26,109 cubic feet cutting, at 46½ cents	12,042 77	
26,109 cubic feet setting, complete, at 65½ cents	17,101 39	
		34,431 96

GRANITE-WORK—SUBBASEMENT.

Granite walls, fronts, court-yard, and lintel-course:

10,906 cubic feet granite stock, (fronts,) average 66 cents....	7,197 96	
3,438 cubic feet granite stock, (court-yard and lintel-course,) at 81 cents	2,784 78	
14,344 cubic feet granite cutting, at \$14.81	212,434 64	
14,344 cubic feet granite setting, complete, at 47½ cents	6,777 54	
		229,194 92

Granite stock for piers and backing:

13,908½ cubic feet granite backing, cut, at \$2	27,816 66	
13,908½ cubic feet granite setting, complete, at 35 cents	4,867 92	
		32,684 58

FLAGGING, SUBBASEMENT.

Flagging corridor:

2,003 square feet flags, and setting same, at 91 cents	1,822 73	
		1,822 73

AREA WALLS.

Granite walls:

6,299 cubic feet granite stock, average 63½ cents	3,934 12	
6,299 cubic feet granite cutting, at \$14.81	93,258 19	
6,299 cubic feet granite setting, at 35 cents	2,204 65	
		99,476 96

Rubble backing to same, rubble-stone, and cutting and setting, including all materials:

521 cubic yards rubble backing, at \$8.67	4,517 07	
		4,517 07

Total		436,039 95
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ABSTRACT.

Amount required for the foregoing work as per estimates.

For completion of east wing	\$1,028,194 07
For approaches, east wing	201,134 68
For construction of part of north wing	436,039 95

Total required	1,665,368 70
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I take pleasure in acknowledging the able, efficient, and faithful assistance rendered me at all times by my assistant engineer, Mr. Theodore B. Samo, by the assistant superintendent, Mr. W. T. Dewdney, and by the chief clerk, Mr. Edward Sutherland.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. E. BABCOCK,

Colonel of Engineers, United States Army.

Hon. J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

SOUTHWEST PASS.

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2

FOURTH REPORT
UPON THE
IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOUTH PASS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE WORKS ON AUGUST 17, 1876.

BY C. B. COMSTOCK, MAJOR OF ENGINEERS, BVT. BRIG. GEN. U. S. A.

LAKE SURVEY OFFICE,
Detroit, Mich., September 20, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to report the condition of the works for the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi River on August 17, 1876. The soundings on the four sheets of tracings transmitted herewith were taken between July 26 and August 17, 1876, and all soundings given in this report refer to the plane of average flood-tide, with the exception of those in Grand Bayou.

My last report gave the condition of the works on April 30, 1876.

MOUTH OF SOUTH PASS.

But little work has been done on either the east or west jetty since April 30. A few additional mattresses have been added at places where the jetties were low, and a little work has been done at the sea ends of the jetties. The piles driven within a few hundred feet from the ends of the jetties frequently disappear, and from time to time new ones are driven in their places. Thus on May 24, for a distance of 150 feet at end of west jetty all the piles but one had disappeared, some of them having settled 5 feet in nine days. Twelve new piles were driven in the place of these, their heads being left 8 feet out of water. In the following week they all had sunk so that their heads were under water. In the east jetty, between 11,400 and 12,000 feet from East Point, the tops of the mattresses have settled 3 or 4 feet, so as to be below the water-surface.

Both jetties have been brought up to near the water surface to a distance of 12,000 feet from East Point near the end of the east jetty; a portion about 200 feet long has been widened to 80 feet base and to 50 feet on top, by building up other mattresses beside and in contact with the original mattress dam.

A few mattresses have been added at different points of the jetties to raise them. A quantity of willows has been used to check leaks through sheet-piling at upper part of east jetty. Sheet No. 2 of tracings herewith shows the condition of mattress-work of both jetties on August 17.

In my last report it was stated that attempts had been made to facilitate scour by dragging stout rakes over the bottom of the pass with a tug. One of these rake had a head about 14 feet long, with arms running from its ends up the sides of a scow, where they joined a horizontal

axle. It had teeth about 6 inches apart and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch round iron. The teeth were inserted in two parallel timbers, projecting 18 inches from the lower. The scow was towed by a steamer, and dragged the rake on the bottom. A species of scraper was also built, its edge being 25 feet long and its width 15 feet, it being also supplied with rows of teeth. The rakes and scraper were used a good deal from May 1 up to about June 20, both at the mouth and at the head of South Pass, but they do not seem to have produced any important result.

In my last report I stated that two pairs of spurs of piling, each spur being about 150 feet long, had been driven between the jetties. The spurs in each pair are opposite each other, starting from the inner sides of the jetties and running toward the middle of the pass. Six additional pairs of spurs have been driven, making eight pairs in all, or sixteen spurs. Their location is shown on sheet No. 1 of tracings herewith, two having been carried away. Excepting 15 and 16, they were completed early in June. There are from fifteen to twenty piles about 8 or 10 feet apart in each spur. Mattresses 25 feet wide are inclined against the upper side of the piles for the whole length of the spurs. The mattresses are placed in position by floating the lower edge of a mattress against the upper side of the piles, and then loading the upper edge till it sinks and the current presses it against the piles. To make them less pervious to water, a 4-inch layer of grass or sea-cane is placed in their interior.

Beginning up stream, the spurs are numbered from 1 to 16. These spurs narrowed the free space for the passage of the water from 950 to about 650 feet in width, and increased the velocity of the current. Nos. 1 and 15 have been carried away, and the ends of spurs Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 10 were scoured out and carried away, a hole 48 feet deep being scoured at the end of No. 4; frequent repairs have been necessary. Nos. 13 and 14 were much exposed to the action of waves, and once were almost completely destroyed, but were again rebuilt. On August 17, fourteen spurs remained, two having no opposite spurs. These spurs were completed early in June, and it would seem that the increase in depth at the mouth of the pass since April 30, has been due mainly to them.

The following table gives the draught of water that could be taken through each 2,000 feet of the channel below East Point station in June, 1875, May, 1876, and in August, 1876. East Point is 159 feet above head of east jetty:

	Distances in feet.					
	0-2,000	2,000-4,000	4,000-6,000	6,000-8,000	8,000-10,000	10,000-12,500
Draught June, 1875	22.5	18.7	16.7	10.2	9.7	9.2
Draught May 18, 1876	23.3	20.3	22.0	21.0	17.1	15.0
Draught August, 1876	23.5	19.6	23.0	25.5	23.0	19.8

From the table it will be seen that from the upper end of the east jetty to the vicinity of the upper end of the west jetty, there has been not much change since May in available depth; while below 6,000 feet the depth has increased in the different sections by amounts varying between 2.5 and 5.9 feet. It will be remembered that in the lower portion the water-way is now diminished at six points from 950 to 650 feet in width by spur-dams projecting from the main jetties.

On the outer slope of the bar, at the end of the main jetties, there has

been no marked change since May 3, 1876, in the position of the curves showing 20 and 30 feet of water. Both curves have advanced at some points and have receded at others, giving on the whole a very slight recession of the 20-foot curve, and a slight advance of the 30-foot curve. The shoal, 800 feet in front of the ends of the jetties, defined by its 30-foot curve, has changed little in dimensions or positions. But the channel through it with more than 30 feet of water, which existed in May, 1875, has re-appeared, leaving shoals on either side, with minimum depths on them of 13 and 16 feet respectively.

The bottom, near the sea end of the jetties, is quite changeable. On June 23, the distance on the axis of the pass, from the 20-foot curve inside to the 20-foot curve outside was only 100 feet. On July 9, it had increased to 800 feet.

The destruction and rebuilding of spur-dams Nos. 13 and 14 may have had some influence in this change, although they were first destroyed on June 13 and rebuilt on June 23; No. 13 being again destroyed about July 1.

In my last report three sections were given of the gulf bottom on lines running seaward from the ends of the jetties in their prolongation and on a median line derived from Mr. Merindin's survey of June, 1875, and Captain Brown's of May, 1876, and doubt was expressed as to the correctness of the work. Captain Brown's survey was at once repeated, and serious errors were detected in the parts outside of the 40-foot curve.

New sections, believed to be correct, are given herewith on sheet No. 4, which are derived from Mr. Merindin's survey of May and June, 1875, and Captain Brown's surveys of June, 1876, and August, 1876. It will be seen that as a rule they indicate a filling on the lines of the sections.

HEAD OF SOUTH PASS.

In my last report I stated that a large shoaling had occurred at the eastern entrance to the pass. Work was continued on the jetty at this place till a large part of it had been brought up to the level of average flood-tide. In the latter part of June a line of piles, 1,170 feet long, was driven, starting from a point on the jetty 2,400 feet from its head, and running to the head of the island in the head of South Pass. The piles had a penetration of about 15 feet and were about 8 feet apart. After the piles were driven, mattresses 20 feet wide were placed in an inclined position against their upper sides, thus damming the water out of the eastern entrance to the South Pass. Several breaks about 100 feet long, with deep scour, soon occurred in this dam, and about the middle of July a layer of mattresses was sunk just above the line of piles, and another line of piles with 8 feet intervals was driven 10 feet above the first line and through the mattresses. The piles in the second row were braced from those in the original row, and mattresses were then inclined against the upper side of the second row, thus forming a new dam. In some places the mattresses sagged down so that their upper edges were 2 or 3 feet below water; these gaps were closed by planks.

In the latter part of July another dam was begun about 1,600 feet above the ones just described. Its line of piles also started from the jetty, but at a point about 835 feet below its upper end, and ran westerly in a direction not quite parallel to the other dam for a distance of 1,755 feet. This row of piles passes through mattresses 30 feet wide and 2 feet thick, sunk on the bottom. Twelve feet above this row another row of piles has been driven through the mattresses, and once in

twenty feet the heads of these piles are braced by planks to horizontal longitudinal piles resting on the bottom against the upper side of the lower row of piling. On August 8, the date of survey, this wing-dam was not completed. The positions of both these dams are shown on sheet No. 1, head of passes, and cross-sections of both are given in sheet No. 3.

On comparing the soundings on sheet No. 1, herewith, with corresponding soundings of May 12, given in my last report, it is seen that no very marked changes have occurred. Above the dam which runs from the head of the island to the jetty shoaling has continued, and considerable areas, which then had 10 feet of water or more, now have only 7 or 8.

In the immediate vicinity of the head of the island, where the first dam ends, there has been some scour, but it does not extend far. The curve of 30 feet of water on the west side of the island has moved up into the shoal about 350 feet. The 20-foot curve has widened near the head of the island so as to include a larger area, but its upper point remains in nearly the same position.

In the main body of the shoal included by the 20-foot curve there has been little change. On May 12, 1876, $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water could be taken over it into the pass through the west entrance at average flood-tide, and 14 feet could be taken on August 8.

GRAND BAYOU.

At the date of my last report, a mattress dam, having a base of 100 feet and rising 11 feet from the bottom, had been built across this bayou, where it was 260 feet wide, 3,700 feet below its head, the water in some places being still 24 feet deep on top of this dam.

In June a line of piles, penetrating about 20 feet into the bottom, was driven across the bayou through this mattress dam. Against the upper side of these piles mattresses were inclined, thus forming a dam across the bayou, which gave about a foot difference in the water-level above and below it. The water began to scour out around the end of the dam, and some of the piles began to lean down stream. Then another row of piles was driven about 12 feet above the first row, with the same intervals, of 7 or 8 feet, as those in the lower row, there being thirty-five piles in each row.

The piles in the upper row were braced from those of the lower row by strips of plank and by piles bolted to the heads of those in the upper row, the other ends of the piles abutting against the mattresses 6 or 8 feet under water. On the upper side of this new row of piles inclined mattresses were placed, thus forming a second dam on top of the horizontal mattresses below. The holes scoured at the ends were filled with brush, sea-cane, and stone.

In July three horizontal tiers of mattresses, each 30 feet wide, were sunk just above this last line of piles; the piling again began to yield, and another line of piles 12 feet above the last row was driven through the mattresses and braced from the next lower row; and two mattresses, each 100 feet long, were inclined against the middle of this new row, or its upper side. Between their ends and the shore the space between the piles is filled in with willows and stone, so that now the structure is tolerably tight. Immediately above the dam the bayou has shoaled 6 or 8 feet. Details will be found on sheet No. 1 of tracings herewith.

A small bayou called Picayune Bayou leaves the South Pass from

its right bank a mile above East Point. It has been closed by a mattress dam at a point 100 feet below its head, where it was 96 feet wide and 13 feet deep.

RECAPITULATION.

In recapitulation, it may be stated that little work, up to August 17, had been done on the main jetties since my last report; that six pairs of opposite spur-dams, projecting inward from the main jetties, were in good condition, and that, subsequently to their erection, the average increase of depth from 6,000 to 12,100 feet below East Point had been about 4 feet, while from East Point to 6,000 feet below there has been little change.

But little work has been done at the head of passes, that work having been mainly confined to the erection of a dam running from the head of the island to the main jetty, closing the east entrance to the South Pass, and the commencement of a second dam about 1,600 feet above the first and nearly parallel to it. There has been no important change in the shoal at the head of the pass. Grand and Picayune Bayous have been closed.

Excluding the crews of the boats and the men getting out willows, but a small force has been employed during the last three months, sometimes not more than fifteen or twenty men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. B. COMSTOCK,

Major of Engineers and Bvt. Brig. Gen.

Hon. J. D. CAMERON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C

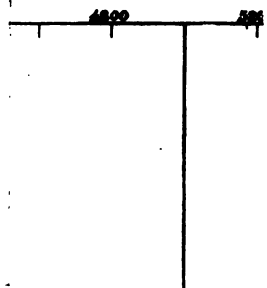
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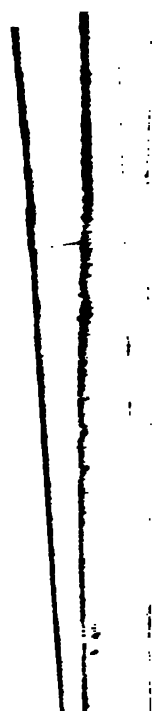
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REPORT OF A COMMISSION
UPON THE
IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOUTH PASS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

[Special Orders No. 229.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 2, 1876.

[Extract.]

1. By direction of the President of the United States, a commission, to consist of the following-named officers of the Corps of Engineers, is hereby appointed, to meet in New York City on November 6, 1876, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to report for the information of the Secretary of War an opinion upon certain subjects connected with the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi River.

Detail for the Commission.—Col. John G. Barnard, Lieut. Col. H. G. Wright, Lieut. Col. B. S. Alexander.

The commission will be governed by instructions to be communicated by the Secretary of War.

* * * * *

By command of General Sherman :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

Official :
L. H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., November 2, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: I present herewith for your guidance the instructions referred to in the enclosed special order.

The purpose in assembling your commission is not to interfere in any way with the duties of Maj. C. B. Comstock, the officer of Engineers, who has faithfully performed the duties assigned to him under the act, viz, "to report the depth of water and width of channel secured and maintained from time to time in said channel, together with such other information as the Secretary of War may direct," but to obtain your professional advice upon certain points which the law requires the Secretary of War to decide upon.

The questions upon which I desire your opinion are as follows:

First. Is the shoal at the head of the South Pass a part of that pass or of the main Mississippi River?



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The questions upon which I desire your opinion are as follows:

First. Is the shoal at the head of the South Pass a part of that pass or of the main Mississippi River?

Mr. Eads now appeals to have this decision set aside for the reason that "average flood-tide cannot be determined at the head of the river if any of the natural conditions affecting that level are disregarded." * * * "Neither the mean effect of the winds nor the mean effect of the rise and fall of the river can be ignored in determining the plane of mean or average flood-tide even at the mouth of the pass, nor can either be disregarded in fixing the plane of 'average flood-tide' at the head of the pass."

In this connection you will please examine the United States Engineer's gauge, and recommend what point upon it should indicate the plane of "average flood-tide" or zero of reference for all measurements of depth.

Fourth. I desire a full expression of your opinion as to "the material used and the character and permanency with which the jetties are being constructed," and as to whether the work is being constructed according to the spirit of the act, as mentioned in the tenth section thereof.

Fifth. I should be glad to receive any general suggestions, in connection with this very important work, which you think will assist in performing the duties required of the Secretary of War by this act.

In order to assist you in forming your opinion you are authorized to visit the works at the South Pass, and to proceed to this city, if you consider it necessary to consult any records here.

The sum of \$2,000 will be placed to your credit from the appropriation for contingencies of the Army, and it is hoped that your expenses will be kept within that sum.

A copy of these instructions has been sent to Major Comstock, and he has been directed to afford you every facility in his power to aid in your investigations.

Mr. Eads has also been notified of your appointment, and has been informed that you will be ready to receive any communications he may wish to submit to you.

The unpublished records on this subject are now in my office, and will be open to your inspections, or copies will be sent to you if desired.

The printed documents you are probably familiar with, including

in time to be incorporated in my annual report on November 20, I particularly request that you will do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Col. JOHN G. BARNARD,
Corps of Engineers.

Lient. Col. H. G. WRIGHT,
Corps of Engineers.

Lient. Col. B. S. ALEXANDER,
Corps of Engineers.

REPORT.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *November 19, 1876.*

SIR: The commission appointed by virtue of Special Orders No. 229, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, November 2, 1876, has the honor to report, that its members assembled on the 6th day of November, in New York, and organized. Your letter of instructions, dated War Department, Washington, November 2, was received and considered, and on the evening of the 7th the officers of the commission started by railway for New Orleans, arriving there on the afternoon of the 10th; Maj. C. B. Comstock, United States Engineers, the officer appointed according to the act of Congress "to report the depth of water and width of channel secured and maintained from time to time," joining them at Cincinnati. At New Orleans they met Mr. James B. Eads, and, at a preliminary meeting in the evening of the 10th, listened to suggestions he had to make; and on the following day examined the maps of recent surveys of works at the South Pass, which were exhibited to them in his New Orleans office. On the 12th, they proceeded by the revenue-cutter *Dix*, which had been placed at their disposal for the performance of their duties, to Port Eads, South Pass. The four following days, viz, the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th, were devoted to examining the works at the sea-entrance to the South Pass, at the head of the pass, and at Grand Bayou; likewise the plans of the works and the surveys showing their present condition, laid before them by Major Comstock, and also by the engineers employed by Mr. Eads, and to discussions; during which Mr. Eads and his assistants, as well as Major Comstock, were invited freely to impart information and to present their views.

After mature consideration of the information thus obtained, they now have the honor to report, in response to the five queries propounded to them in your letter of instructions, as follows:

QUERY 1. "Is the shoal at the head of the South Pass a part of that pass or of the main Mississippi River?"

"If Mr. Eads obtains a channel twenty feet in depth in the South Pass exclusive of this shoal, is he entitled under the law to his first payment of half a million dollars?"

In answer to the first paragraph of the foregoing, we would say that this shoal is not exclusively a part of the South Pass, for it extends entirely across the river from shore to shore. It is therefore a shoal common to all three of the passes; but the channel (or channels) through this shoal, by which access has been had or is to be had in future from the river above into the South Pass, is a part of that pass. This con-

struction we believe to be in harmony with the views of the commission of 1874, which estimated the total length of the "South Pass" at 12½ miles, thus embracing the entire distance from the deep water in the river above to deep water in the Gulf.

To the second paragraph of this query we answer, Yes; provided the depth so obtained has a bottom width required by the fifth section of the act of Congress.

The obligation of the United States to pay half a million of dollars on obtaining a channel twenty feet in depth, and of not less than two hundred feet in width, is expressed in that section in terms which apply exclusively to the "wide and deep channel, between the South Pass of the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico." The obligations of Mr. Eads in reference to the shoal at the head of the pass are expressed in the second proviso to section 4 of the act, the language of which provides all necessary guarantees, and is the only language of the law defining depths, &c., which does apply to this shoal.

QUERY 2. What depth and width of channel is it desirable to secure permanently through this shoal?

The second proviso to section 4 of the act demands a navigable depth "through said pass," and of course through this shoal, of "twenty feet" within thirty months; and "an additional depth of not less than two feet during each succeeding year thereafter, until twenty-six feet shall have been secured." We deem these depths to be satisfactory; and, considering that an inland channel requires less depth for equal facility of navigation than a sea-exposed bar, that they are fairly equivalent to the greater depths demanded by the act in its fifth section for the "wide and deep channel connecting the pass with the Gulf of Mexico."

With regard to the width of channel through this shoal, it is probable that all the necessities of commerce would be satisfied, at least for a time, by a width sufficient for the passage of a single vessel. One hundred feet would suffice for this purpose. We deem it desirable to provide ultimately a channel wide enough for two large ships to pass each other when under full headway, without danger of collision. This would require a bottom-width of, say, two hundred feet. Though this is somewhat greater than is now to be found in reaches of considerable length in the body of the South Pass itself, below Grand Bayou, we recommend it as a desirable width to be secured.

QUERY 3. What is your interpretation of the words "average flood-tide" as used in the second (fifth) section of the act?

The phrase "average flood-tide" is used in the section referred to only in reference to the depths prescribed in that section, which depths refer exclusively to the "wide and deep channel between the South Pass of the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico," i. e., to the channel to be created by "jetties and auxiliary works" through the sea-bar of the South Pass. The expression does not apply to the "navigable depth" to be secured "through the pass" in the second proviso of the fourth section of the act; and hence not to the depth to be secured through the shoal at the "head of the pass." The matter is left, as is the width, to be governed by the general prescription of providing a "navigable depth." This navigable depth ought to be found at the low as well as at the high stages of the river. We therefore consider the principle governing the decision of the Chief of Engineers in his endorsement on the letter of Major Comstock, communicated to us with your letter of instructions, to be the correct one for the head of the Pass, viz that the measure of depths prescribed by the second proviso to the fourth

section of the act should be from the level of average high tides "occurring during the stage of the river when the volume is least;" that is, the mean of the high waters of the river at this place, taken for one or more lunations when the river is at what is known as its low stage. Inasmuch, however, as Major Comstock found it necessary to fix provisionally his zero on insufficient data, it is recommended that it be revised on the principle above stated.

In reference to the prescriptions of the second (fifth) section of the act, the phrase "average flood-tide" has been universally accepted to mean average high water of the tide; and, with no qualifications in the language, we understand this to mean the average of all daily observed high waters throughout the full cycle of a year. No complaint has been made as to the zero-mark fixed by the engineer officer for the determination of the depths of water at the gulf end of the Pass. It is possible that, having been established on a series of only three lunations from August 19 to November 9, it may vary slightly from what would be given by such a protracted series of observations. It is, however, our opinion that this zero, as established, is so nearly correct, that it need not be altered, for alteration would involve confusion in the comparison of future soundings with those heretofore made.

QUERY 4. I desire a full expression of your opinion as to "the materials used and the character and permanency with which the jetties are being constructed," and as to whether the work is being constructed according to the spirit of the act, as mentioned in the tenth section thereof.

The several reports of Major Comstock, the United States engineer officer, give a very precise description of the materials used. Maps No. 2 of his reports of June 9, 1876, (since printed as Ex. Doc. No. 77, Senate, Forty-fourth Congress, first session,) and of his fourth report of September 20, 1876, represent to the eye so clearly the section profiles, the component parts, the dimensions, and manner of construction of the two jetties, that we need add nothing descriptively. Our opinion thereon is expressed as follows:

The commission of engineers of 1874 gave the project for these works a protracted study, and set forth a plan and details, with estimates founded thereon. While Mr. Eads is, by the language of the act, "untrammelled in the exercise of his judgment and skill in the location, design, and construction of said jetties and auxiliary works," yet he is required by the law to construct "thoroughly substantial and permanent works, by which said channel may be maintained for all time after their completion." We find that in general plan the jetties of Mr. Eads correspond substantially with those designed by the board. The materials to be used, as recommended by the board, were, after methods long employed in Holland, to be of layers of mattresses, of willows or other suitable twigs or saplings, placed in layers, with intervening layers of quarry-stone. Still this design was in no respect obligatory upon Mr. Eads, nor should it have been upon an engineer officer of the United States charged to execute this work. With no experience in this country in the execution of such a work, in such a locality, and on this scale, it was impossible to foresee exactly what the work should be. The board expressly states that "it is of opinion that experience in construction may very probably show that the cross-section of the dikes may be reduced, thus lessening the cost." It was also an opinion of the board and other engineers that the methods of Holland would undergo material modification in their actual application in this country, and that experience in the work on the locality would also show the cheapest and best

methods. Mr. Eads has modified very materially the Holland model of mattresses, and the mattresses he has used are doubtless much inferior to those of the Dutch. Again, the amount of stone thus far used has been very small indeed, barely enough to sink the mattresses. Nevertheless, the jetties so constructed, except at their ends in deep water, where some damage has been done, have resisted, without material injury, the floods, storms, and waves, and there has been more than a year's exposure, with its winter and autumnal storms, for some portions of the existing work.

We do not conceive it to be required of Mr. Eads that each stage of the progress shall exhibit such "substantial and permanent work" as the law ultimately contemplates, but rather that each stage of the work shall show an adequacy to create a channel of the depth and width demanded, and at the same time such a fair and honest prosecution of the work as shall be, as far as it has gone, so much really accomplished toward the construction of works which, in the language of the law, "may be maintained for all time after their completion."

While we believe that engineer officers, applying moneys appropriated to meet their estimates by Congress, would have executed the work differently, especially in applying freely stone to each layer of mattresses, we are nevertheless of opinion that the work is being constructed essentially according to "the spirit of the act as mentioned in the tenth (thirteenth) section thereof."

We would add that the greatest variation from the sectional designs of the board of 1874 for the jetties, is to be found on their sea sides. That board recommended that the jetties should have on their sea sides the same slopes as on the river or channel side. As actually built upon the foundation mattresses, the sea sides are vertical. This construction appears to answer every purpose throughout most of the length, for the wide shoals on each side afford great protection, and there is, as had been expected, a great accumulation of river-sediment and wave-deposit against the exterior of the jetties by which that protection is augmented.

The outer ends of the two jetties, and especially the end of the eastern one, extend beyond their protection, and are greatly exposed; and we deem that an enlargement of section and a large application of stone to be essential to security.

QUERY 3. I should be glad to receive any general suggestions in connection with this very important work, which you think will assist me in performing the duties required of the Secretary of War by this act.

The more important of the duties imposed upon the Secretary of War by the act are embraced in the thirteenth section; and of these, the only one on which we have any suggestions to offer is that which requires him to see that the works shall be of such substantial and permanent character as shall maintain the channel for all time after their completion.

We have already remarked that we deem not only an enlargement of section, but a large application of stone to be essential to the security of the jetties, their sea ends especially, and we are of the opinion that this enlargement of section at the sea ends and consolidation throughout by the application of stone should be undertaken at once, and a reasonable progress therein be made the condition of the second and all future payments. The immediate and full consolidation of the jetties should be neither required nor expected, as they will continue to settle for some time, both by subsidence of the bottom upon which they rest, and by the compression of the mattresses of which they are largely composed. But

this settlement and consolidation should be hastened, as has just been remarked, by the application of stone from time to time, so that they may be in condition to receive their final finish as soon; at least, as the expected full depth of water in the channel has been obtained.

The present works at the head of the pass are mostly of a tentative and temporary character, and as their proper positions are determined should be replaced by substantial and permanent structures, to be completed before final payments are made.

Respectfully submitted.

J. G. BARNARD,
Col. of Eng. and Bvt. Maj. Genl.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Lt. Col. of Engrs., Bvt. Maj. Genl.

B. S. ALEXANDER,
Lt. Col. Engrs., Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. A.

Hon. J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

REPORT ON THE LEAVENWORTH MILITARY PRISON.



REPORT
ON THE
LEAVENWORTH MILITARY PRISON.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 14, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the commanding officer of the Leavenworth military prison for the year ending June 30, 1876, accompanied by the reports of the quartermaster and the attending surgeon on duty at the prison.

The period covered by these reports is chosen because a more satisfactory statement can thus be presented of the principal operations at the prison, the work of fitting the buildings for the reception and safe-keeping of prisoners having been brought to a close with the end of that period.

With the commencement of the present fiscal year the institution began what may with propriety be considered the first year of its existence, having previously no means provided for its maintenance. All supplies, except those purchased with the funds realized from the savings and labor of prisoners and produce of the prison farm and gardens, were, up to that time, drawn from the supply departments for the Army.

An act of Congress, approved March 3, 1875, appropriated \$100,000 for altering and fitting three stone buildings for a prison and for building a wall around the same. It was found, however, when all plans were matured and the work well under way, that the arrangements for the accommodation of the sick, by placing the hospital department in one of the main buildings, which also contained quarters and other accommodations, were entirely unsuitable and inadequate. A small additional appropriation would therefore be required for the construction of a proper hospital building. In December, 1875, the Secretary of War submitted to Congress a request for an appropriation of \$12,000 for this purpose. The same amount has been submitted for the same purpose in the estimates for the next fiscal year, and it is respectfully recommended that request be made that it pass so as to become available immediately. The increased number of prisoners and the great danger incurred with the present arrangements, particularly in case of infectious or epidemic disease, make it necessary that prompt action be taken.

The income of the prison arising from savings from the ration, sales of vegetables, &c., and work in the shops, for the period from October 1, 1875, (to which date the last annual report was made,) to June 30, 1876, was \$846.88, which is regarded as favorable, inasmuch as there were no means then provided to obtain material for manufactures of any kind. Comparing that with the income from the same sources for the period from July 1, 1876, to September 30, 1876, (during a part of which the funds for the maintenance of the prison, furnishing material,

&c., were available,) amounting to \$1,148.68, there is found a gain of a little over 400 per cent. in this particular.

It is not considered necessary to repeat the exhibit made in the last annual report of the saving to the Government, growing out of labor performed by prisoners about the post, instead of hiring civilians, which is not represented in the above.

The income of the prison is used for the purchase of articles of furniture, table-ware, implements of various kinds for use in and about the prison, extra articles of diet, books for prison library, stationery, tobacco, &c., &c., all for the benefit of the prisoners. There was a balance on hand September 30, 1876, of \$49.77.

The health of the prisoners, judging from the report of the medical officer, is considered very favorable, and with proper advantages for the care of the sick, a good condition of affairs in this respect might be expected at all times. An inspection of the prison is made monthly by the medical director of the Department of the Missouri, an officer who is not under the direction of the commanding officer of the prison, and reports are regularly made by him of the hygienic condition of the prison buildings and grounds, and the quality of food and its preparation.

The number of prisoners who earn the regulation abatement of sentence of five days per month for continuous good conduct, and are released before the expiration of the full term of confinement under sentence, may be taken as an indication of the good discipline administered at the institution, and also commends the regulation allowing such abatement as a wise measure.

During the period when the alteration of the buildings was carried on, the facilities for easy escape were numerous, owing to the detached movements of individual prisoners or small parties about the grounds of the military post. This is a disadvantage hardly possible to be entirely removed, so long as the prisoners, instead of being employed in workshops inside the prison walls, are used to perform the duty of laborers about the post of Fort Leavenworth. It is understood that the Secretary's attention has been invited to this subject by the board of commissioners, but their report has not been seen by me.

The authorized strength of the guard is now seventy-five men, and their duties are greater and more confining than usual at a garrisoned post. In this connection attention is respectfully invited to the recommendation contained in the report of the commanding officer of the prison relative to an increase of pay on account of the extra duty performed by the guard.

The prison accommodations being now adequate, all commanders of departments, except those in the Military Division of the Pacific, where prisoners are sent to Alcatraz Island, a sort of branch prison, now have the Secretary's authority to send all prisoners of their commands, convicted of military offenses and sentenced for terms of not less than one year, to the Leavenworth military prison.

A statement showing the gain and loss in the number of prisoners for the year ending September 30, 1876, is respectfully submitted herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 14, 1876.

Statement of the number of prisoners gained and lost at the Leavenworth military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for the year ending September 30, 1876:

Remaining in confinement undergoing sentence September 30, 1875.....	225
Received during the year.....	310
Aggregate in confinement during the year.....	535
Discharged prior to expiration of sentence by regulation allowing abatement of five days for each month of consecutive good conduct.....	148
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	5
Discharged by remission of sentence.....	10
Discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability.....	1
Transferred to Kansas penitentiary for penitentiary offenses.....	1
Escaped.....	45
Died.....	3
	213
Remaining at the prison September 30, 1876.....	322

UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., July 22, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith reports of the quartermaster and medical officer of this prison, showing the operation of their departments during the year ending June 30, 1876, to which I invite your particular attention, as I think the report of the quartermaster, especially, shows a very large amount of work done for the amount of money expended, and had it not been for the large number of prisoners taken from my control and employed under the direction of the depot-quartermaster we should have been able to make a much better showing of work around the prison. The men working outside were, perhaps, as profitably employed for the Government as those working on the prison-grounds.

At the time of my last report, September 30, 1875, there were two hundred and twenty-four prisoners held in this prison; since that date two hundred and twelve additional prisoners have been received and fifteen escaped prisoners recaptured, making a total of four hundred and fifty-one. Our losses during the same time have been: Discharged, one hundred and twenty-eight; escaped, thirty-three; died, two; transferred, three. Total, one hundred and sixty-six. Remaining in prison June 30, 1876, two hundred and eighty-five.

On the 30th of September, the time of my last report, the prison-fund was in debt to the amount of \$82.90. Since then the indebtedness has been paid, and we have now on hand, June 30, 1876, for expenditure the sum of \$436.32. For items, see inclosed copy of prison-treasurer's monthly statement.

From the 1st of October, 1875, to the 30th of June, 1876, the prisoners have generally been very profitably employed, as follows: Working in gardens and grounds of officers connected with headquarters of the department, two thousand four hundred and fourteen days' labor; working under the direction of the depot-quartermaster, making and repairing roads, quarrying stone, laying sewers, building cess-pools, cellars, &c., and general work around depot, eleven thousand two hundred and four days' labor; working on road to city, under the direction of Lieutenant Whitten, Fifth United States Infantry, one thousand seven hundred and forty days; "laborers" working under

the direction of the prison-quartermaster, building quarters, barracks, stables, workshops, cisterns, cess-pools, sewers, &c., for a full description of which see inclosed report of the prison-quartermaster, ten thousand six hundred and seventy-six days' skilled labor and seventeen thousand eight hundred and eighty-one days' common labor; otherwise employed around prison as clerks, cooks, laundrymen, police-room orderlies, &c., eighteen thousand one hundred and seventy-seven days' labor.

On the 7th of September, 1875, the department commander set aside about one hundred acres of timbered ground along the Missouri River as a farm and garden for the use of the prison. During the fall and winter of 1875 and 1876 I cleared about twenty acres of this land, which I now have under cultivation with a fair promise of raising all the vegetables that will be required for the year. In addition to the prison-garden, I procured the use of about sixteen acres of old ground on the Government farm, in which I have about twelve acres of late potatoes; the remainder in corn, beans, and carrots. All our crops are looking remarkably well, and it is estimated that we shall not raise less than twenty-five hundred bushels of potatoes. During the past spring we have built over two miles of substantial post and board fence, and a piggery in which we now have sixteen brood-sows. We have also built a soap-factory, where, from the bones and slush saved from the kitchen, and the ashes from the furnace, we make all the soap required for prison use.

The conduct of the prisoners has generally been excellent, so that I have found it necessary to punish but very little. Owing to the different nature of the offenses for which men are held in confinement here from those usually held in State penitentiaries, I have not deemed it advisable to maintain the very strict discipline required in the latter institutions, and have therefore on Sundays and other holidays allowed the men the privilege of the yard in which to amuse themselves as they see fit, as long as they do not break the prison-rules. I also allow them the privilege of walking and talking in the corridors (when not out at work) until locking-up time, and think it has a beneficial effect.

By referring to the report of the assistant quartermaster, it will be seen that we have opened a new quarry on the grounds assigned to the prison; have laid a rail-track, put up the stationary engine, and have everything in readiness to commence putting up the permanent wall; but our funds being exhausted we can do nothing more until a new appropriation is made. This appropriation, however, need be but small, say \$15,000, for the present year; for with the exception of one citizen as general superintendent of all the workshops, one foreman each for blacksmiths' shops, stone-quarry, and stone-masons, one foreman farmer, two engineers, one for the engine which runs the machinery and also does our cooking and heating, and one engineer for engine used in hauling rock up inclined plane from quarry, one clerk for quartermaster and prison-treasurer, and six teamsters, the work can all be done by prison-labor. The general superintendent and clerk to be paid at the rate of \$125 each per month, the three other foremen and two engineers \$100 each per month, one foreman farmer at \$50 per month, and six teamsters at \$30 each per month, making a total of \$11,760 per year for hire of citizen employes, and leaving \$3,240 for the purchase of lime and material and for the manufacture of tools.

In relation to the prison-guard, I consider seventy-five enlisted men is the smallest number that we can get along with in safety, and to insure that we shall have none but the very best men. The pay of one-fourth

the number should be equal to that of a sergeant-major, one-half that of first sergeant, and the remaining one-fourth that of sergeant of infantry.

The reasons for recommending this increase of pay are that the duties are very responsible and confining, every member of the guard being on duty daily, and none but the best of men can be trusted to perform the duties properly.

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. ROBERTSON,
*Major Third United States Artillery,
Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. A., Commanding.*

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.,
(Through Headquarters Department of the Missouri.)

POST HOSPITAL, U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
July 1, 1876.

SIR: In reporting upon the sanitary condition of the inmates of this institution, cause for congratulation may well be found in the small ratio of men upon the sick-report; although the death-rate of such as have been taken seriously ill has been perhaps larger than ordinary, several causes present themselves as operating to bring about this result, foremost among which is the despondency and listlessness which attacks, in a greater or less degree, almost every man deprived of his liberty. In spite of good and ample food, comfortable clothing, satisfactory hygienic relations, and, for an institution of this kind, remarkable freedom of intercourse among the inmates, there is a decided loss of nervous force, exemplified principally on the sick-bed. That the accommodations of the hospital are not what they should be, is only too patent; and numerous reports on the subject, and applications for alterations in the hospital, as well as for a new hospital, have been forwarded, without as yet eliciting any favorable action on the part of the authorities at Washington. Aside from the inconveniences to the sick, the location of the ward underneath the general dormitories, and separated by only a board partition from the work-shops, is not only objectionable but dangerous; for in the event of the admission to the ward of only a single case of contagious or infectious disease, it would be almost impossible to prevent its extension and general distribution; although, with extreme good fortune, infection from typhoid and erysipelatous diseases has so far been kept from spreading, notwithstanding the several cases reported.

Fevers, both of the remittent and intermittent type; rheumatism, acute and chronic; affections of the throat and lungs, (tonsillitis, bronchitis, pleurisy, and pneumonia,) attributable to direct exposure; and of the bowels, (constipation, dysentery, and diarrhea,) attributable to the character of or changes in diet, have occurred the greatest number of times, whilst contusions, punctured and incised wounds, the result of carelessness and sprains, fill up a fair share of the hospital case-book.

Eight cases of sunstroke occurred during the month of July—five on the fifteenth, ten on the seventeenth, and one on the thirteenth. The mean temperature for the month was 85°.33, the maximum temperature being recorded on the sixteenth, when the mercury stood at 97°. It will thus be seen that the heat was at no time excessive, and that the unusual number of cases of this disease must be accounted for by a moderately high temperature continued through night and day. The

maximum report for the twenty-first and for the twenty-second days of June shows an altitude of 99° , (the two hottest days of the summer,) unattended by any ill effects. The mean temperature of August was slightly lower than that of June, $82^{\circ}.53$ and $83^{\circ}.66$ respectively; whilst that of September reached only $76^{\circ}.66$; nevertheless the first day of the latter month marked 95° , and the second day, with a lower temperature, furnished an additional case. Of these nine cases but one proved fatal, several, however, presenting relapses in their progress toward convalescence, one remaining in hospital for nearly six weeks.

One case of nostalgia is reported, and but three of frost-bite, although the men were much exposed during the whole season, first in cutting and putting up ice for the use of the garrison, and afterwards in working out of doors whilst the ground was covered with snow. The lowest temperature during the winter was minus nine degrees, for February 1, 1876.

The ventilation of the prison is excellent, an abundance of fresh air being at all times diffused throughout the cells. No opportunity has been lost, and every procedure likely to prove advantageous in this respect was at once put into execution.

The food of the men is sufficient, well cooked, and varied as often as possible. Bread is baked daily, and is of the best quality, each prisoner eating a little more than his ration.

Prisoners in hospital are allowed butter, eggs, milk, fish, &c., and, indeed, whatever may be thought necessary, and in particular cases whatever the patient may crave.

The police of the grounds is thorough, and cleanliness in the cells, corridors, and different workshops, in the kitchen, dining-rooms, and bakery, may be said to be perfect.

The weekly bath is hardly one of compulsion, the men being not only ready but anxious at the appointed time, frequently requesting from the surgeon in charge permission for an extra indulgence therein.

For the year ending June 30, 1876, the average number of persons, not including officers' families, laundresses, or their children, dependent upon this hospital for medicines, has been $315\frac{1}{2}$, whilst the total number of sick, including those in quarters as well as in hospital, during the whole year, amounts to only 331, giving a total of 1,049 sick during the whole year to each 1,000 men present. The ratio of sick to well throughout the whole Army, as per Surgeon-General's last annual report, was 1,683 per 1,000 of mean strength; an average not greater than usual. Allowing each person in the Army to appear upon sick-report a fraction over $1\frac{1}{2}$ times in 12 months, our report shows admissibility to the sick-report of only a very slight fraction over one appearance for each man.

Among the colored prisoners the percentage is even less, their average mean strength for the year being 25, and the total number of diseases among them 24.

Five deaths occurred during the year from the following diseases: 1 from sunstroke, 1 from inflammation of the bowels, 1 from typho-malarial fever, and 2 from pneumonia, showing a ratio of deaths to the number of sick of 16 per 1,000. With an appropriate building in which to care for the sick, I have no doubt that this ratio may be materially decreased during the ensuing year, and I would therefore again respectfully request the commanding officer, when sending in his annual report, to renew his endeavors for the accomplishment of this end.

Accidents, although numerous, have in no case terminated fatally. One case of fracture of the olecranon and internal condyle of the

humerus has resulted in a perfect arm; and one case of extensive laceration of the hand, separating the whole palmar muscular surface from the bones, has resulted in a very useful member.

One case of gun-shot wound is also reported. The wounds (from buckshot) were all slight.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. TESSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

The POST ADJUTANT.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., July 1, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report of the operations of the quartermaster's department at the United States military prison, during the year ending June 30, 1876.

ALTERATIONS OF PRISON-BUILDINGS.

Building No. 1.—This is a substantial and well-constructed building, 40 by 100 feet, and three stories in height, and was originally used as a store-house; and, upon the establishment of the prison here, was partially fitted up for prison purposes. The arrangements, however, were very inferior, both as to construction and ventilation; and, besides, their arrangements did not economize the space the building afforded.

The first floor contained 10 cells, the second 20 cells, and the third floor 20 cells, each intended for four persons.

To reconstruct this building so as to utilize all of the available room, the third floor was removed, thus making the second and third stories into one; and in this room were constructed 108 cells put up in double tiers, and three tiers in height. These cells are 4 feet wide, 7 feet 8 inches long, and 7 feet 7 inches in height. The cells are made of two thicknesses of pine for sides and back, with 3-inch floors. The fronts are of oak 4 by 4 for door-frames, with 2 by 4 inch oak studding for balance of front, the pieces being placed 2 inches apart. The doors of the same material, but flatwise, the arrangement being quite secure, and at the same time affording plenty of light and a free circulation of air.

The second and third tiers of cells are approached by broad balconies, and these are reached by a double flight of stairs built at the end nearest the main entrance to the cell room. To afford ample access to the cell-room a two-story covered veranda, 12 feet wide, was built across the end of the building, with broad stairways leading to the second floor. Upon the second floor of this veranda is arranged the room for the guard. This veranda is strong and durable, and was a necessity in the arrangement of the prison.

Each cell is supplied with two iron-frame bunks, the frame being gas-pipe, and elbows with slats of wood secured to the frame by two straps of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch by $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch iron. They are adjusted to the side of the cells so as to be raised or lowered at pleasure. These cells are provided with the necessary locks and hinges.

The first story of this building is fitted up for a hospital, a dispensary, a saddler's shop, upholsterer's shop, and a tailor's shop.

For sanitary purposes the building is supplied with water by means

of a pump and tank. Water closets and urinals are provided, and they are provided with all needful ventilation.

To guard against fire, the building is furnished with two hundred feet of hose, attached to the tank, and which is sufficient to reach to any part of the building.

The doors and windows of this building have all been supplied with iron grating and heavy iron doors.

In preparing for the ventilation, the upper portion has been ceiled; and in addition a large duct, extending the full length of cells, has been extended to the roof.

New gutters and spouting have been made for this building.

The hospital has been ceiled and deafened; all needed painting of iron and wood work has been done; shops fitted up, and many other things done which seemed to be necessary to make the building comfortable and safe.

The cost of the improvements to this building is \$9,100.

Building No. 2.—This building, when taken in charge, was an old warehouse, three stories in height above a basement. It was considerably dilapidated, and has required a large amount of repairing to make it serviceable to the prison. To make it serve the purposes required, the basement was excavated as deep as the foundations would allow, and a wooden floor was laid, and a room 80 feet long partitioned off for a mess-room for the prisoners. The remainder was divided into store-rooms and passages. Two entrances for the prisoners were made through the side walls and direct from the yard.

The first story has been fitted up for offices for the commanding officer and the quartermaster, and four additional rooms for clerks, dining-room, and store-room for provost-guard, kitchen for provost-guard and prisoners, and dumb-waiter communicating with kitchen and prisoners' dining-room.

The second and third stories were treated the same as in building No. 1, except that it contains 114 cells, all fitted up and furnished in the same manner. For convenience of access, outside steps, verandas, &c., have all been built, the first story of which is inclosed and used in connection with the kitchen. The windows and doors have heavy iron guards and iron doors. Special ventilators have been put in for the kitchen; and in order to complete the necessary arrangements for cooking, an additional one-story room, 14 by 33 feet, was built at the side of this building for a bake-house. It has been provided with oven and all necessary fixtures for baking for five hundred men.

The water supply for this building extends to the kitchen and bake-house. New floors have been laid in the kitchen and guards' dining-room. New ceilings have been put up, new front veranda built, and all necessary painting of iron and wood work has been done.

The cost of improvements is \$13,783.

Building No. 3.—This building was originally a store-house and assistant quartermaster's office. A portion of it has been remodeled for officers' quarters; the remainder, after undergoing some changes, is now used as a store-house for the quartermaster and hospital property of the prison.

The improvements required in making the change to officers' quarters have been the building of a veranda in front and on one end of the building, with the necessary steps, additional entrance-ways to the basements in front and in rear, excavations in rear and at end for areas, which have been walled and paved. The quarters have been supplied with water by tanks, pumps, &c. Bath-rooms, water-closets, and sinks

have been put in the commanding officer's quarters, and quartermaster's quarters replastered and painted. The basement of quartermaster's quarters painted; dumb-waiters put in both sets of quarters; drains laid and water connections made with cisterns; grounds graded, and other necessary work done to make the quarters generally comfortable.

In addition to the above, a new roof, cornice, and spouting has been put on the building, and the exposed windows in the part used for quartermaster's stores have been protected by iron window-guards.

The portion of building used for quartermaster's stores has had new partitions, and the necessary shelves for the accommodation of the stores.

The costs of improvements to the building is \$6,630.

Alterations and additions to shops.—The shop-building was originally a building 38 by 85 feet, and two stories in height, the upper, or second story, being used as sleeping-apartments for quartermaster's employés, and the first story for blacksmith and wagon shops. The building has been remodeled as follows:

The old forges (very much dilapidated) have been taken down and new ones built in their stead, and changed from the center to side of building, and arranged for blowers. The part used for wood-work has been supplied with substantial floor, and a tight partition put between the two rooms.

In the second story the partitions have all been removed and a new ceiling put in, and a new floor laid, and the whole fitted up for a carpenter-shop. In addition to remodeling the building, there has been a wooden addition, 16 by 38 feet, built to it for a store-room and shoeing-shop in first story and paint-shop in second story.

To provide for boiler, engine, &c., there has been added to this building the following stone buildings, viz: A boiler and engine room 32 by 38, 16 feet high; a dry room, with basement, for heating purposes, 14 by 32 feet; and also a two-story building, 45 by 45 feet. The first story is used for a laundry and bath-room, and the second story for a workshop. These are all joined together. The walls are of stone of ample thickness, and with high stories.

For the accommodation of the boilers, a substantial brick stack, 80 feet in height, has been built.

The first floors have been paved with brick on edge. The necessary conductors, drains, &c., have been supplied; bath-rooms fitted up; closets for clothing supplied; platforms and stairways built, and all parts put in good condition for the purposes for which they were intended.

The cost of improvements and repairs, including stone buildings, is \$6,470.

Provost-guard's quarters.—In order to provide for the accommodation of the provost-guard stationed at the prison, it became necessary that a new set of quarters be erected. A new frame building was, in consequence, built. This is a frame building, 38 by 104 feet, and two stories in height, besides being supplied with an ample cellar.

The first story contains first sergeants' rooms and armory, quartermaster-sergeants' room and store-room, dark-cell room for prison, night-guard sleeping-rooms, library and reading rooms.

The second story is in one large barrack-room, with high ceiling, light and airy, and is fitted up with locker for each man. The building is filled in with brick, has two-story veranda in front, under which are two flights of stairs. The building is heated by steam, is well ventilated, and is in all respects a good and substantial structure, and in all respects well adapted to barrack purposes.

It is represented on the plat as No. 5.

The cost of this building is \$5,772.

Provost stables.—In order to accommodate the horses used by the provost-guard, a cheap frame stable, (No. 13,) 16 by 100 feet, has been constructed inside the prison inclosure. This contains stable, with store-room for grain, hay, &c. A building of this kind is indispensable, and when final arrangements for the yard are completed, a better and more substantial structure should be erected.

The cost of this building is \$260.

New officers' quarters.—In order to properly accommodate the officers stationed at the prison, it became necessary to build two double sets of quarters. These are frame buildings, filled in with brick, and are known as buildings Nos. 6 and 7. They are two stories in height for the main building, with kitchen wing one and one-half stories in height. The front or main building is 55 by 34 and the wing 24 by 36 feet. They have also a small rear extension, forming pantries for each. They have broad verandas in front and also in front of each kitchen. The flues are ample, and all with fire-clay chimneys. All the windows have blinds. They have ample cellars, good cisterns, 14 by 20 feet, with brick and cement walls, and each is supplied with kitchen force-pump. Tank in attic, bath-room, water-closets, sinks, &c., with all necessary piping and drains.

No. 6 has stove-flues only, and No. 7 is supplied with fire-places. They have also ample closets, stairways, &c., and are in all respects the best and cheapest quarters at the post.

The cost of No. 6 is \$6,902.

The cost of No. 7 is \$7,273.

These quarters are provided with a small stable each, as shown by plat.

These being built on ground considerably uneven, have each a basement, which makes them convenient for stable purposes, and thus making a larger amount of available room in a small building. The privies for these quarters are built in connection with the stable.

Stables at Nos. 6 and 7 cost \$934.

Officers' stable.—This building (No. 8 on the plat) is a double stable, designed to be used by the commanding officer and the assistant quartermaster. It is 28 by 46 feet on the ground, and one and a half stories in height, with a large basement. The first story contains the stalls, carriage-house, man's sleeping-room, and the space above is for hay.

They are provided with good cisterns and the necessary piping. The cost of this stable is \$1,010.

Hospital-steward's quarters.—This is a small cottage, (No. 11 on the map.) It is a frame building, 16 by 32 feet, and one and a half stories in height, and a kitchen-wing, 16 by 18, and one story in height. It is a plain but substantial building of wood, with good foundations and cellar; high stories; well plastered, and provided with closets, pantry, gutters, spouting, and everything complete, and for the money expended is the best at the post. Cost, \$997.

No. 10.—This building is the same as No. 11, and is designated for the use of the engineer in charge of the prison machinery.

The cost of No. 10 building is \$997.

Stable for public animals.—This building (No. 12) is 40 by 108 feet, with stalls for forty animals, ample loft for hay, and provision for good ventilation. There is also ample storage for grain, and sleeping-room or man in charge. The stalls are detached from the sides of the build-

ing so as to afford a passage around them, giving ample space for feeding from the outside, and at the same time affording a freer circulation of air.

The building is a post and girt frame, boarded and battened, with best shingle roof, and is in all respects a good and substantial structure.

This building cost \$2,092.

Hoisting-engine.—This machinery is located in building No. 9; the building itself being a plain frame building, 18 by 26 feet, and one story in height. It has a post and girt frame, and is boarded and battened, and has a shingle roof, with the necessary doors and windows, and is built of old lumber.

The machinery located here is for the purpose of hoisting stone from the quarry, about 600 feet from the machinery, and about 80 feet below it. The track is a 3-foot gauge, and is laid to the quarry, with one turn-table and one turnout. About 200 feet of track is now laid in the yard, and there is on hand a sufficient amount of rails and spikes for any extension of track that will at present be required.

We have on hand also all necessary cable and trucks for hauling rock for building yard-wall. We have also two substantial derricks for handling rock at the quarries and at the walls.

These improvements cost \$3,771.

Yard-inclosure.—The prison-yard is now inclosed by 1,066 feet of pine-plank fence, 12 feet in height, supported by 5 by 5 oak sawed posts and 2½ by 5 inch oak rails. We have also built several wooden watch-towers for the convenience of the guard and for the better security of the prison.

A guard-house (No. 15) has been constructed at the main entrance-gate. It is of wood, boarded and battened; the inside divided into two rooms and plastered. One room is the quarters for the guard and the other is for the tools, pump, and the fixtures belonging to the water-supply of the prison. The roof of this building extends over the entrance-way and is 28 by 30 feet.

The cost of this building and inclosure is \$1,450.

GENERAL OUTSIDE WORK.

Drainage.—The drainage for the prison, as at first contemplated and directed to be done, was by a system of drainage extending west from the prison, and as shown by the blue dotted line. This system was completed so far as to connect the prisons and old wash-room with a cess-pool about 600 feet to the west of the present buildings. It soon became apparent that this system would not meet the requirements of the prison, when it was changed to the opposite direction, and pipes laid in, as shown by the heavy blue line. Connections were made at the intersections of the first piping, thus changing the course. The bake-room, bath-room, kitchen, and the prison buildings are now drained by the system leading to the southeast, and the officers' quarters by the system leading to the river, which is shown by the heavy blue lines leading from them. The sizes and length are marked on the plans.

For the accommodation of the present system of sewerage from the prison-buildings, it was necessary to construct a cess-pool for the reception of the matter passing through the pipes. This is an excavation in the earth, walled up and arched over, and is 20 feet in diameter by 20 feet deep, shown on the plan as No. 16.

The drainage from the officers' quarters is at present wasted in the sandy and soft earth near the bank of the river.

These drains are all of the best sewer-piping, laid in cement, and well covered with earth.

In addition to the foregoing-mentioned work, it has been necessary to lay a large amount of brick walk and paving, stone walk and crossings, grade grounds for buildings, build retaining-walls, excavate and build cisterns, make their connections, and do many other things not of sufficient importance to be noticed in detail.

There have been expended for the above improvements \$1,307.

Water.—For a water-supply, a connection of 1½-inch pipe has been made with the large water-tank from which the garrison is supplied, and through this pipe water is conducted directly to a large tank in the boiler-room. Water is also conducted to a large cistern under the guard-house at the main entrance to the yard, from which it is distributed to the various other buildings by a large force-pump and pipe. We have also 500 feet of 1½-inch rubber hose, which can be attached to the force-pump and used in case of fire. The direction of this pipe is shown by the blue line on the plat.

The cost of this work is \$1,760.

STEAM AND MACHINERY.

The prison has been provided with steam-heating apparatus and steam laundry and cooking-apparatus.

This is effected by means of two wrought-iron horizontal tubular boilers 54 inches in diameter by 14 feet long, and each containing 72 3-inch flues, all of best material, set up in the best manner with 3-inch pipe-connections, globe-valves, safety-valves, steam-drum, pumps, return-tank, steam-traps, and all necessary feed-cocks, valves, &c., to make it complete and of ample proportions.

The prison buildings, shops, hospital, and offices are heated by circulating-pipes 1 inch in diameter, and, by *test*, sufficient to heat all parts of the buildings to 72 degrees of heat with the thermometer outside at zero.

The quarters of the commanding officer and quartermaster and the barrack-rooms are heated to the same degree; but, by radiating coils, all condensation is returned directly to the boiler at a high degree of temperature, and thus affording a large saving in fuel.

For ventilation, extra coils are placed beneath the rooms to be ventilated, and through which a current of pure, warm, fresh air is admitted to the room above.

The heating pipes and pipes for return steam are conducted to and from the different buildings in pipes laid in boxes under the ground and wrapped in felt.

COOKING-APPARATUS.

The cooking-apparatus consists of two double-jacket steam-kettles, 55 gallons each, for coffee and beef boiling, and three soup and three vegetable kettles of a capacity of three bushels each, all fitted with the necessary valves, pipes, exhausts, &c., and are giving perfect satisfaction.

LAUNDRY.

The laundry-machinery consists of two No. 1 standard washers, and wringers attached to each, and one Little Giant mangle, approved.

The dry-room is 10 by 12 feet, and with four branch circulation of 1-inch pipe between each slide. There are twelve slides in all.

BATH-ROOM.

Adjoining the laundry is the bath-room, in which are 14 iron bath-tubs for the use of the prisoners, and a small side room with 2 tubs for the use of the guard. These tubs are all provided with cold and hot water by means of steam and cold-water pipes; and all waste is taken directly to the sewer, and all sewerage properly trapped to prevent stench from escaping.

Provision is made in the laundry for the proper care of the prisoners' clothing and for changing at the time of bathing.

The laundry machinery is driven by the main shaft extending from the work-shops.

The cost of these improvements is \$21,935.

MACHINERY IN SHOPS.

The power for driving the machinery is a 10 by 20 horizontal steam-engine, being driven from the same boilers that do the heating, cooking, &c. The main shaft consists of 15 feet of 3-inch and 90 feet of 2½-inch shafting, with the necessary amount of counter-shafting; all put up with adjustable hangers.

The following is a list of the machines:

1 steam-engine, 25 horse-power.

Blacksmith's shop:

- 1 Root's blower.
- 1 punch and shears combined.
- 1 Mayo's screw-cutting machine.
- 1 grindstone-power.
- 1 drilling-machine.

In wood-shop:

- 1 Daniels' planer, 18 by 12 feet.
- 2 turning-lathes.
- 1 rip-saw.
- 1 cut-off saw.
- 1 boring-machine.
- 1 band-saw.
- 1 shaping-machine.
- 1 gig-saw.
- 1 universal wood-worker.
- 1 power mortising-machine.

The cost of the machinery has been \$4,789.

The machinery is all of the most approved manufacture, and of the latest improvements, and well adapted to do general work; and with a very small additional outlay for tools, all window-frames and sash, doors, &c., needed at posts or stations on the frontier west of here could be made and boxed, or bundled, and shipped to the stations much cheaper than they are now supplied; and a large portion of the repairing for Army transportation in the department could be done, and many of the articles needed for Army use could be manufactured at a much less cost than is now paid for them.

When operations commenced here stones were hauled from the bluff, about 2 miles distant. A quarry has been opened at the foot of the bluff, near the river, from which a large amount of stone has been taken.

The railroad-track shown on plan extends to this quarry, and all the machinery is complete to haul the stone for building the inclosure for the prison-buildings.

Recapitulation of the cost of improvements as per foregoing report:

Improvements to building No. 1.....	\$9,100 00
Improvements to building No. 2.....	13,783 00
Improvements to building No. 3.....	6,630 00
Shop improvements, including new stone buildings.....	6,470 00
Provost-guards' quarters.....	5,772 00
Provost-guards' stable.....	260 00
New officers' quarters, No. 6.....	6,902 00
New officers' quarters, No. 7.....	7,273 00
Stables to Nos. 6 and 7.....	934 00
Officers' stable.....	1,010 00
Stable for public animals.....	2,092 00
Engineer's quarters.....	997 00
Hospital-stewards' quarters.....	997 00
Hoisting-engine, railroad-track, &c.....	3,771 00
Yard inclosure and guard-room.....	1,450 00
Drainage.....	1,307 00
Water-supply.....	1,760 00
Steam heating-apparatus.....	21,935 00
Piping, tools, and material purchased.....	621 28
Machinery for shops.....	4,789 00
Fire-bricks for lime-kilns.....	763 56
Sidewalks, crossings, retaining-walls, &c.....	939 25
Funds on hand June 30, 1876.....	443 91
	<hr/>
	100,000 00

Respectfully submitted.

A. P. BLUNT,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.

**REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S BRANCH OF THE
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.**



REPORT
OF THE
FREEDMEN'S BRANCH OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S
OFFICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 10, 1876.

SIR: Since the date of my last annual report, the work pertaining to the late Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands has been continued under the established regulations with satisfactory results. The number of claims of colored soldiers, &c., for bounty, arrears of pay, &c., received for payment during the past fiscal year is not so great as during previous years, and the claimants whose claims are of recent settlement, and who remain unpaid, reside principally at remote and inconvenient points, thus rendering payment to them more than ordinarily difficult.

In many other cases the claimants have changed their places of residence since filing their claims, and their present whereabouts are unknown.

For these reasons the disbursements during the past year have not aggregated so large a sum as has been disbursed during previous years, although the disbursing-officers have been uniformly industrious and persistent in their efforts to discover the claimants and effect payment of their claims.

Since the payment of these claims fell to this office, the number of local officers has been reduced, from time to time, as circumstances would justify, and corresponding reductions in the clerical force have also been made. During the past year the offices at Saint Louis, Mo., and Nashville, Tenn., were finally closed, and the officer in charge of payments to claimants residing in the districts of Natchez and Vicksburgh, Miss., has been relieved from such duties, and the work has been devolved upon the officer in charge of the New Orleans district.

The only offices which now exist are located respectively at New Orleans, La., Memphis, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky., with a chief disbursing office at Washington, D. C. For these offices the force employed consists of four (4) commissioned officers, seventeen (17) clerks, and seven (7) messengers and janitors, representing a reduction during the year of three (3) officers, twelve (12) clerks, and two (2) messengers and janitors.

In consequence of these reductions, and because of so large a number of claimants being residents at remote and inaccessible points, the payments by means of postal orders, under the arrangement made between the Secretary of War and the Postmaster-General, have increased in extent; the amount thus disbursed during the past year being \$19,603.22. A further reduction of expenses has been effected by the removal of the chief disbursing office from a rented building to one owned by the Gov-

ernment. By this change an annual rental of \$3,000 has been saved, and better and more suitable accommodations have been secured.

The inability, after diligent effort, to discover the whereabouts of but a few of the claimants whose unpaid claims were transferred to this office by the late Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, being viewed as justifying the conclusion that they, or most of them, had died since filing their claims, and deeming it advisable that the amounts involved in such claims should be restored to the Treasury of the United States, and the disbursing-officers be thereby relieved of the responsibility for funds unnecessarily remaining in their possession, a communication was addressed to the accounting-officers of the Treasury recommending that authority be given to deposit to the credit of the United States the amount of bounty comprised in the claims referred to, upon the recognized legal presumption of the death of a person of whom nothing has been heard for seven years. This recommendation received the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of July 25, 1876, and in accordance therewith the sum of \$35,640.96 has already been so deposited, and further deposits will be made so soon as the work incident thereto now in progress shall have been completed.

The stringent measures adopted for the prevention of fraud upon claimants or the Government, and the zealous efforts made, successfully in several cases, to effect the severe punishment of all persons attempting such fraud, has had a salutary effect, and many who had obviously anticipated large gains through systematic fraud and imposition, have deemed it wise to abandon their schemes. There are yet those, however, who only await an opportunity to execute their fraudulent designs, and who would doubtless succeed in doing so under any system not provided with the useful checks of that now in force.

The work of re-arranging and completing the records of the late bureau has been continued during the past year as far as a proper regard for the current and more immediately important work would justify, but much remains yet to be done in order to place them in such condition as will render them properly available for future reference.

At its last session Congress passed an act extending the time for the filing of claims for the additional bounty provided by act of July 28, 1866, and it is expected that many claims hitherto barred by statute will now be settled by the accounting-officers of the Treasury. Such settlements will of course increase the business of this office perhaps to a considerable extent.

In my last report I referred, under distinct headings, to certain matters pertaining to the affairs of the late Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, the first of which was "complaint cases," (so called.)

In many of such cases it was shown, upon investigation by the Department of Justice, that the claimants had not in fact received payment, and that the vouchers filed as representing payment were false and fictitious. Correspondence was accordingly had by this office with the accounting-officers of the Treasury, with the view of effecting settlements by them in cases in which the claimants were still unpaid, and under date of March 31, 1876, the Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to the Secretary of War a letter from the Second Auditor of the Treasury, dated March 30, 1876, in which it was held by that officer "that in a case where the Commissioner [of the late bureau] has filed vouchers showing payment to any soldier or his heirs, and the payment is denied to have been made and is again claimed by him, no new settlement can be made without further authority of Congress."

Following the receipt of the above-mentioned communication, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested by the Secretary of War, under date of April 27, 1876, to place the subject before Congress, with the view to such legislation as would invest the accounting-officers with authority to issue new settlements in cases where it might be shown that the claimants did not in fact receive the payment represented by the vouchers filed in their respective claims. Compliance with this request was declined by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of War, under date of June 7, 1876, submitted the matter to the House of Representatives, with recommendation for appropriate legislation. Under date of June 9, 1876, the subject was referred to the select Committee on the Freedmen's Bank, to whom, on June 20, 1876, it was recommitted. (See Ex. Doc. No. 179, House of Representatives, Forty-fourth Congress, first session, copy herewith.)

Since the date of my last report an affidavit has been filed in this office by Mr. H. H. Ray, in relation to the subject of "retained fees," so called, which was referred to in said report, under heading 2, "Defalcations."

The affidavit is as follows:

That on or about the month of March, 1873, I saw the record of retained attorney fees, which was kept by General Geo. W. Balloch and myself, and showed the amount of fees retained from suspended and unlicensed attorneys.

The book was at that time destroyed by General Balloch's order. In June, 1871, when I was ordered to Kentucky, there was, as shown by the book, a large sum belonging to this fund on hand, to the best of my knowledge and belief about \$10,000.

H. H. RAY.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ss:

H. H. Ray, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct and true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 26th day of February, 1876.

[L. S.]

H. T. CROSBY,
Notary Public.

The subjects referred to in my last report under the respective headings "Embezzlement of \$36,519.50," "Balance deficits, ranging from \$9,000 to \$800,000, or amounts certified as on deposit in the Treasury of the United States when not so deposited," "Rost Home Colony, involving some \$80,000," and "Supplies loaned to planters, involving some \$340,000," remain in the same condition as therein reported.

Through an application for restoration to the Army, made by Ben. P. Runkle, late major, United States Army, who was dismissed under sentence of a general court-martial, held at Louisville, Ky., in 1872, a new aspect has been given to the subject referred to in my report for last year under the heading—9. "Public funds drawn from the United States Treasury to cover a defalcation or embezzlement of a disbursing officer or agent." This subject was viewed by this office as of a character similar to the subject which was embraced in the charges against Gen. O. O. Howard, and which were known as the \$1,331.03 transaction. The court of inquiry in General Howard's case, under the testimony of Geo. W. Balloch, late chief disbursing-officer, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, found that the latter-named transaction was a private or *personal one* between said Geo. W. Balloch and Major Runkle.

In Runkle's application above referred to he explained said transaction, and points to certain record-evidence in support of his statements. The evidence referred to consists of several vouchers, some in favor of Runkle himself, the others in favor of various persons employed by him

to assist in the performance of his duties as disbursing-officer of the late bureau, and are fully corroborative of the statements made by Runkle, to the effect that the sum in question was received by him from Balloch in payment of the said several vouchers, and represented in no sense a private transaction between them.

The action of the War Department looking to criminal prosecution for perjury in connection with the foregoing, and the result, will appear from a communication dated May 6, 1876, which was submitted to the Secretary of War May 15, 1876.

In the consideration of Runkle's application for restoration to the Army, the charge of embezzlement was raised against him, involving the sum of \$5,202.32, relative to which, in his answer by counsel, it is stated :

By reference to the affidavit of H. H. Ray, esq., on file with the last petition in this case, and also by reference to the written reply of Major Runkle to this "memorandum," (memorandum of War Department,) it appears that both of these gentlemen considered this to be a loan to Runkle from Balloch out of his (Balloch's) private funds; indeed Mr. Ray states that Balloch told him that such was the fact. It now appears, however, that this money was taken from the public funds.

The affidavit of Mr. Ray is as follows :

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
County of Washington, ss :

H. H. Ray, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes and says, that from on or about the 1st day of March, 1867, until about the 15th day of June, 1871, he was employed as a clerk in the office of Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Geo. W. Balloch, chief disbursing-officer Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands; and while so employed was known and recognized as chief clerk of the bounty division; that on or about the 15th of June, 1871, he was appointed an agent of said bureau and ordered to relieve Maj. and Bvt. Col. Benj. P. Runkle, disbursing-officer for the State of Kentucky; that he relieved said Runkle July 1, 1871; that Runkle turned over to deponent bounty-vouchers to the amount of \$7,644.36 and funds to the amount of \$2,442.04, leaving a deficit of five thousand two hundred and two dollars and thirty-two cents, (\$5,202.32,) which said deficit deponent immediately reported to General Balloch, as will appear by reference to the record of letters sent, supposed to be on file in the War Department; that on the 17th day of July, 1871, deponent received from General Balloch a check for the amount of said deficit, to wit, \$5,202.32.

Deponent further states that prior to his departure for Kentucky he was informed by General Balloch that there was a deficiency in Major Runkle's account, arising from losses by theft and otherwise, and was at that time instructed to report the amount, and informed by General Balloch that he (General Balloch) would make the same good from his own private resources; that he received the said sum, believing it to be from the private funds of General Balloch, and afterward informed Major Runkle to that effect; that he was firm in the belief, as he has every reason to believe was Major Runkle, that the said amount was a *loan* to him (Runkle) from General Balloch.

That on the 15th of December, 1871, deponent received through the Treasurer of the United States the sum of seventeen hundred dollars. (\$1,700,) said sum having been turned over by Major Runkle to the Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands on account of the funds for which he was responsible.

Deponent further states that in the month of September, 1871, while in Washington on business, he had a long private conversation with General Balloch, at his office in the building known as the Howard University, and General Balloch then and there informed deponent that the said sum of \$5,202.32, hereinbefore referred to, was furnished from his own private funds.

(Signed)

H. H. RAY.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, a notary public in and for said District and county aforesaid, this 27th day of December, 1875.

[L. s.]

(Signed)

N. CALLAN,
Notary Public.

For the recovery of the sum of \$16,652.25, representing a subject referred to in my last report under the heading "Interest upward of \$32,000 on certain bonds into which funds were, in violation of law, converted," suit is now pending in the courts of this District against

George W. Ballöch, late chief disbursing-officer Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

The subject was urged by the Secretary of War upon the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury, who, under date of December 15, 1875, informed the Secretary of War that the matter had been on that date submitted to the Attorney-General, and requested that he (the Attorney-General) be furnished with any facts in the possession of the War Department showing the commission of any offense by either Gen. O. O. Howard or George W. Balloch punishable under any criminal or penal statute of the United States. Accordingly, under date of December 23, 1875, the Attorney-General was furnished with a synopsis of the facts connected with the subject. In the mean time, however, the case was, through the Third Auditor of the Treasury, presented to the grand jury of the District of Columbia, who upon such presentation refused to find a bill of indictment, and when the statement of facts which had been prepared by this office, and which set forth the *entire* transaction in a complete and comprehensive form, reached the United States district attorney, the grand jury had been for a time discharged, the court had adjourned, and it was then too late to resuñmon the grand jury in time for them to take further action in the case within the time limited by statute.

The following correspondence exhibits, in detail, the action had upon the subject:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 7, 1875.

SIR: Referring to previous correspondence relative to the financial transactions of the late Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, particularly to your communication of November 13, 1874, in reply to mine of November 3, 1874, in which you state that "a copy of the opinion of the Attorney-General of the 24th ultimo, and such other papers pertaining to the matter deemed necessary for a full understanding of all the points at issue, have this day been transmitted to the Solicitor of the Treasury, with request that he institute without unnecessary delay such proceedings against the officer in question (Gen. O. O. Howard, late Commissioner, and George W. Balloch, late chief disbursing-officer, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands) as the nature of the case may demand," I have the honor, in view of the "Shepherd voucher" transaction, as stated in my communication above referred to, and the fact that *criminal prosecution will be barred on or about January 2, 1876*, to again invite your attention to the subject.

As to the action, if any, had by the Solicitor of the Treasury, I have not to this date been advised.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

The Hon. the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 15, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant calling my attention to previous correspondence relative to the financial transactions of the late Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and more especially to the "Shepherd voucher" transactions, as stated in your communication of November 3, 1874, and to the fact that criminal prosecution will be barred in the matter on or about January 2, 1876; and you also state that of the action taken by the Solicitor of the Treasury you have not been advised.

In reply, I have the honor to inform you that suit has been brought against G. W. Balloch, chief disbursing-officer, &c., to recover \$16,652.05, the amount alleged to be due on the so-called "Shepherd voucher transaction," which suit is now pending in courts of this District.

That further investigation of the matter may be made, I have this day transmitt to the honorable Attorney-General copy of your letter of the 7th instant, and a copy the letter transmitting the same is herewith inclosed for your information.

In this connection I beg to state that suit has also been commenced and is now pei

ing in the courts of the United States against Gen. O. O. Howard, late Commissioner, &c., for the amount of \$110,767.85, referred to in your letter of June 25, 1875, and alleged to be due on account of the so-called "retained-bounty fund."

Should your Department be in possession of facts showing the commission of any offense by either of the above-mentioned officers punishable under any criminal or penal statute of the United States, I have the honor to ask that they be furnished the Department of Justice.

Very respectfully,

B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 15, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of a letter of the 7th instant from the honorable Secretary of War concerning the so-called Shepherd voucher transaction in the accounts of G. W. Balloch, late chief disbursing-officer for the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and a copy of my reply to him of this date.

It appears unquestioned that General Balloch filed this voucher in duplicate and obtained double credit thereon in his accounts, and suit has been brought against him in the supreme court of this District to recover its amount, \$16,652.25.

It is understood that Balloch admits a civil, but denies any criminal liability in the matter.

Any evidence pertaining to this matter on file in this Department will be furnished you upon your request therefor.

In view of the suggestion of the Secretary of War that any criminal prosecution growing out of this matter will be barred by the 2d of next month, I have to ask that you take such action as the nature of the case demands, as soon as practicable.

Very respectfully,

B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary.

Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
Attorney-General.

NOTE.—The foregoing letters reached this office December 21, 1875.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 18, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of a letter of the 17th instant from the honorable Attorney-General, concerning the institution of criminal proceedings against General Geo. W. Balloch, late chief disbursing-officer of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and I beg to renew the request contained in my letter of the 15th instant, that you furnish the Department of Justice with any facts in your possession showing the commission by this officer of any offense punishable by any criminal or penal statute of the United States.

Very respectfully,

B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, December 17, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, inclosing a copy of one of the same date addressed by you to the Secretary of War, and of one of the 7th, addressed to you by him, and requesting the institution of a criminal proceeding against General G. W. Balloch, late chief-disbursing officer of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, in this District, and, in reply, to inform you that I have this day instructed Henry H. Wells, esq., United States attorney for this District, in accordance with your request, calling his attention to the fact mentioned in your letter, that such prosecution would be barred by the stat-

FREEDMEN'S BRANCH, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE. 421

note of limitations if not brought before the 2d of next month, and urging upon him the necessity of speedy action in consequence thereof, sending him copies of your letters and that of the Secretary of War.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. PHILLIPS,
Acting Attorney-General.

Hon. B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTE.—The letter immediately preceding, and that of Secretary of Treasury transmitting same, reached this office December 21, 1875, the same date as did that from Secretary of Treasury of December 15, 1875.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 23, 1875.

SIR: Under requests from the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury dated the 15th and 18th inst., to furnish the Department of Justice "with any facts in your [my] possession showing the commission by this officer (George W. Balloch, late chief disbursing-officer Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands) of any offense punishable by any criminal or penal statute of the United States," I have the honor to transmit herewith a synopsis of facts prepared in the Adjutant-General's Office, pointing in connection with the "Shepherd voucher" to a fraud fully consummated, through which the Government was defrauded and the funds of the United States embezzled.

Very respectfully, &c.,

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

The Hon. the ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 23, 1875.

SIR: Referring to your letters of the 15th and 18th inst., requesting certain information respecting transactions involving the late chief disbursing-officer of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, I have the honor of inclosing copy of a letter of this date to the honorable the Attorney-General.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

The Hon. the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 23, 1875.

SIR: Respectfully referring to my letter of the 10th instant and other correspondence in reference to instituting criminal proceedings against General G. W. Balloch, late chief disbursing-officer Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, in the case of the so-called "Shepherd voucher" transaction, I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a letter of the 22d instant from the United States attorney of this District, addressed to the Third Auditor of this Department, together with copy of a letter of to-day from the Third Auditor, transmitting to this office copy of the attorney's letter referred to, from which it will be seen that the case has been presented to the grand jury of this District, and that that body has decided not to find a true bill therein.

Very respectfully,

B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 23, 1875.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of the 20th inst., indorsed upon the letter of the United States district attorney of this District, requesting that certain papers relating to a double credit claimed by Brig. Gen. George W. Balloch, late chief disbursing-

officer Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, in his account for March and October, 1871, be presented before the grand jury of this District as a basis for criminal proceedings, I have the honor to report that the papers referred to were yesterday, the 22d inst., presented before that body.

I herewith forward a true copy of a letter this day received from the District attorney, advising me that the grand jury have failed to find a true bill against said George W. Balloch.

Very respectfully,

ALLAN RUTHERFORD,
Auditor.

Hon. B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEY,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., December 22, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the papers brought to me by a clerk of your Department in reference to the criminal case of the United States vs. George W. Balloch.

Upon the presentation of the case to the grand jury that body decided not to find a true bill. The papers, therefore, will be of no other service to me, except in the civil case now pending, and upon the trial I will request you to send them to me. I should be glad to have the receipt I gave for these papers returned to me.

Very respectfully,

H. H. WELLS,
United States Attorney, District of Columbia.

Hon. ALLAN RUTHERFORD,
Third Auditor of the Treasury.

A true copy.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD,
Auditor.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, December 24, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, at a late hour yesterday, of your letter of the 23d instant, transmitting papers in the case of George W. Balloch, late chief disbursing-officer of the Freedmen's Bureau.

I have this morning sent the documents transmitted with your letter to the district attorney of this District; but I fear that they come too late to be of use, the case having gone before the grand jury, which has failed to find a bill, as you will learn from the inclosed copy of a letter of the 22d, addressed to me by the district attorney.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
Attorney-General.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEY,
Washington, D. C., December 22, 1875.

SIR: Letter of your office, dated December 17, 1875, with inclosures, as stated in reference to the criminal case of the United States vs. George W. Balloch, is received.

In accordance with your directions I requested the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish me with all the papers in his possession in reference to this case, which was accordingly done.

I have submitted all the facts in the case to the grand jury, and they have to-day reported adversely to finding of an indictment.

The grand jury were clearly of the opinion that there was no criminal intent.

Very respectfully,

H. H. WELLS,
United States Attorney, District of Columbia.

Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
Attorney-General.

NOTE.—The foregoing letter from the Attorney-General of December 24, 1875, with its inclosure, was received at this office January 6, 1876.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, December 27, 1875.

SIR: Referring to my letter to you of the 24th instant, informing you of the transmission to the United States attorney of this District of certain documentary evidence in the case of George W. Balloch, I have now the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter dated the 24th instant, addressed to me by the said district attorney, informing me of the receipt of those papers, and I invite your attention to the request and the suggestions contained in the concluding paragraphs of his letter.

Very respectfully,

EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
Attorney-General.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEY,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., December 24, 1875.

SIR: Your letter of this date, with inclosures, as stated in regard to the case of the United States vs. George W. Balloch, is received. I presented to the grand jury all of the information I possessed in regard to this case, together with the papers transmitted to me by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in addition a clerk of the Treasury Department who was familiar with the circumstances of the case made a full statement of them to that body.

After a careful consideration of all the testimony before them, the grand jury came to the conclusion that while it was evident that there had been an account for \$16,000 twice presented and allowed, they could not find from the whole case any indication of criminal or fraudulent intent.

The court, on the 22d of December, 1875, discharged the grand jury until the 19th of January, 1876, and I am for that reason unable now to present the further papers sent to me to that body.

It will be noticed that the criminal prosecution of General Balloch will be barred by the statute of limitations on the 2d of January, 1876, or seventeen days before the grand jury will next convene. If necessary, however, I presume that the court would order the jury to be resummoned for the purpose of taking this additional testimony.

In the synopsis of the facts sent by the War Department to you, and by you to me, it is stated "that a more definite understanding of the various points involved can be furnished by the War Department through personal explanation by one of its officers, who, if deemed advisable, will be instructed to confer with United States Attorney Wells."

I have the honor to request that if any further material testimony can be furnished, the War Department be requested to do so at once, but such testimony must of necessity be so material as to give a reasonable hope of overcoming the present opinion of the grand jury.

I should be glad to see any officer of the War Department that can give the names of such witnesses, or can give the desired testimony; and, while it is unusual, I should not hesitate to ask to have the jury reconvened next week if a different result is likely to be obtained.

Very respectfully,

H. H. WELLS,
United States Attorney, District of Columbia.

Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
Attorney-General.

NOTE.—The foregoing letter of the Attorney-General of December 27, 1875, with its inclosure, was received at this office at 2 p. m. December 29, 1875.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 31, 1875.

SIR: Referring to your letters of the 15th and 18th instant, relative to criminal proceedings against George W. Balloch, late chief disbursing officer Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, in connection with what is known as the Shepherd voucher transaction, and inclosing copy of letter from the Department of Justice requesting to be furnished with any facts in the possession of the War Department showing the commission by said Balloch of any penal offense, I have the honor to state that a synopsis of facts relative to the subject in question was forwarded to the Department

of Justice under date of the 23d instant, by letter, of which a copy was furnished to you under the same date.

Believing that the facts thus furnished were desired, and deemed necessary as a basis for intelligent action looking to criminal prosecution, I must confess to considerable surprise on receiving your letter of the 23d instant inclosing copies of certain correspondence showing that the matter had previously been placed before the United States attorney for the District of Columbia by the Third Auditor of the Treasury, and that upon his presentation of the case to the grand jury, they decided not to find a true bill; nor can I resist the belief that different results would have followed a consideration of the facts furnished by the War Department.

Under a letter from the honorable Attorney-General of the 27th instant, in which he incloses a letter from the district attorney stating, * * * "If necessary, however, I presume the court would order the jury to be resummoned for the additional testimony," (facts communicated by War Department and referred to in letter of December 23,) I communicated with the district attorney, but found that the court had adjourned, thus preventing its action as to resummoning the jury, which had been discharged December 22, 1875, until January 19, 1876.

As it is now too late to institute further proceedings with the view to criminal prosecution, I feel constrained to invite attention to my letter to you of November 3, 1874, recommending that such proceedings be instituted, and to express an earnest regret that delay such as to defeat the administration of justice should have been permitted to intervene, no action in that direction having been taken until my letter to you of December 7th instant.

I have heretofore in my letters to you commented in strong terms as to the "Shepherd voucher" and other matters connected with the late Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and the action thereon by the accounting officers; and under all the light I now have I am constrained to say that through the office of the Third Auditor there has been action leading to the most unfavorable impressions. As to the matter now under consideration, a person or persons in that office has or have seemingly been accessory to the fraud and embezzlement, and every effort of the office has tended to prevent action looking to the protection of the public interest. Had the proper official action not been thwarted, the Auditor's Office would have been exposed to a most unfavorable light, and it would have been demonstrated that the public interest had been entirely subordinated to fraudulent and illegal transactions, to the advantage of individuals.

In conclusion, I will be glad if you will now furnish me with the name or names of the person or persons in the Treasury who, after the discovery by this Department of the Shepherd voucher fraud, made haste to make known the fact to late Disbursing-officer Balloch.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

The Hon the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 4, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo relative to the failure of the grand jury of this District to find a true bill against General George W. Balloch, late chief disbursing officer, &c., on account of the so-called "Shepherd voucher transaction," in which you state that you forwarded to the Department of Justice on the 23d ultimo a synopsis of facts relative to the subject in question, and you express surprise at receiving my letter of same date, inclosing copies of certain correspondence showing that the matter had been previously placed before the United States attorney for this District "by the Third Auditor of the Treasury, and that upon his presentation of the case to the grand jury they decided not to find a true bill," and you express a belief that different results would have followed a consideration of the facts furnished by your Department as stated.

Furthermore, you express an earnest regret that after your letter to this Department of November 3, 1874, recommending criminal proceedings in this matter, such delays as to defeat the administration of justice should have occurred; and you allege that, had not the action desired been thus thwarted, it would have been demonstrated that the public interests had been entirely subordinated by officers of this Department to fraudulent and illegal transactions, to the advantage of certain individuals; and, in conclusion, you asked to be furnished with the names of persons in this Department who, after the discovery of the "Shepherd voucher fraud," made haste to make the same known to General Balloch.

In the matter of the presentation of this case to the grand jury, you are informed, in reply, that on the 20th ultimo I received from the Hon. H. H. Wells, United States

attorney for this District, by the hands of his son, H. H. Wells, jr., who, it is understood, is assistant district attorney, a letter of that date from the said district attorney, asking for such papers in the case referred to as were in my possession. Upon personal inquiry, the bearer of the letter ascertained that the papers wanted were in the files of the Third Auditor's Office, and, at his verbal suggestion, the letter was referred to that office, with request that the same be furnished the district attorney by the hands of some trustworthy clerk.

A copy of the letter and its indorsements is herewith inclosed for your information.

If, as you believe, different results would have followed a presentation of the facts which you too late furnished the Department of Justice, it is certainly to be regretted that they were not transmitted in season to be used.

In the matter of the alleged delay of this Department in bringing criminal prosecution in this case, I have to say that, for the reception of evidence showing criminal action on the part of any public officer, and for instituting criminal proceedings against him, the Department of Justice, which is by law specially charged with such duties, has ever been as open to the War as to the Treasury Department; and if, during this delay, your Department has retained such additional and important evidence against the officer in question, as stated in your letter, this Department cannot be charged with dereliction of duty on account of its non-presentation.

That the alleged delay of this Department to present the case for criminal prosecution has in no way thwarted public justice is evident from the fact that upon the presentation of all the evidence in its possession the grand jury found no bill therein, and, in the words of the district attorney, "were clearly of the opinion that there was no criminal intent."

I am unable to perceive upon what principle, or by reference to what provision of law, the War Department attempts to hold this Department responsible for the non-institution of criminal proceedings against a defaulting officer of the Army. I need not say that military courts are exclusively within the control of the Department over which you preside, and it can scarcely be necessary to repeat that the Department of Justice, which is charged by law with the institution and conduct of all criminal proceedings in the name of the United States, is no more subject to the control of the Treasury than of the War Department.

In conclusion, permit me to state that a civil suit against General Balloch for the recovery of the amount involved in said transaction having been instituted, as you are aware, and all the papers pertaining to the case in the possession of this Department having been submitted to the grand jury, at the instance of the district attorney, with a view to a criminal prosecution of said Balloch, with the result before mentioned, I am clearly of the opinion that this Department, as at present advised, has taken all action possible in the matter, and is in no sense answerable to the War Department for any action or non-action in the premises.

Very respectfully,

B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEY,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., December 20, 1875.

SIR: I have received a letter from the Attorney-General directing criminal proceedings to be instituted against General G. W. Balloch, late chief disbursing-officer Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, in reference to the transaction known as the Shepherd voucher.

A copy of your letter of December 15, 1875, to the Attorney-General, is inclosed therein, and I am instructed to call your attention to the case and to ask for such papers as you may have in relation thereto.

I should be glad, therefore, to have such papers as you may possess sent to me for use before the grand jury.

Very respectfully,

H. H. WELLS,
U. S. Attorney, D. C.

Hon. B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[Indorsement on the foregoing.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 20, 1875.

Respectfully referred to the Third Auditor, who will please furnish Mr. Wells with all the original papers in his office pertaining to the case.

The papers should be sent by the hands of some clerk who is trustworthy and also familiar with the details of the case.

It is understood that they will be needed for presentation to the grand jury Wednesday morning next.

CHARLES F. CONANT,
Assistant Secretary.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your communication of the 4th instant, in reply to mine of the 31st ultimo, relative to the failure of the grand jury of this District to find a true bill against Geo. W. Balloch, late chief disbursing-officer of the Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, on account of the Shepherd voucher transaction; and I beg to invite attention to the following facts seemingly overlooked in your communication.

This Department after ascertaining that funds of the United States had not been accounted for to the Treasury, caused the officers of the late Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands to render accounts to the Third Auditor, and, after their rendition, January 2, 1874, discovered that, through the Shepherd voucher, a fraud had been fully consummated on the Treasury Department, the same disbursement through the original and duplicate voucher having been allowed twice by the accounting-officers.

My letter to you of November 3, 1874, recommended, among other things, criminal prosecution for the offense, and your letter of November 13, 1874, to me (a copy of which is herewith inclosed) informed me that "a copy of the opinion of the honorable Attorney-General (which you had called for) of the 24th ultimo, and such other papers pertaining to the matter deemed necessary for a full understanding of all the points at issue, have this day been transmitted to the Solicitor of the Treasury with request that he institute without unnecessary delay such proceedings against the officers in question as the nature of the case may demand."

Thus your Department properly assumed the responsibility of the necessary proceedings, the duty of this Department being confined to necessary reports of facts, offering certain suggestions, and standing ready to furnish evidence necessarily connected with the transactions.

The criminal proceedings in question were *not* against an "officer of the Army," but against a person who had, September 1, 1863, been discharged from the military service, and who, almost six years after that discharge, had in connection with his duties as a civilian employé of the late bureau, and when no longer in the service of the United States, consummated a fraud on the Treasury. Therefore he was not subject to the jurisdiction of a military court.

It scarcely could have been supposed that the War Department would undertake the performance of duties devolved by right upon the Treasury, nor is there any precedent, so far as I am aware, to justify the supposition that so discourteous an interference would have been assumed.

The thirteen months' delay, from November 13, 1874, until December 15, 1875, by the Treasury Department after its expressed intent of November 13, 1874, "to institute proceedings without unnecessary delay," involves responsibilities that obviously did not and cannot devolve on the War Department.

The delay in this communication is the result of my recent absence, during which your letter of the 4th instant reached the Department.

Very respectfully, yours,

W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

To the honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C.

No reply to the foregoing has reached this office.

With reference to the irregular or retained bounty-fund, referred to in my last report under the caption "irregular fund, or retained bounty-fund, about \$131,500, more or less," the Secretary of the Treasury informed the Secretary of War under date of December 15, 1875, that suit had been commenced and was then pending in the courts of the United States against Gen. O. O. Howard, late Commissioner, &c., for the amount of \$110,767.85, on account of said fund.

Abstract of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876—Continued.

Date.	Pay, bounty, prize-money, &c., due colored sailors and marines, or their heirs.				Commutation of rations due colored soldiers.			
	Amount received.	Amount disbursed.			Amount received.	Amount disbursed.		Total.
		James McMillan, captain 3d Art. C. D. Wash. Ingt., D. C.	George Gibson, major 5th Inf., Memphis, Tenn.	P. T. Swaine, lieutenant-colonel 15th Inf., Saint Louis, Mo.		G. G. Hunt, major 1st Cav., Memphis, Tenn.	H. S. Hawkins, captain 6th Inf., Nashville, Tenn.	
Balance July 1, 1875	\$5,553 44	\$5 00			\$539 00			
July, 1875		544 25						
August, 1875	7,170 52	544 25						
September, 1875	716 92	558 25						
October, 1875	193 27	31 00						
November, 1875		959 53	\$18 72					
December, 1875	98 88	158 30						
January, 1876	23 85	295 00						
February, 1876		11 50						
March, 1876	9 61	295 50						
April, 1876	171 49	96 12						
May, 1876		24 86		\$161 49				
June, 1876	24 86							
Total		4,979 31	18 72	161 49				
On hand July 1, 1876		8,802 32				\$245 00	107 50	107 50
In transit							206 50	451 50
Grand total	13,961 84	13,761 63	18 72	161 49	553 00	245 00	314 00	559 00

Abstract of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

Date.	Pay, bounty, &c., due colored soldiers or their heirs.					
	Amount re- ceived.	James McMillan, cap- tain 3d Art., C. D. O. W. Washington, D. C.	A. K. Arnold, major 5th Cav., New Or- leans, La.	George Gibson, major 5th Inf., Memphis, Tenn.	A. P. Howe, major 4th Art., Louisville, Ky.	G. G. Hunt, major 1st La., New Orleans, La.
Amount disbursed.						
P. T. Swaine, lieutenant- colonel 13th Inf., Salt Lake City, Mo.						
H. B. Hawkins, cap- tain 6th Inf., Nash- ville, Tenn.						
Balance July 1, 1875	\$325,064 36	\$7,561 72	\$3,175 86	\$2,461 12	\$9,992 39	\$256 32
July, 1875	31,160 63	5,599 45			1,510 31	
August, 1875	14,978 47	6,634 12			7,994 15	
September, 1875	18,305 55	2,982 12			4,475 34	
October, 1875	18,578 54	4,959 94			2,553 00	
November, 1875	19,923 21	4,009 32	13,440 18	8,458 33	4,343 28	8,908 66
December, 1875	21,905 70	4,793 02	9,164 30	4,601 03	4,295 19	1,663 98
January, 1876	22,378 56	6,944 64	6,677 19	2,590 12	3,195 68	5,093 75
February, 1876	14,939 92	4,017 23	4,039 00	2,374 00	3,572 56	6,702 50
March, 1876	16,435 69	5,292 49	4,836 78	5,990 05	1,291 62	6,655 92
April, 1876	15,843 51	2,679 46	3,751 31	1,924 39	2,159 71	859 17
May, 1876	8,838 70	4,737 49	5,581 15	2,950 93	2,254 80	5,875 54
June, 1876	7,469 98		2,806 75	1,809 77		3,469 95
Total		59,530 01	53,469 52	34,739 74	45,401 32	39,414 79
On hand July 1, 1876		138,041 05	95,060 80			186,697 97
In transit						
Grand total	738,662 14	195,571 06	146,533 32	84,739 74	45,401 32	296,312 76

Abstract of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876—Continued.

Date.	Pay, bounty, prize-money, &c., due colored sailors and marines, or their heirs.				Commutation of rations due colored soldiers.			
	Amount received.	Amount disbursed.			Amount received.	Amount disbursed.		Total.
		James McMillian, captain 3d Art. C. D. Co., Wash. D. C.	George Gibson, major 5th Inf., Memphis, Tenn.	P. T. Swaine, lieutenant-colonel 15th Inf., Saint Louis, Mo.		G. G. Hunt, major 1st Cav., Memphis, Tenn.	H. S. Hawkins, captain 8th Inf., Nashville, Tenn.	
Balance July 1, 1875	\$5,533 44	\$5 00			\$539 00			
July, 1875		54 25						
August, 1875	7,170 52	544 25						
September, 1875	716 92	2,558 25						
October, 1875	193 27	31 00						
November, 1875		959 53	\$18 72					
December, 1875	98 88	158 30						
January, 1876	22 85	295 00						
February, 1876		11 50						
March, 1876	9 61	295 50						
April, 1876	171 49	96 12						
May, 1876		24 86		\$161 49				
June, 1876								
Total		4,979 31	18 72	161 49				
On hand July 1, 1876		6,802 32						
In transit								
Grand total	13,961 84	13,761 63	18 72	161 49	559 00	245 00	314 00	559 00

Supplemental abstract of receipts and disbursements for the months of July and August, 1876.

Date.	Pay, bounty, &c., due colored soldiers, or their heirs.				
	Amount received.	Amount disbursed.			
		James McMillan, captain 3d Art., C. D. O., Washington, D. C.	A. K. Arnold, major 6th Cav., New Orleans, La.	G. G. Hunt, major 1st Cav., Memphis, Tenn.	H. S. Hawkins, captain 6th Inf., Louisville, Ky.
Balance July 1, 1876.....	\$453, 471 58				
July, 1876.....	17, 891 48	\$5, 901 51	\$3, 230 66	\$428 81	\$395 62
August, 1876.....	2, 891 04	40, 882 33			2, 620 29
Total.....		46, 883 84	3, 230 66	428 81	3, 015 91
On hand September 1, 1876.....		120, 234 63	198, 508 33	87, 742 32	14, 209 60
Grand total.....	474, 254 10	167, 118 47	201, 738 99	88, 171 13	17, 225 51

Supplemental abstract of receipts and disbursements, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Pay, bounty, prize-money, &c., due colored sailors and marines, or their heirs.			Commutation of rations due colored soldiers.	
	Amount received.	Amount disbursed.		Amount received.	Amount disbursed.
		James McMillan, captain 3d Art., C. D. O., Washington, D. C.	Total.		
Balance July 1, 1876.....	\$8, 802 32			\$451 50	
July, 1876.....	990 99	\$30 00	\$30 00	55 50	
August, 1876.....	223 73	867 00	867 00		
Total.....		897 00	897 00		
On hand September 1, 1876.....		9, 120 04	9, 120 04		\$507 00
Grand total.....	10, 017 04	10, 017 04	10, 017 04	507 00	507 00

REMARKS.—One thousand nine hundred and sixty-four claims were paid during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876, and 374 during July and August, 1876, making a total of 2,338. The amounts in the hands of the local disbursing-officers, aggregating \$300,911.75, represent settled claims that have been adjusted at the chief disbursing-office in this city for payment to the claimants and sent to the local officers for that purpose. The payment of these claims involves no labor further than that of discovering the claimants, and of identifying them when they shall present themselves.

RECAPITULATION.

On what account.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.		July and August, 1876.	
	Received.	Disbursed.	Received.	Disbursed.
Pay, bounty, &c., due colored soldiers.....	\$738, 882 14	\$285, 410 56	\$474, 254 10	\$53, 579 22
Pay, bounty, prize-money, &c., due colored sailors.....	13, 961 84	5, 159 52	10, 017 04	897 00
Commutation of rations due colored soldiers.....	559 00	107 50	507 00	
Total.....		290, 677 58		54, 456 22
On hand and in transit.....		462, 725 40		430, 321 22
Grand total.....	*753, 402 98	753, 402 98	484, 778 14	484, 778 14

* This includes the amount on hand July 1, 1875.

I hereby certify that the above is correct.

JAS. McMILLAN,
Captain Third Artillery, Chief Disbursing-Officer.

CHIEF DISBURSING-OFFICE,
FREEDMEN'S BRANCH, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 9, 1876.

FREEDMEN'S BRANCH, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE. 431

[Forty-fourth Congress, first session, House of Representatives, Ex. Doc. No. 179.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS.

[To accompany H. Res. 128.]

Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a communication from the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army in charge of the late Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, and recommending such legislation as will enable the officers of the Treasury Department to make new settlements in favor of certain colored claimants.

June 9, 1876.—Referred to the Select Committee on the Freedman's Bank. June 20, 1876.—Recommitted to the Committee on the Freedman's Bank and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 7, 1876.

The Secretary of War has the honor of transmitting to the House of Representatives a communication from the Assistant Adjutant-General in charge of the late Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, requesting such legislation as will enable the accounting-officers of the Treasury to make new settlements in favor of certain colored claimants, in cases where it may be shown that they have not received from the late Freedmen's Bureau the payments and funds represented by the vouchers now filed with the Second Auditor.

In explanation, attention is invited to the correspondence between the War Department and the honorable Secretary of the Treasury on the subject, and the recommendation of the Adjutant-General's Office for early action.

H. T. CROSBY, *Chief Clerk,*
For the Secretary of War, in his absence.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., June 6, 1876.

GENERAL: Referring to the subject of complaint cases, or those in which claimants allege that they have not received from the late Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands their pay and bounty-money, although the records of the Treasury Department show settlement of their claims, and vouchers have been filed by the late bureau as evidence of payment; and wherein there has been fraud on claimants; whereby they have been deprived of the moneys awarded them by the United States, I have the honor to submit the subject, in order that the honorable Secretary of War may place it before Congress, with the view to such legislation as will enable the accounting-officers to make new settlements in cases where it may be shown that the claimants have not, in fact, received the payments represented by the vouchers filed in their respective claims.

The amount thus far involved is \$64,610.94, as follows:

Aggregate amount of claims that have been reported to the Second Auditor.	\$49,390 '80
Reported to Second Auditor in cases where funds were not paid to claimants, but returned to the chief disbursing-officer by local agents.....	15,220 14
	<hr/> 64,610 94

A draught of a joint resolution herewith, marked A, will point to what is deemed necessary.

In order to a full understanding of the subject, it will be necessary to refer to the following summary:

Soon after the transfer of the late bureau to this office, the complaints had their initial, and the Adjutant-General's Office viewed that it could not take cognizance of any claims which the records of that bureau indicated as paid. The complaints of non-payment were transmitted to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, and on April 10, 1873, that officer addressed the following letter:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
" Washington, April 10, 1873.

"SIR: I have the honor to state that numerous complaints are being made to this office by colored soldiers, or their heirs, of the non-receipt of their pay and bounty-money, although the records of the office show settlements of their claims, and the records of the late Freedmen's Bureau show payment of the proceeds of the Treasury certificates to the claimants.

"Evidence presented to this office, as well as before the court-martial convened at Louisville, Ky., for the trial of John L. Graham and Benj. P. Runkle, shows conclusively that certain claimants have been defrauded of their money, and that in some

instances the receipts and vouchers upon which the money is claimed to have been paid are false and fictitious, or procured upon fraudulent representations.

"Under the act of Congress approved March 30, 1867, the settlement of the claims and payment to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau is regarded as relieving the accounting-officers of the Treasury of further responsibility relating to the payment of the claims; but as these parties have valid claims against the Government, which ultimately will have to be paid, the question arises, what action shall the Government now pursue upon these complaints, with a view to its own protection and that of the claimants; whether the cases shall be investigated and prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of War, or under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, through the Department of Justice?"

"As there are some cases now before me, in which criminal action is not barred by the statute of limitations, immediate action seems to be required; and this letter is addressed to you, that I may be informed of your views upon the subject.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"E. B. FRENCH, *Auditor*.

"The Hon. SECRETARY WAR."

Under date of April 15, 1873, reply was made by the Adjutant-General as follows:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
"Washington, D. C., April 15, 1873.

"SIR: Referring to your letter of the 10th instant, as to complaints by colored claimants of the non-receipt of the pay and bounty-money, the records showing adjustment of the claims, and payment of the same, and asking whether 'the cases shall be investigated and prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of War or under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury,' I have to inform you that the Acting Secretary of War has decided that the War Department, through the Department of Justice, will undertake the prosecution of the parties connected with the preparation of the "false and fictitious" receipts and vouchers, or the 'fraudulent representations.'

"To that end I will be pleased to have you transmit, through me, for the Secretary of War, all papers and evidence in your office bearing upon the cases.

"Concert of action will be maintained, of course, between the Treasury and War Departments, through the proper officers, during the action now contemplated.

"I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"E. D. TOWNSEND,
"Adjutant-General.

"The SECOND AUDITOR, *United States Treasury*."

On May 31, 1873, the Secretary of War placed the subject before the Attorney-General, and that officer, in his opinion to the Secretary of War, said:

"But the joint resolution of 1867 is very explicit. All money paid under that act is paid directly to the Commissioner, and it is enacted that 'he shall be responsible for the safe custody and faithful disbursement of the fund intrusted to him.' Nothing is said about any of the assistant commissioners, or about any disbursing-officer, and although it was probably necessary, and undoubtedly was lawful, for the Commissioner to appoint and employ disbursing-officers beside himself, nevertheless he is responsible civilly under this act for their acts, the same as if done by himself; and even if he took bonds from them directly to the Government, this cannot relieve him of such liability. The Government may enforce both securities in order to indemnify itself for any loss which, through the default of a subordinate officer, it may have suffered. This liability might, in some respects, be enlarged by the terms of the bond given by the Commissioner, but it, of course, could not be in the least diminished.

"The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, therefore, is liable for all the losses sustained by the Government through the default of a subordinate disbursing-officer or other person employed by him in the disbursement of the moneys intrusted to him under the joint resolution of 1867."

When the subject reached the Howard court of inquiry, the court decided not to take testimony or to go into an examination to ascertain whether or not the complaints in the cases, then numbering one hundred and seventy-four, were valid, and the court found that the "Treasury officials testify that all these cases can be settled in the usual manner by them, and were actually in process of settlement at the time [March 3, 1874] when this court met."

The subject thus stood, under the testimony of the accounting-officers that they could (without further legislation) settle the cases, and that they were in actual process of settlement, until December, 1875, when the Secretary of War addressed the Secretary of the Treasury as follows:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
"Washington City, December 18, 1875.

"SIR: I have the honor to state that numerous complaints received at this Department and at the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, from colored ex-soldiers and their representatives, alleging the non-receipt of their bounty, &c., which is shown by the records of the late Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands to have been paid to them, led to an arrangement, in April, 1873, between this Department and the Second Auditor, under which the original Treasury certificates issued in settlement of the claims referred to, the vouchers representing their payment, and any other necessary papers furnished by the Auditor to this Department, have been regularly referred to the Department of Justice, for such investigation as might be practicable with the view of determining whether the complainants (claimants) had or had not, in fact, received payment of their claims.

"Some one hundred and fifty (150) cases have been thus referred to the Department of Justice, a number of which have been received back and returned to the Auditor, with evidence establishing conclusively that payment to the claimants has never been made.

"In addition to the above, there were a large number of cases, representing a large aggregate sum, which it was discovered in the regular course of business in the Adjutant General's Office had not been paid, although vouchers representing payment had been filed by George W. Balloch, late chief disbursing-officer Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, with the accounting-officers of your Department, but that funds for payment of those cases, which had been sent by said George W. Balloch to various local agents of the bureau, had been by them returned to him, because of their inability to discover the claimants. These cases were duly and fully reported to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, for such action as in his judgment the importance of the subject might demand.

"As yet, however, so far as this Department is informed, no relief has been afforded to any of the claimants of either class above referred to, some of whom are constantly writing to this Department, complaining of the hardship to which they have been subjected, and urging payment of the amounts to which they are entitled, under the evident belief that the responsibility for their payment, as well as for the unjust delay, attaches to this Department.

"In consideration of the facts as stated, and of the fact that the final disposition of the claims in question, by new settlements or otherwise, of necessity devolves upon the accounting-officers of your Department, the subject is thus presented to you with the view to such action on your part as will place this Department in the possession of information as to the action contemplated by those officers, in cases of the claimants where it has been shown that they have never received payment, and the probable time that will elapse before such cases are finally disposed of.

"It is respectfully submitted that simple justice to the claimants, who have already been too long deprived of their dues, entitles their claims to the most prompt and favorable consideration that a proper regard for the public interests will permit.

"If under the existing laws the claimants can receive their dues, steps looking thereto should be taken. If, on the contrary, further legislation is requisite, action should be had looking to that.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"WM. W. BELKNAP,
"Secretary of War.

"The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY."

Under date of December 24, 1875, the Secretary of the Treasury replied as follows:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 24, 1875.

"SIR: I have the honor to inform you that your letter of the 18th instant, concerning complaints of colored ex-soldiers, alleging non-receipt of their bounty, has been received at this office and referred to the Second Auditor of this Department.

"Very respectfully,

"B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

"Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,
"Secretary of War."

On February 9, 1876, the Secretary of the Treasury was again addressed as follows:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
"Washington City, February 9, 1876.

"SIR: Referring to my letter of December 18th, last, respecting certain complaints of colored ex-soldiers, &c., alleging the non-receipt of bounty, represented by vouchers filed in the Treasury Department to have been paid to them by the late Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, I have the honor to invite attention to the fact

that no information of the action had thereon has been received at this Department further than that conveyed by your letter of the 24th December, stating that mine of the 18th had been referred to the Second Auditor of the Treasury.

"Upon the considerations that led to my previous letter, as therein stated, is now based the request that this Department may be furnished, at the earliest practicable date, with a reply covering the points of inquiry therein submitted.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"WM. W. BELKNAP,
"Secretary of War.

"The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY."

Again, under date of March 29, 1876, no reply having to that date been received, the Secretary of the Treasury was addressed as follows:

"[Special.]

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
"Washington City, March 29, 1876.

"SIR: Referring to communications from this Department, dated, respectively, December 18, 1875, and February 9, 1876, relative to complaints of colored ex-soldiers, alleging the non-receipt of their bounties, &c., represented by vouchers filed in the Treasury Department to have been paid to them by the late Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, I have the honor to invite attention to the fact that to this time this Department has no reply or information in the matter further than that contained in your letter of December 24, stating that War Department letter of December 18 had been referred to the Second Auditor of the Treasury.

"Viewing the subject as one involving important interests, fully referred to in previous communications, I beg to express the hope that such action as may be contemplated or necessary on the part of the accounting-officers may be had with the least possible delay, and that this Department may be promptly advised thereof.

"With much respect, your obedient servant,

"ALFONSO TAFT,
"Secretary of War.

"The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY."

Replies were received as follows:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 31, 1876.

"SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th instant, again calling my attention to your letter of December 18, 1875, relative to complaints of colored ex-soldiers, alleging the non-receipt of their bounties, &c., represented by vouchers filed in this Department, and asking that you may be informed as to the action that may be contemplated or thought necessary on the part of the accounting-officers.

"Immediately upon the receipt of your letter first mentioned, I again called upon the Second Auditor for a report on the subject-matter, and I hand you herewith his reply, dated the 30th instant, which, it is thought, embraces all the information desired by your Department in this matter, and also explains the cause of the delay in making the report.

"Very respectfully,

"B. H. BRISTOW,
"Secretary.

"Hon. ALFONSO TAFT,
"Secretary of War."

"SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
"March 30, 1876.

"SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the letter of the Secretary of War of December 18, 1876, relating to the complaints 'from colored ex-soldiers and their representatives, alleging the non-receipt of their bounty, &c., which is shown by the records of the late Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands to have been paid to them.'

"By the joint resolution of Congress 'in reference to the collection and payment of moneys due colored soldiers, sailors, and marines, or their heirs,' approved March 29, 1867, it is provided 'that all checks and Treasury certificates to be issued in the settlement of claims for pay, bounty, prize-money, or other moneys due to colored soldiers, sailors, or marines, or their legal representatives, now residing, or who may have resided, in any State in which slavery existed in the year 1860, the claim for which has been or may be prosecuted by an agent or attorney, shall be made payable to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, who shall pay the said agent or attorney his lawful fees and expenses, and shall hold the balance subject to the order of the claimants, on satisfactory identification; but no money shall be paid to any person except the

claimant, or his or her legal representatives, if deceased; nor shall any power of attorney, transfer, or assignment of the amount of said claims, or any part thereof, be recognized or allowed by the Commissioner, or by any officer or agent acting under him; and it shall be the duty of the said Commissioner, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, to facilitate, as far as possible, the discovery, identification, and payment of the claimants.'

"The second section provides 'that the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau shall be held responsible for the safe custody and disbursement of the funds hereby intrusted to him,' and, after prescribing rules for settling with the attorney or agent of the claimant for fees and advances, also provides that 'when the claimant shall have been properly identified and his account is ready for settlement, the balance due shall be paid in current funds and not in checks or drafts.'

"The resolution defines the powers and duties of the accounting-officers of the Treasury and of the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. All settlements were made in strict compliance with it, and all certificates issued were in the name of General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, for the applicants. When this was done in any case, it is believed that the powers and duties of the accounting-officers are exhausted by such settlement, and that in a case where the Commissioner has filed vouchers showing payment to any soldier or his heirs, and the payment is denied to have been made and is again claimed by him, no new settlement can be made without further authority of Congress.

"The only remedy existing at present seems to be against the Commissioner, (who was charged with the safe-keeping and disbursement of the money allowed by such settlements, and drawn by him,) when it has been satisfactorily ascertained that the claimants have not received the money for which vouchers have been furnished by him. In view of this, when a complaint of non-payment is received at this office, an investigation is at once commenced, and where a satisfactory conclusion cannot be reached by it, the case is forwarded to the War Department, to be referred to the Department of Justice for investigation.

"There are now one hundred and thirteen cases in the hands of different United States attorneys, sixty of which are with the United States attorney for the district of Kentucky, nineteen are with the attorney for the western district of Missouri, seventeen are with the district attorney for Louisiana, nine with the district attorney for Mississippi, and the remainder are scattered in the several States.

"About forty cases have been investigated and returned, and in twenty of these charges have been raised against the Commissioner, General O. O. Howard. He has also been charged in ninety-three other cases, where the vouchers furnished by him have been shown to have been false by the records of the late bureau, but there are very few of these ninety-three cases in which complaint has been made to this office of the non-receipt of the money by the original claimants.

"There are also one hundred and thirty-nine cases now under examination in this office which have not been reported to the War Department or Department of Justice. In some of these cases the receipt of a portion of the money is admitted.

"In some of these cases, reported by the War Department to this office, no complaint has been received; in many no replies to letters from this office have been received, while in others the notice that fraud is supposed to exist, is not of such a character as to warrant an expensive investigation.

"I have not deemed it advisable to report a transcript of the account against the Commissioner, General O. O. Howard, to the Comptroller for suit, in view of the fact that, in so large a number of the cases transmitted to the Department of Justice for investigation, no report has yet been received, and as the number already reported is small, compared with the number under investigation.

"It is presumed that the investigation of those cases will be prosecuted as rapidly as is practicable, and that it is not desirable to multiply suits against the Commissioner for the recovery of the money.

"If a different opinion is entertained by you, the present condition of the account is such that it can be immediately reported for suit.

"I sincerely regret the delay and the causes that have existed for a delay in making a report upon the letter of the Secretary of War.

"About the time that the letter was received, I was consulted by the law-clerk of the Second Comptroller in relation to a reply to a letter from the Secretary of War, which I understood was of a similar import and addressed to the Comptroller; and being under the impression that the opinion of my superior officer must render such a report unnecessary, and being constantly occupied by my official duties, I gave the matter no further thought until called upon subsequently for a report.

"I commenced it immediately, but found that it would be necessary to procure information from the files of the office, and directed a competent clerk to obtain it for . . . This required considerable examination, and his work was interrupted by . . . attendance at court, so that several days elapsed before the information was . . .

Since that time I have been constantly occupied with pressing official duties, which, with illness and domestic affliction, have united to drive the subject from my mind.

"Repeating the expression of my sincere regret, and with the assurance that there was no intentional delay in making the reply,

"I am, sir, very respectfully,

"E. B. FRENCH, *Auditor.*"

A decision that legislation by Congress was requisite was thus reached, and the Secretary of War asked the Secretary of the Treasury to place the subject before Congress, with the view to certain legislation, by the following letter :

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
"Washington City, April 27, 1876.

"SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, inclosing copy of the report of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, relative to claims for bounty, &c., of colored ex-soldiers represented by vouchers filed with the accounting-officers of the Treasury, to have been paid through the late Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, but in which the claimants deny having ever received payment.

"As from said report it appears that new settlements in the cases referred to cannot be made, 'without further authority of Congress,' and that 'the only remedy existing at present seems to be against the Commissioner, when it has been satisfactorily ascertained that the claimants have not received the money for which vouchers have been furnished by him,' it is respectfully urged that you will place the subject before Congress with the view to such legislation as will invest the accounting-officers with authority to issue new settlements in cases where it may be shown that the claimants did not in fact receive the payment represented by the vouchers filed in their respective claims.

"The amount thus far involved is \$64,610.94, as follows:

"Aggregate amount of claims that have been reported to the Second Auditor, \$49,390 80

"Cases reported to Second Auditor in cases where funds were not paid to claimants, but returned to the chief disbursing-officer by local agents..... 15,220 14

64,610 94

"I need hardly suggest that considerations of justice to the claimants who have already suffered from long deprivation of their just dues, and who must endure greater hardship if forced to await the result of a protracted suit against the late Commissioner, should lead to prompt and earnest attention to this matter.

"I will thank you to inform me of such action as may be taken by you under the request herein contained.

"With much respect, your obedient servant,

"ALPHONSO TAFT,
"Secretary of War.

"The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY."

On May 12, 1876, the Secretary of the Treasury replied as follows:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 12, 1876.

"SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, relative to claims for bounty, &c., of colored ex-soldiers, represented by vouchers filed with the accounting-officers of the Treasury to have been paid through the late Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, but in which the claimants deny having ever received payment.

"As no new settlements can be made in these cases without further legislation, you urge that the subject be placed before Congress by this Department, with a view to obtaining such legislation as will invest the accounting-officers of this Department with authority to issue new settlements in cases where it may be shown that the claimants did not, in fact, receive the payments represented by the vouchers filed with their respective claims.

"In reply, I have the honor to inform you that, under the peculiar system by which the claims for bounty, &c., to which you refer, were settled and paid, the money arising therefrom was turned over by this Department to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and their amounts then became charges in his accounts.

"In making disbursements of this money, it is alleged that the Commissioner paid out a portion thereof upon improper identification of the claimants. It is held that the Commissioner is personally responsible for such erroneous payments; but, until the amount shall have been recovered from him, the proper claimant is debarred from receiving his just and proper dues.

"From this it appears that the purpose of the legislation, which you ask me to urge, is to remove certain difficulties arising from an alleged improper payment by the said Commissioner of money received by him upon adjusted claims, as before stated.

"As the Commissioner was an officer of your Department, and the settlement of the affairs of the bureau, through which he made the disbursements in question, has been by law turned over to your Department, it seems to me that any further legislation needed to enable you to complete the administration of the duties arising therefrom should be presented to Congress through your Department, which has in its possession all the records and facts pertaining to the matter upon which the recommendation for additional legislation must necessarily be based.

"Very respectfully,

"B. H. BRISTOW,
"Secretary.

"Hon. ALPHONSO TAFT,
"Secretary of War."

Thus the claimants have been deprived of their just dues for several years, including the time during which the subject rested with the late bureau, and the two years which have elapsed since the accounting-officers testified that they could settle the claims in the usual manner, and that they were in process of settlement. It is therefore hoped that Congress will promptly legislate as suggested by this communication.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

To the ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

A.

A RESOLUTION authorizing the settlement of the claims for pay, bounty, prize-money, or other moneys due to colored soldiers, sailors, or marines, or their legal representatives, in certain cases.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting-officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to settle the claims for pay, bounty, prize-money, or other moneys due to colored soldiers, sailors, or marines, or their legal representatives, in cases in which, upon proper investigation by the War Department, it shall be established that they have failed to receive payment upon settlements heretofore made, and in which vouchers purporting to represent actual payment have been filed with the accounting-officers of the Treasury by the disbursing-officers of the late Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

SEC. 2. That the investigations for the purpose of determining the facts as to the non-receipt by any claimant of the money purporting, by vouchers filed with the accounting-officers of the Treasury, to have been paid to him or her, shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of War, and in each and every case in which the investigation shall prove to his satisfaction that the claimant or claimants have not in fact received payment of their claims, he shall so report to the accounting-officers of the Treasury, who will thereupon settle the claim or claims to which such report by the Secretary of War shall pertain.

SEC. 3. That said settlements shall be made in accordance with existing laws governing the original settlement of such claims, and shall be chargeable against the same appropriations as were the original settlements.

SEC. 4. That nothing herein contained shall be construed as relieving the Commissioner of the late Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, or the officers or agents acting under him, of any responsibility or accountability which, under existing laws or regulations, attaches to him or them in connection with any claim or claims to which this law has reference.

SEC. 5. Such expenses as may be necessitated by the investigations hereinbefore provided for, shall be defrayed by the Secretary of War from the appropriation for the "collection and payment of bounties, &c.," for fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

REPORT OF LIEUT. GEN. P. H. SHERIDAN.

NOTE.—The reason this report is not printed in the usual place is because it was not received in time.

No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
New Orleans, La., November 25, 1876.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the General of the Army, a brief report of the events occurring in the Military Division of the Missouri since my last annual report.

The division covers a large extent of territory, reaching from the eastern line of Illinois to Nevada, and from the line of the British possessions to the Gulf of Mexico, embracing within these limits three-fourths of all our Indian population.

For the convenience of administration, it is divided into five military departments, named as follows:

Department of Dakota, embracing the State of Minnesota and Territories of Montana and Dakota;

Department of the Platte, embracing the States of Iowa and Nebraska, the Territories of Wyoming and Utah, and so much of the Territory of Idaho as lies east of a line formed by the extension of the western boundary of Utah to the northeastern boundary of Idaho;

Department of the Missouri, embracing the States of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, the Indian Territory, and the Territory of New Mexico;

Department of Texas, embracing the State of Texas; and the

Department of the Gulf, embracing the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, and those portions of Tennessee and Kentucky lying west of the Tennessee River;

Commanded, respectively, by Brig. Gens. Alfred H. Terry, George Crook, John Pope, Edward O. C. Ord, and Christopher C. Augur.

These departments are units of administration, each department commander being alone responsible for the administration and executive working of his department, and for economy in the expenditure of public money and the discipline of the troops.

The duties of the division commander are supervisory and corrective. He adjusts the wants of each department, and transfers the troops from one department to another to meet any new condition which may arise and to correct any abuses of administration and executive management.

The troops in the Department of Texas have been constantly on the alert to meet the depredations of Indians from Mexico and from Mexican cattle-thieves along the Rio Grande, but I am happy to state that both these causes of complaint have greatly diminished, and, with the increase of our cavalry regiments authorized by Congress last session, we hope to remove all anxiety by giving full protection. For the operation of the troops, I respectfully refer you to the report of Brig. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, commanding the department.

The Department of the Missouri has been entirely quiet since the campaign of 1874-'75, when the hostile Indians were dismounted and disarmed and the worst leaders sent to Florida. For a detailed account of the affairs of the department, I refer to the report of Brig. Gen. John Pope, accompanying.

In the Department of the Gulf no events have occurred other than those incident to the disturbed condition of affairs arising from the

political contests of this year. The department has been somewhat changed, by taking from it the Gulf posts of Florida and adding to it Alabama and those portions of Kentucky and Tennessee which lie west of the Tennessee River.

In the Departments of Dakota and the Platte serious Indian troubles have existed, which have been attended by some disasters, much labor, and considerable expense, but there is a fair prospect of a complete settlement by the defeat and surrender of all the hostile Indians, with their arms, ponies, men, women, and children, before the winter is over.

On the 9th of November, 1875, United States Indian Inspector E. O. Watkins reported to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs the attitude of certain wild and hostile Indians in Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming, composed of a small band of thirty or forty lodges, under Sitting Bull, who had been an out-and-out anti-agency Indian, and the bands of other chiefs and headmen under Crazy Horse, an Ogallalla Sioux, belonging formerly to the Red Cloud agency, numbering about one hundred and twenty lodges. Mr. Watkins stated that these hostile bands had never accepted the reservation policy of the Government, were continually making war on the Arickarees, Mandans, Gros Ventres, Assinaboines, Blackfeet, Piegons, Crows, and other friendly tribes, as well as upon frontier settlers and emigrants, and recommended that the Government send troops to operate against them and reduce them to subjection. The report of Inspector Watkins, with the views of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the recommendation of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, that these Indians be informed that they must remove to a reservation before the 31st of January, 1876, and that, in the event of their refusal to come in by the time specified, they would be turned over to the War Department for punishment, were referred to me by the General of the Army, December 13, 1875.

As Generals Terry and Crook command the departments in which these Indians were located, I submitted the subject to them, and General Terry was of the opinion that Sitting Bull's band was encamped near the mouth of the Little Missouri; that it could be reached by a quick movement, which might be decisive at that season of the year, and that he had sufficient troops to make such a movement. General Crook was of the opinion that operations could be undertaken in his department against the hostiles whenever, in the judgment of the Indian Bureau, such action became necessary.

As the commands of these two officers embraced all the Indians against whom military action was contemplated, and as they felt competent and able to move, I requested that, should operations be determined upon, directions to that effect be communicated as speedily as possible, so that the enemy might be taken at the greatest disadvantage; in other words, in midwinter, when they could not well get out of the way of the troops.

On February 4, 1876, I again stated, by indorsement on a letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that if it was intended to operate against these Indians, I could safely say that every possibility of success would vanish unless directions were immediately given; saying further that I fully comprehended the difficulties of the country, and that unless they were caught before early spring they could not be caught at all.

On February 7, 1876, authority was received, by indorsement of the General of the Army on letter of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, to commence operations against the hostile Sioux. They were, at that time, Sitting Bull's band, of 30 or 40 lodges, and not exceeding 70 warriors, and Crazy Horse's band, not exceeding 120 lodges, and numbering probably 200 warriors. Meantime General Terry had learned that

Sitting Bull's band was on the Dry Fork of the Missouri, some 200 miles farther west, instead of the Little Missouri.

On the 8th of February, the letter of the honorable Secretary of the Interior was referred to General Terry, with directions to take such steps with the forces under his command as would carry out the wishes of the Interior Department and the orders of the General of the Army. No specific directions could be given, as no one knew exactly, and no one could have known where these Indians were, as they might be here to-day and somewhere else to-morrow.

General Terry was also informed that General Crook would operate from the south in the direction of the headwaters of Powder River, Pumpkin Buttes, Tongue River, Rosebud and Big Horn Rivers, where Crazy Horse and his allies frequented, and that departmental lines would be disregarded by the troops until the object requested by the Secretary of the Interior was attained. General Terry was further informed that the operations of himself and General Crook would be made without concert, as the Indian villages are movable and no objective point could be fixed upon, but that, if they should come to any understanding about concerted movements, there would be no objection at division headquarters.

On the same date, February 8, 1876, a copy of the same paper was referred to General Crook, with similar general instructions, informing him also that the operations conducted by General Terry would be communicated to him for his information whenever received at division headquarters.

During the time this correspondence was taking place, from December 12, 1875, to February 4, 1876, efforts were being made by the Interior Department to have these hostile Indians come in and settle down on reservations. Communications had been sent them from various agencies, informing them of the wishes and intentions of the Government, and every inducement held out to them to become peaceable and obedient. The only end gained, however, by all these communications was that of informing the hostiles that troops were to be sent out to compel them to come in.

Immediately on receipt of his instructions, General Crook commenced concentrating the available cavalry of his command at Fort Fetterman, consisting of ten companies, numbering about 50 or 60 men to a company, and this force, with the addition of two companies of infantry, formed an expedition, which moved out from Fort Fetterman on March 1 against the hostiles, who were believed to be located on the headwaters of Powder River, Tongue River, or the Rosebud. On the 17th of March the main portion of the expedition, under the immediate command of Col. J. J. Reynolds, struck an Indian village under Crazy Horse on Powder River, destroying all the lodges, 105 in number, and the ammunition and stores it contained, and killing some of the Indians as well as capturing a large herd of horses.

The success of this attack was to some extent compromised, however, by afterward allowing the Indians to recover their horses by a surprise, on the morning after the engagement. The command had suffered so much from the severity of the weather (the mercury having congealed in the thermometer on several occasions) that it had to return to Fort Fetterman without inflicting any further blow than the burning of one hundred and five lodges or tepees.

The failure to retain the captured horses greatly modified the success of the expedition, and the troops had to be redistributed to their various winter-stations to protect them from the extreme cold.

About the same time that General Crook was making his preparations to move, as just described, General Terry also projected an expedition against Sitting Bull's band, which was then believed, from information he had received, was located on the Little Missouri River, but afterward found to be on the Dry Fork of the Missouri, some two hundred miles farther west. Before, however, the Seventh Cavalry could be concentrated at Fort Abraham Lincoln the season became so inclement—a great number of men being badly frost-bitten in reaching the fort—and the snow so deep that it was thought advisable to abandon the expedition until later in the season. The impracticability of operations against these Indians from Fort Lincoln, on the Missouri River, during the existence of the wild storms of Dakota in the early spring, became pretty well settled by the result already experienced, and satisfied me that the recommendation for the establishment of the two military posts in what is known as the Yellowstone country, made in my last annual report and in my report of 1874, in anticipation of hostilities with the Sioux, was the only view to take of this subject which promised undoubted success, and I again renewed my solicitations for the establishment of the posts at the mouth of Tongue River and the Big Horn. This advice, if adopted, would have given us abundant supplies at convenient points, to operate in the very heart of the country from whence all our troubles came.

For some years it had been apparent to me that the marauding bands who lived in this country, and who formed a nucleus for all the dissatisfied and unmanageable Indians at the Missouri River, Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, would have to be subjugated and made to feel the power of the Government; and as a means to this end I recommended the occupation of the country in which these hostiles roamed by two permanent and large military posts. Had my advice been taken, there would have been no war. These posts would not only have been the means of preventing the assembling of Indians in large bodies in that great buffalo region, but they would have given us depots of supplies and shelter for troops that could, on account of the short distances from these supplies, operate at any season of the year. In addition to these advantages, the troops would have become familiar with the haunts of the Indians, learned the country thoroughly, and would not have been obliged, as they afterward were, to operate blindly in an almost totally unknown region, comprising an area of almost ninety thousand square miles.

Early in the spring, as no change had then been made in the orders, Generals Terry and Crook made preparations to resume the operations, General Crook concentrating at Fort Fetterman fifteen companies of cavalry and five companies of infantry; and on May 29 he marched from that point for Goose Creek, and established his supply-camp there on the 8th of June.

From this camp he moved out toward the headwaters of the Rosebud, on the morning of the 13th of June, and on the 17th his scouts discovered the Indians in large numbers about forty miles north of Goose Creek. A few minutes after this information was received, the command was attacked with considerable desperation. The Indians displayed strong force at all points, and contested the ground with a tenacity which proved they were fighting for time to get their village away. The command finally drove them off, with a loss of 13 Indians killed, left on the field; and on our side, of 9 men killed, one officer and 23 men wounded. The victory was barren of results, however, as, on account of his wounded and a lack of rations for his troops, General Crook was unable to pursue the enemy. The next day he returned to his supply-camp on Goose Creek and awaited re-enforcements

and supplies, considering himself too weak to make any movement until additional troops reached him.

It now became apparent that he had not only Crazy Horse and his small band to contend against, but that the hostile force had been augmented by large numbers of the young warriors from the agencies along the Missouri River and the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies in Nebraska, and that the Indian agents at these agencies had concealed the fact of the departure of these warriors; and that, in most cases, they continued to issue rations as though they were present. I had feared such a movement from the agencies, and early in May had asked that power should be given to the military to exercise supervisory control over the agencies and keep in all who were then there and all out who were then out and hostile, but no attention was paid to this representation.

General Terry concentrated at Fort Lincoln the Seventh Cavalry, three Gatling guns, and six companies of infantry, and on the 17th of May marched from that post for the mouth of the Powder River, where he arrived and established his supply-camp on the 7th of June. From this point, Major Marcus A. Reno, Seventh Cavalry, with six companies of that regiment, scouted up the Powder River to its forks, across the country to the Rosebud, and down the Rosebud to its mouth. In the mean time, General Terry moved with his main forces up the south bank of the Yellowstone and formed a junction with Col. John Gibbon's command, consisting of four companies Second Cavalry and six companies of the Seventh Infantry, that had marched eastward along the north bank of the Yellowstone from Fort Ellis, in Montana, to the mouth of the Rosebud.

During Major Reno's scout a large Indian trail was discovered leading up the Rosebud, but as his orders did not contemplate an attack with his small force, it was only followed a sufficient distance to enable him to definitely locate the Indians in the vicinity of the Little Big Horn River. He then returned to the mouth of the Rosebud.

General Terry, now pretty well informed of the locality of the Indians, directed Lieut. Col. George A. Custer to move with the Seventh Cavalry up the Rosebud until he struck the trail discovered by Major Reno, with instructions that he should not follow it directly to the Little Big Horn, but that he should send scouts over it and keep his main force farther south, to prevent the Indians from slipping in between himself and the mountains. He was also to examine the headwaters of Tulloch's Creek as he passed it, and send word to General Terry of what he found there.

Custer moved on the 22d of June, following the trail as soon as he struck it, and after marching about 125 miles from the place of starting, attacked the Indians in their village on the west bank of the Little Big Horn, and about 30 miles above its mouth, between 10 and 12 o'clock on the morning of the 25th of June. In the mean time General Terry moved up the Yellowstone River with Colonel Gibbon's column, arriving at the mouth of the Little Big Horn on June 26.

The attack of General Custer proved disastrous, resulting in the destruction of himself, twelve officers, and five companies of the Seventh Cavalry, and in a heavy loss in killed and wounded to the detachment commanded by Major Reno, whose command of three companies was saved from annihilation by the timely arrival of Major Benteen with four companies, and by intrenching its position on an eminence on the east bank of the river. His position at this point was soon completely enveloped

by the Indians, who kept up a constant fire until the approach of General Terry with Gibbon's column, on the evening of June 26.

As much has been said in regard to the misfortune that occurred to General Custer and the portion of his regiment under his immediate command in this action, I wish to express the conviction I have arrived at concerning it. From all the information that has reached me, I am led to believe that the Indians were not aware of the proximity of Custer until he had arrived within about eight or nine miles of their village, and that then their scouts who carried the intelligence back to the valley were so closely followed up by Custer that he arrived on the summit of the divide overlooking the upper portion of the village almost as soon as the scouts reached it. As soon as the news was given, the Indians began to strike their lodges and get their women and children out of the way, a movement they always make under such circumstances. Custer, seeing this, believed the village would escape him if he awaited the arrival of the four companies of his regiment still some miles in his rear. Only about 75 or 100 lodges or tepees could be seen from the summit or divide, and this probably deceived him as to the extent of the village. He therefore directed Major Reno with three companies to cross the river and charge the village, while he with the remaining five companies would gallop down the east bank of the river, behind the bluff, and cut off the retreat of the Indians. Reno crossed and attacked gallantly with his three companies, about 110 men, but the warriors, leaving the women to strike the lodges, fell on Reno's handful of men and drove them back to and over the river with severe loss. About this time Custer reached a point about $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 miles down the river, but instead of finding a village of 75 or 100 lodges, he found one of perhaps from 1,500 to 2,000, and swarming with warriors, who brought him to a halt. This, I think, was the first intimation the Indians had of Custer's approach to cut them off, for they at once left Reno and concentrated to meet the new danger. The point where Custer reached the river, on the opposite side of which was the village, was broken into choppy ravines, and the Indians crossing from Reno got between the two commands, and as Custer could not return, he fell back over the broken ground with his tired men and tired horses, (they had ridden about seventy miles with but few halts,) and became, I am afraid, an easy prey to the enemy. Their wild savage yells, overwhelming numbers, and frightening war paraphernalia made it as much as each trooper could do to take care of his horse, thus endangering his own safety and efficiency. If Custer could have reached any position susceptible of defense, he could have defended himself, but none offered itself in the choppy and broken ravines over which he had to pass, and he and his command were lost without leaving any one to tell the tale. As soon as Custer and his gallant officers and men were exterminated, and the scenes of mutilation by the squaws commenced, the warriors returned to renew the attack upon Reno, but he had been joined by Captain Benteen and the four companies of the regiment that were behind when the original attack took place, and the best use had been made of the respite given by the attack on Custer to entrench their position. Reno's command was thus enabled to repulse every attack made by the Indians, until relieved by General Terry on the morning of the 27th, as before mentioned.

Had the Seventh Cavalry been kept together, it is my belief it would have been able to handle the Indians on the Little Big Horn, and under any circumstances it could have at least defended itself; but, separated as it was into three distinct detachments, the Indians had largely the advantage, in addition to their overwhelming numbers. If Custer had

not come upon the village so suddenly, the warriors would have gone to meet him, in order to give time to the women and children to get out of the way, as they did with Crook only a few days before, and there would have been, as with Crook, what might be designated a rear-guard fight, a fight to get their valuables out of the way, or, in other words, to cover the escape of their women, children, and lodges.

After the disaster to poor Custer, General Terry withdrew his command to the mouth of the Big Horn, there to refit and await re-enforcements. Additional troops were at once put in motion for General Terry's command, as had already been done for General Crook's, but, as these additional troops had to be collected from all the various stations on the frontier, some of them very remote from railroads, considerable time was consumed before their arrival. During this period the bands which had broken off from the main body of hostiles and the young men at the agencies continued their old and well-known methods of warfare—stealing horses on the frontier and killing small parties of citizens; while the constant communications by the hostiles with the Indians at the agencies made it evident that supplies of food and ammunition were being received. To prevent this, I had deemed it necessary that the military should control the agencies, and, as before mentioned, on the 29th of May requested that the Interior Department would so co-operate with the military as to enable us to carry out the policy of arresting, disarming, and dismounting such of the hostiles as made their appearance at the agencies. On July 18 I renewed this request, and on the 22d the honorable Secretary of the Interior authorized the military to assume control of all the agencies in the Sioux country, but it was too late.

I at once directed the commanding officers at Camps Robinson and Sheridan to take possession at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, and sent Colonel Mackenzie to Red Cloud with a sufficient force to arrest any hostiles who might come in, and to count and enroll the Indians. A careful count was made by September 1, and it was found that those at Red Cloud numbered 4,760, nearly one-half less than had been reported by the agent. The count at Spotted Tail's agency was less than 5,000, whereas nearly double that number was alleged to be present at their agency, and were issued to.

Troops were also sent to occupy the Missouri River agencies to accomplish the same purposes, and the number of Indians found present was less from one-half to one-third than was reported present and issued to by the agents. It was then easy to see where the small bands, originally out and on whom war was made, got their strength from, as well as their supplies.

Congress having at last passed the bill, late in the session, July 22, authorizing the construction of two posts in the Yellowstone country, preparations were made to build them at once and all the material was prepared as rapidly as possible, but the season had now become so far advanced that it was found impracticable to get this material up the Yellowstone River on account of low water, and the building of them was consequently deferred until next spring, when the work will be speedily done, as the material is now at the mouth of the Yellowstone ready for shipment; but as soon as I found the post could not be built this year, I directed a cantonment to be formed at the mouth of the Tongue River, the place selected for one of the two posts, and a strong garrison to be detailed under the command of Colonel Miles, Fifth Infantry, to occupy it.

On August 3 General Crook had received all the re-enforcements

that could be sent him, and all that he wanted, and having received information that the hostiles had moved eastwardly from the Big Horn Mountains, and crossed the Fort C. F. Smith road on the 26th of July, his column moved out on the 5th of August down Tongue River in pursuit. He followed the trail across Powder River and some distance to the east of it, when it separated and became indistinct. He then marched his command southward in the direction of the Black Hills, the command of Captain Mills, Third Cavalry, capturing a village of 35 lodges on the morning of September 17, killing a number of Indians and capturing a few women and children. For the details of this action I respectfully refer to the report of General Crook.

As soon as I learned from General Crook of his contemplated movement to the Black Hills, and the great need of food and clothing for his command, supplies were pushed out from the Red Cloud agency and Fort Laramie to meet him and to reach Custer City before his arrival there.

General Terry, finding that most of his troops would be engaged in the protecting and forwarding of supplies, and in hutting for the winter, and that would be consuming the supplies sent out, broke up his command, sending Colonel Gibbon back to Montana before the extreme cold weather began, and returned to Fort Lincoln with the Seventh Cavalry. From Fort Lincoln he proceeded down the Missouri River with the Seventh to the Standing Rock and Cheyenne River agencies, dismounting and disarming the Indians at these two points—a policy that had been resolved upon as offering unquestionably a final settlement of all further difficulties with the Sioux.

While this was going on, the hostiles attacked the trains carrying supplies to the Tongue River cantonment, and Col. Nelson A. Miles, Fifth Infantry, marched out his command, and, after an engagement on the 21st of October and a successful pursuit, over 400 lodges of the Missouri River Indians surrendered to him, giving hostages for the delivery of men, women, children, ponies, arms, and ammunition at the Cheyenne River agency on the 2d of December; Sitting Bull, with his band of about 30 lodges, escaping to the north, and, no doubt, to the British possessions.

General Crook, after refitting at Custer City, detailed Colonel Merritt, Fifth Cavalry, to make a scout down to the forks of Cheyenne River, and thence in to the Red Cloud agency, where it had been resolved to disarm and dismount the Indians; but before Colonel Merritt's arrival, it was found necessary to direct Colonel Mackenzie, Fourth Cavalry, to perform this duty, and it was successfully accomplished without firing a shot.

With the view of continuing operations during the winter, I had directed the establishment of a cantonment at old Fort Reno, and had ordered that a considerable amount of supplies of forage and rations be sent there, and as soon as the Indians at the Red Cloud agency were dismounted and disarmed, General Crook re-organized a new column to operate from Reno. This column is now in the field, under Colonel Mackenzie, and accompanied by General Crook, and I anticipate the very best results from it.

The surrender of the Indians from the Missouri River agencies to Colonel Miles on the 27th of October, numbering, in men, women, and children at least 2,000, and the escape of Sitting Bull with his small band to the north, leaves now out and hostile only the Northern Cheyennes and the band of Crazy Horse and his allies from the Red Cloud agency, and it is against these Indians that General Crook is now operating, and when these are killed, captured, or surrendered, the Sioux war will be at an

end, and I think all future trouble with them, as it is intended to put most of them on foot, and a Sioux on foot is a Sioux warrior no longer.

If the posts on the Yellowstone had been established according to my recommendation, there would have been no war. If the Indian Bureau had turned over to the military the control of the agencies before the troops took the field, as I had represented, it would not have assumed the magnitude that it did. But it seems to have required some disaster like that which happened to Custer before good judgment or common sense could be exercised on this subject.

The operations against these Indians during the summer were the same as summer campaigns against them generally are, and not much success can attend them other than preventing the Indians from accumulating winter-supplies, and the demoralizing effects that result to the men, women, and children from being constantly harassed, and when winter comes they are but ill-prepared to pass over it safely.

The undersigned has no good evidence to show that Sitting Bull was the leader of the hostile Indians during the summer; on the contrary, it is more than probable he was in that respect quite insignificant, as he has never had but a few followers, and is old, and very much crippled by disease. His reputation was accidental, and I am inclined to believe he is totally unconscious of it, as he never did anything to acquire it. Sitting Bull, as I have said further back in this report, had only 30 or 40 lodges of the Uncpapa band of Sioux, not exceeding 70 warriors. He was an anti-agency Indian—that is, he never came in to any of the agencies, or to any of the councils of his tribe whose agency is at Standing Rock, on the Missouri River; and some of his followers, strange to say, were so wild as to have never seen a white man's face until the past summer. They were hostile out and out, and always had been. When the Interior Department requested the military to commence operations against the hostiles, (which embraced Crazy Horse and his allies and Sitting Bull and his small band,) the request was to "make war on Sitting Bull and other hostile Indians." And the name of Sitting Bull and the word "hostile" became synonymous, and whenever the name "Sitting Bull" was read it was understood by me to mean hostile Indians; and by this confusion, and by the aid of newspaper-correspondents, Sitting Bull in person became a great leader, when it is known he has never been more than an insignificant warrior, with a few thieving followers. I believe Crazy Horse's band and the Northern Cheyennes have done nearly all the fighting, especially the Northern Cheyennes, and I doubt if there was any special or distinguished leader.

The troops did as well as could be done during the summer, and certainly as well as I expected; for long experience has taught me how difficult it is to catch an Indian in the summer season. They were, however, harassed, and prevented from accumulating supplies for the winter, and no doubt the balance will be caught when the cold weather comes on.

I recommend that the whole Sioux Nation be established on the Missouri River, between Standing Rock and Fort Randall. They can be cheaply fed there, and can be sufficiently isolated to be controlled. To take so many wild Indians to the Indian Territory would be a difficult undertaking at this time, and would, in my opinion, be attended with the worst results to those now there, as well as to the Sioux. They should go gradually, from time to time, and when the Indians there are ready to receive them.

I have been obliged to delay this report to await the report of General Terry, which is not yet in, until I could delay no longer on account of the near approach of the day when Congress meets; and now, when

I do submit it, I am obliged to write it here, and have not been able to make it as full as it should be on account of the absence of data now in my office at Chicago.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN.

Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND,

Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

No. 2.—REPORT OF GENERAL POPE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, September 26, 1876.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs in this department during the past year:

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The southwestern Indians, (Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches and Apaches of the plains,) subdued and forced to surrender during the campaign of 1874 and 1875, gave up, when they surrendered themselves, both their arms and ponies. Being, therefore, in no condition to make war, they have been quiet at their agencies, and are likely to remain so as long as they are properly cared for by the Indian Department. Although they have been better supplied recently than hitherto, there remains yet much improvement in that respect to be wished. Several times the military supplies at the posts near these agencies have been drawn upon to feed the Indians, on account of failure of the Indian Department to keep supplies on hand, and although such use of Army subsistence is not strictly legal, it has been absolutely necessary so to use them or see the Indians starve or forced to depredate. Their hunting amounts to little. To hunt effectually they must be resupplied with arms and horses, and thus again be fitted out for war, and, when once possessed of arms and ponies, it is not easy to say whether they will be more likely to hunt buffalo or people. The object of the long and severe campaign against them was to reduce them to a condition in which they would be harmless. This was effectually done, and it now remains for the Indian Department so to care for them that they will have no cause to break out by reason of hunger and suffering. To this effort the Indian Bureau ought to bend every energy, and if that bureau will fulfill its function toward these Indians we may confidently expect permanent peace with them.

Although it is perhaps not entirely regular, I have instructed the commanding officers at Forts Sill and Reno that, in the event of any emergency likely to result in difficulty with the southwestern Indians, they are to assume complete charge of the Indians and their agencies, superseding for the time being the Indian agents. These instructions it has not yet been found necessary to act on, but they are essential to avert trouble.

Utes in Colorado.

During a visit to Southwestern Colorado last summer I satisfied myself that there is no likelihood now, if ever, of any general hostilities

with the Ute Indians. The San Juan and other mining regions of Colorado are filling up with surprising rapidity; the roads are filled with trains of emigrants, and that whole region bids fair to be soon well peopled. Mines are being opened, towns built, toll-roads constructed through the mountains, and every evidence manifested of a growing and energetic people. Of course there will be small troubles and disputes with the Indians as among the people themselves, but there is, in my judgment, not the least danger of warfare. It will, however, be judicious to remove the garrison of Fort Garland, considerably increased in numbers, to some post to be established as soon as the money to build it is appropriated. The location of the post can be exactly determined hereafter, but no doubt some point in the valley of the Animas River will best fulfill all conditions. The duties of such a post will be to prevent small troubles between the miners and the Indians; to keep the Indians on the reservations allotted to them, and to prevent both whites and Indians from intruding on and interfering with each other. I respectfully suggest the establishment of such a post as early as practicable. The extension of the Denver and Rio Grande Narrow-Gauge Railroad to a point within 30 miles of Fort Garland, and its prospective construction to the Rio Grande, make the supply of such a post neither difficult nor expensive.

Southern Apaches of New Mexico and Arizona.

The usual small troubles with these Indians have continued to occur, though in a diminishing ratio. They must continue to occur, to a greater or less extent, so long as these Indians are permitted to retain their arms, of which they have no need whatever. There is no game in their country, and they have no use of arms, except to shoot other people or their stock. Neither at Cañada Alamoso nor at Fort Stanton can the Indians do anything for their own support in the way of hunting, except by depredations upon the herds of other people. There seems to be no reason whatever why they should retain their arms, and it certainly would be wisdom in every sense to concentrate them all on the Fort Stanton reservation, or some other, and place them in all respects in the same condition as the southwestern Indians heretofore mentioned.

Navajoes.

The Navajoes, occupying the western part of New Mexico, are every day becoming less and less wild Indians, and there is little fear from them. They own large herds, and cultivate the soil, and are as careful of their property and as little likely to jeopard its security as their Mexican neighbors. In a few years, I think, they may be dropped out of consideration in speaking of the Indian tribes. Their occupations are such as suit them, and are in conformity to their previous habits of life. They are, therefore, not likely to change them for any other life, least of all for a life of warfare and violence. In this connection, I desire to say a few words in repetition of what I have several times suggested concerning the civilization of the Indian tribes through the agency of peaceful occupations.

Indian civilization.

It appears to me, as it has seemed for many years, that the mistake made in the effort to interest the Indians in agricultural pursuits has arisen from the erroneous idea that all Indian tribes are precisely alike,

and that the Indian, wherever found, is precisely the same creature in habits, in ideas, and modes of life. The Indians in different portions of this country are no more like each other in any of these respects than are the whites in various parts of Europe or of this country. They can no more be made to engage, as a whole, in agricultural pursuits than, as a whole, the white people could be made to do so. We have on the great plains a race purely nomadic, who live by the spoils of the chase, who wander freely over that immense region as fancy prompts, and who have no fixed abiding-places. We have the Navajoes of New Mexico on the other hand, occupying fixed homes, cultivating the soil, owning large herds of sheep, and being very skillful in certain kinds of woolen manufactures. South of them again we have the Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico, a squalid, idle race, divided into about as many tribes as there are families; poor, wretched, cowardly thieves and vagabonds, the vagrants among Indians. We see east of them the Indians partly civilized in the Indian Territory. These last are Indians who once lived east of the Mississippi, and who derived most of their subsistence from the products of agricultural labor. It was therefore easy for them, removed to a fertile country such as the Indian Territory, to resume such labor, and to become peaceable and practically self-supporting. Among tribes so diversely employed we must of course expect to find diversity of life, of habits, and of ideas; and it seems to me essential to any success in civilizing the wild tribes that a careful study of such matters be made for each tribe, so as best to determine the kind of occupation most suitable, and which would be least at variance with former habits of life. It would be (as, indeed, it has been found) as difficult to force the nomadic Indians, such as the Cheyennes, the Comanches, the Sioux, and kindred tribes, to undergo the daily toil of such plowing and hoeing and reaping as are necessary for the cultivation of a farm, as it would be to force an Arab or a Tartar to adopt so artificial a mode of life.

To enlist the interest of the Indian, and to secure his concurrence and the actual labor needed in any pursuit, he must be furnished with an occupation which does not involve violent change in his habits of life, nor impose labor of an unusual and oppressive character. Thus the nomadic races would take naturally to stock-raising, an occupation, on the great plains, promising great profits, and which could be readily carried on without any considerable change in their modes of life. Herding stock, (cattle and sheep,) which they could drive from one pasture or water to another, hunting and fishing in the meanwhile, and constrained to no fixed abiding-place, is an occupation exactly suited to these Indians, and should be adopted for them. Such a pursuit the Indians of the plains could easily be persuaded to adopt, and it would not be long before they would discover that the yearly increase of their herds would buy more for them every year than years of depredations could furnish. The sense of ownership of property would readily be aroused, and the moment that every man of a tribe knew that through acts of war by any of his people all his own herds would be endangered, there would be exercised by the Indians themselves the most powerful restraint upon the unruly of the tribe.

We are now making an experiment of this kind among the Kiowas and Comanches, and so far it has been altogether successful. Colonel Mackenzie, Fourth Cavalry, under whose direction this trial is being made, in the vicinity of Fort Sill, bought, with the money obtained from the sale of the ponies surrendered by these Indians, ten thousand sheep, which he distributed in due proportion among them, with the promise that those who did best with what was given them should fare best in

the next year's distribution. The Indians have done very well indeed thus far, and with proper encouragement will do better as time goes on, until herding, and not depredating, will occupy them.

Brief and incomplete as are these remarks, I trust they are sufficiently clear to set forth what I desire to express, viz: That any well-directed effort to civilize the Indian, by furnishing him with occupation to make him self-supporting, must begin by careful study of the individual characteristics of each tribe, its modes of thought, and habits of life, so that some pursuit may be selected for each which will enlist immediate interest, and be so nearly in accordance with former customs and habits that engaging in it will not involve a violent and radical change.

I think that the failure to accomplish results at all commensurate with the labor and expense incurred in the attempt to make the Indian self-supporting, or more peaceable in his habits, is due largely to a want of due consideration of the diversities of character among the Indian tribes. The inexperience of most of the present Indian agents, and their total ignorance of Indians, arising from the system of appointment of such officials, is no doubt the source of most of these failures, and must be changed before beneficial results which at all satisfy the Government can be looked for.

Men of energy and character, with large experience among Indians and influence with them, ought to be chosen for such a purpose, and if so chosen and sustained, I do not doubt that in a few years the results would demonstrate the wisdom of such a mode of selection.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

During this year there have been unusual changes and transfers of troops in this department. The Ninth Cavalry, serving in the Department of Texas, was exchanged with the Eighth Cavalry, serving in this department, (district of New Mexico.) Owing to the long distances to be traveled, the exchange of these two regiments occupied many months.

On account of the necessity of more force to operate against the hostile tribes in the Departments of the Platte and Dakota, there were sent from this department eighteen companies of cavalry and ten companies of infantry, viz, the Fifth Cavalry and six companies of the Fourth Cavalry, and the whole of the Fifth Infantry. These troops left this department fully equipped in every respect for field-service, and with three six-mule wagons for each cavalry company and two for each infantry company. They reported for service at the points indicated in the Indian country, in every respect ready to take the field at a moment's notice, and I take pride in saying that no better troops ever took the field on this frontier, or were better provided or in better disposition for active and efficient service, than those sent from this department. They will render a good account of themselves, I am very certain. It has been painful to me to part with them, and I can justly and properly congratulate the departments to which they have been ordered for service.

There have been sent to this department from the eastern sea-board twelve companies of artillery, partly to replace the troops sent North. They consist of three battalions, of four companies each, from the First, Second, and Third Artillery, respectively. Nine of these companies are stationed at Forts Sill and Reno, where all the southwestern Indians are assembled around their agencies. The other three companies are held in reserve for service which may at any time be required at posts along

the Arkansas River and the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, which have been stripped of their garrisons for service against the northern Sioux.

The troops in the department have been well and regularly supplied, and are well sheltered. With the new rule of allotment to each department of its due proportion of the funds appropriated for Army service in it, and leaving the department commander to administer the details himself, I do not doubt that the service will be better done and be more satisfactory to all concerned. The adoption of this rule is a long stride, in my opinion, toward that local administration and responsibility essential to good service, and I believe it will result not only in greater efficiency, but in greater economy also.

MILITARY POSTS.

I desire to renew my recommendations hitherto made for the consolidation of posts, by substituting a few large posts for the many small ones now kept up. The circumstances are now even more favorable than they were when the recommendation was first made, and the reasons are equally strong.

The buildings at many of the frontier posts now occupied by troops are very cheap log or frame structures, put up hastily and for temporary occupation. They need constant repair to keep them in habitable condition, and will need more every year. Every dollar spent on them I consider, in any view of the future, a waste of money. I do not doubt that the sums spent for repairs would, in the course of four or five years, amount to a sum sufficient to put up substantial new quarters at better points, and so as to concentrate the troops where they would be more efficient for the service required of them, and where they could be maintained at much less cost, and with great advantage to their discipline and *morale*. I do not think that any of the posts in this department east of New Mexico should have a garrison less than a regiment. The office now imperfectly performed by numerous small and expensive posts could be better, more cheaply, and more completely performed by movable camps established in the neighborhood of the present small posts during the summer season, the only time during which Indian hostilities on the plains may be expected, or are, indeed, practicable. I append what was said on this subject in my last report more fully than it is necessary to repeat it here:

The completion of the Kansas Pacific and of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railways to the Rocky Mountains, and of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road to Texas, and the changed condition of the Indians both as to their location and relations with the military, have greatly simplified the question of the number and position of military posts, and have, I think, enabled us to determine, in most cases with some degree of certainty, the location of the permanent military posts in this department, and the military dispositions necessary for the future.

The railroads traversing the department from east to west and from north to south furnish cheap and rapid communication, and put most of the posts within easy reach of supplies. It becomes practicable, therefore, to conduct military operations with facility over the larger part of this department, to receive immediate intelligence, and to concentrate troops with rapidity. It seems, therefore, more practicable now to defend the numerous exposed points on the frontier from some large central posts, on or near the railroad, than it was in times past imperfectly to effect the same object by the establishment of numerous small posts. The Indians on the southern reservations cannot reach the settlements exposed to them in Kansas and Eastern Colorado without crossing or very nearly approaching the line of the railroad, where their appearance and number can be rapidly communicated by telegraph, and the necessary force sent by rail. Small detachments placed at the important stations along the railroad in proper defensive buildings, easily protect such stations until assistance, telegraphed for, can reach them.

The depredations of Indians on the settlements in Kansas and Colorado must of necessity be committed during the warm weather. There is no grass for animals on the plains in the winter, and the violent snow-storms and severe cold altogether prevent the Indians from traversing them at that season. Summer camps of cavalry or infantry, sent out in the early spring to important points from some large central posts, accomplish all the objects to be expected from small posts kept up all the year at the same points, and I am satisfied that they can accomplish these objects much more completely and at vastly less cost.

It may be safely asserted that the same number of troops stationed at a large post can be subsisted at much less cost than would be incurred if they were distributed at a number of small posts. The administrative machinery of a small post, the police, the service in the quartermaster's and subsistence departments, and for daily extra duty, are nearly as great as for a large post. The waste of supplies, a large item, is greater when issued in small quantities than in large. It will be apparent, without detail, that the general statement as to expense is well founded.

The *esprit*, the discipline, and efficiency of troops are greatly promoted by assembling them in large bodies, equal, at least, to one regiment. Every officer knows this fact well.

In the service on the frontier the want of men for active pursuit of Indians, and other military operations in the field, has been severely felt, and this want has been largely due to the distribution of the troops at small posts. With a thousand men at one post it is easy to put into the field, on the shortest notice, eight hundred and fifty men. Distribute the thousand men to four small posts, and it will not be found practicable to put into the field six hundred.

If, therefore, the needed protection to settlements and routes of travel can be as completely secured by a few large posts as by many small ones, three very important things can be accomplished: 1. A large reduction of expense. 2. Better discipline and morale among the troops. 3. The power to use much more of any given force for field service.

DESERTIONS.

Whilst the number of desertions from the troops in this department has much decreased during the past year, they are yet numerous enough to be the cause of dissatisfaction and uneasiness. The causes of desertion hitherto assigned need not be repeated, but I venture to suggest that in the intervals of duty the soldier needs more amusement, mental and physical, than is now possible for him to have. The first essential to contented service is some agreeable and useful occupation when not on actual duty; and it would be economy to furnish this in reason, even if it required a direct appropriation to do so. It can, however, be reasonably accomplished without additional expense, and I herewith present a plan for doing so, which I trust will be adopted. It was first proposed in a letter from me to the Secretary of War, part of which is herein quoted:

The desertions from the Army within the last two years have been so numerous as to be a subject of deep concern to the country, and to occasion much uneasiness and mortification to military commanders, who have been earnestly seeking a cause for it. I think it not useless to submit for your consideration a few remarks on the subject.

Whilst, no doubt, the reduction of pay and the thousand of opportunities to better his condition, furnished to the soldier by railroad and other enterprises, have proved a great incentive to desertion, it is believed that such causes may be obviated or greatly modified by providing the soldier with some proper means of recreation or improvement. At present there is no provision of the kind, and the dry and monotonous routine duty of the soldier becomes wearisome to the last degree.

Such post-libraries, reading-rooms, &c., as existed before the war, have all disappeared, and there cannot be collected, under present regulations, a sum at all sufficient to replace them. It follows, of course, that when the soldier is not actually engaged in the performance of some duty, he is without resource of any kind, and naturally takes to idling and complaining. Those at all inclined to drink become dissipated and worthless, are put into the guard-house, and sentenced by courts-martial to confinement of greater or less duration. Of course the routine duty they are thus debarred from performing must be done by the other members of the company who have done no wrong, but who are actually punished by this extra duty for the sins of others. Of course this is a further cause of discontent.

The fines imposed on the soldier who sins, and whose confinement transfers his duties

to the shoulders of the innocent, in no respect inures to their benefit, but is appropriated for the Soldiers' Home in Washington, where few soldiers ever go, and which is already the richest institution in this country.

I see that about two hundred thousand dollars were collected last year from fines thus imposed, to be appropriated to the Soldiers' Home, which, from funds on hand and the interest upon them, has already an income far larger than its necessities. It is needless to say that such an arrangement is extremely distasteful to the Army.

I assume, as a matter of course, that it is the policy of the Government (as it is certainly common sense) to do everything that can reasonably be done to satisfy the soldier with his lot. As a mere question of expense to the United States it is certainly the true policy. A contented soldier will not desert, and will surely perform his duty better than one who is discontented.

This naturally leads me to what I wish to commend to your attention, viz: the propriety and good policy of devoting at least 50 per cent. of the fines collected from courts-martial sentences to the purchase of books, magazines, newspapers, &c., for the establishment of post-libraries and reading-rooms at the military posts in the Army. Such a disposition of the fines in question would not impair at all the efficiency or comfort of the Soldiers' Home; would involve no increased expense to the Government, but would really save the United States many thousands of dollars now paid out for arrests of deserters, their confinement in penitentiaries, and the very great expense of so many courts-martial, and would, besides, go further than any measure I know to arrest desertions and render the Army more efficient, contented, and satisfactory. Whether it be in your power without legislation to make such use of the fund in question I do not know; but if it be, I may safely assure you that you can do an act of infinite advantage to the service, and one which, I am sure, will be unanimously acceptable to the Army.

The details of expenditure of this money for post-libraries, &c., and the regulations for the management of the fund and the care of the buildings, books, &c., would easily be made.

If legislation be needed to accomplish the purpose, I respectfully suggest that it be asked for at the next session of Congress.

I take pleasure in saying that in all the service performed in this department, the troops have exhibited zeal and efficiency, and that in the administrative duties I have enjoyed the cordial assistance of the officers of the general staff stationed at department headquarters.

I transmit inclosed a roster of troops serving in this Department, as also a field return.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,

Brevet Major-General, U. S. A., Commanding.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Chicago, Ill.

NO. 3.—REPORT OF GENERAL TERRY.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
Saint Paul, Minn., November 21, 1876.

SIR: In obedience to the instructions which I have received from the Lieutenant-General commanding, I have the honor to submit the following report of the military operations which have taken place in this department during the past year.

This report will necessarily be imperfect, for, with the exception of a very few days, I have been personally in the field from the 9th of May until now. During my absence from Saint Paul many changes were made in the distribution of the troops, and many orders were necessarily issued from these headquarters, of which I am as yet imperfectly informed. It is, therefore, impossible for me to make a full and detailed report in time to meet the requirements of the orders which I have received.

My last annual report was made on the 12th day of November, 1875. At that time the force in the department consisted of the following troops:

Four companies of the Second Cavalry.
 Nine companies of the Seventh Cavalry.
 The First Regiment of Infantry.
 The Sixth Regiment of Infantry.
 The Seventh Regiment of Infantry.
 The Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry.
 The Twentieth Regiment of Infantry.

The force was at that date distributed as follows:

At Fort Snelling, Minn., the regimental headquarters, and Companies C and H of the Twentieth Infantry.

At Fort Ripley, Minn., Companies B and G of the Twentieth Infantry.

At Fort Pembina, Dak., Companies D, F, and I of the Twentieth Infantry.

At Fort Totten, Dak., Companies E and L of the Seventh Cavalry, and Companies E and K of the Twentieth Infantry.

At Fort Seward, Dak., Company A of the Twentieth Infantry.

At Fort Abercrombie, Dak., the regimental headquarters, and Companies A and F of the Seventeenth Infantry.

At Fort Wadsworth, Dak., Companies B and C of the Seventeenth Infantry.

At Fort Shaw, Mont., the regimental headquarters, and Companies A, B, D, G, I, and K of the Seventh Infantry.

At Fort Ellis, Mont., Companies F, G, H, and L of the Second Cavalry, and Company C of the Seventh Infantry.

At Fort Benton, Mont., Company F of the Seventh Infantry.

At Camp Baker, Mont., Companies E and H of the Seventh Infantry.

At Fort Buford, Dak., the regimental headquarters, and Companies C, D, E, F, and G of the Sixth Infantry.

At Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak., the regimental headquarters, and Companies A, C, D, F, and I of the Seventh Cavalry, Company B of the Sixth Infantry, and Company G of the Seventeenth Infantry.

At Fort Rice, Dak., Companies H and M of the Seventh Cavalry, and Company D of the Seventeenth Infantry.

At Fort Stevenson, Dak., Companies H and K of the Sixth Infantry.

At Camp Hancock, Dak., Company H of the Seventeenth Infantry.

At Standing Rock, Dak., Companies A and I of the Sixth Infantry, and Company E of the Seventeenth Infantry.

At Fort Randall, Dak., the regimental headquarters, and Companies C, D, G, I, and K of the First Infantry.

At Fort Sully, Dak., Companies B, E, F, and H of the First Infantry.

At Cheyenne Agency, Dak., Companies I and K of the Seventeenth Infantry.

At Lower Brulé Agency, Dak., Company A of the First Infantry.

This force was increased in April, 1876, by three companies (B, G, and K) of the Seventh Cavalry, by transfer from the Department of the Gulf; in July, 1876, by six companies (E, F, G, H, I, and K) of the Twenty-second Infantry, from the Military Division of the Atlantic; in July and August, 1876, by the Fifth Regiment of Infantry, from the Department of the Missouri; and in August and September, 1876, by the Eleventh Regiment of Infantry, from the Department of Texas.

The following is the present distribution of the troops for winter stations:

At Fort Snelling, Minn., the regimental headquarters, and Company C of the Twentieth Infantry.

At Fort Ripley, Minn., Companies B and G of the Twentieth Infantry.

At Fort Abercrombie, Dak., Company F of the Seventh Cavalry and Company A of the Seventeenth Infantry.

At Fort Sisseton, (formerly Fort Wadsworth, Dak.,) Companies B and C of the Seventeenth Infantry.

At Fort Totten, Dak., Company C of the Seventh Cavalry and Company K of the Twentieth Infantry.

At Fort Pembina, Dak., Companies D and F of the Twentieth Infantry.

At Fort Seward, Dak., Company A of the Twentieth Infantry.

At Fort Buford, Dak., the regimental headquarters, and Companies C, D, E, F, G, and I of the Sixth Infantry.

At Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak., the regimental headquarters, and Companies B, E, G, I, K, and L of the Seventh Cavalry; Company B of the Sixth Infantry, and Companies D and G of the Seventeenth Infantry.

At Fort Rice, Dak., Companies A, D, H, and M of the Seventh Cavalry.

At Fort Stevenson, Dak., Companies H and K of the Sixth Infantry.

At Standing Rock Agency, Dak., Companies G and K of the First Infantry; Company A of the Sixth Infantry; Companies A, B, and H of the Eleventh Infantry; regimental headquarters, and Companies E and F of the Seventeenth Infantry, and Company H of the Twentieth Infantry.

At Camp Hancock, Dak., Company H of the Seventeenth Infantry.

At Fort Randall, Dak., the regimental headquarters, and Companies C, E, and I of the First Infantry.

At Fort Sully, Dak., Companies B, D, F, and H of the First Infantry.

At Lower Brulé Agency, Dak., Company A of the First Infantry; and Companies E and I of the Twentieth Infantry.

At Cheyenne Agency, Dak., the regimental headquarters, and Companies C, D, E, F, G, I, and K of the Eleventh Infantry, and Companies I and K of the Seventeenth Infantry.

At Fort Shaw, Mont., the regimental headquarters, and Companies A, B, G, H, I, and K of the Seventh Infantry.

At Fort Ellis, Mont., Companies F, G, H, and L of the Second Cavalry, and Company C of the Seventh Infantry.

At Fort Benton, Mont., Company F of the Seventh Infantry.

At Camp Baker, Mont., Companies D and E of the Seventh Infantry.

At the cantonment on Tongue River, Mont., the Fifth Regiment of Infantry, and Companies E, G, H, I, and K of the Twenty-second Infantry.

The changes of station from which this distribution resulted are shown by the following-described movements of troops, irrespective of the movements of the force engaged in the campaign against the hostile Sioux:

In November, 1875, Companies D and H of the Seventh Infantry, stationed respectively at Fort Shaw and Camp Baker, Mont., interchanged stations.

In April, 1876, Companies D and G of the Twentieth Infantry changed stations respectively from Forts Pembina and Ripley to Fort Abraham Lincoln, and are now under orders to return each to its former station.

In April, 1876, Companies D and E of the First Infantry stationed respectively at Forts Randall and Sully, interchanged stations.

In May, 1876, Company H, Seventeenth Infantry, changed station from Camp Hancock to Fort Abraham Lincoln, and is now under orders to return to Camp Hancock.

In May, 1876, Company B of the First Infantry changed station from Fort Sully to Fort Rice, and on the 4th instant was ordered to be returned to Fort Sully.

In May, 1876, Company C of the First Infantry changed station from Fort Randall to Fort Sully, and on the 4th instant was ordered to be returned to Fort Randall.

In July, 1876, Company H, Twentieth Infantry, changed station from Fort Snelling to Standing Rock.

In August, 1876, Companies G and K of the First Infantry, stationed at Fort Randall, and Company F of the Seventeenth Infantry, stationed at Fort Abercrombie, changed station to Standing Rock.

In August, 1876, Company E of the Twentieth Infantry changed station from Fort Totten to Fort Abercrombie.

In August, 1876, Company A, Seventeenth Infantry, changed station from Fort Abercrombie to Fort Abraham Lincoln, and is now under orders to return to Fort Abercrombie.

In August, 1876, the regimental headquarters of the Seventeenth Infantry were transferred from Fort Abercrombie to Standing Rock.

In September, 1876, Company E of the Twentieth Infantry changed station from Fort Abercrombie to Lower Brulé Agency.

In September, 1876, Company I of the Twentieth Infantry changed station from Fort Pembina to Lower Brulé Agency.

Company D of the Seventeenth Infantry is now under orders to change station from Fort Rice to Fort Abraham Lincoln.

During August and September, 1876, the ten companies of the Eleventh Regiment of Infantry arrived by detachments at Yankton, Dak., and proceeded to take station as follows: Companies A, B, and H at Standing Rock Agency; Companies C, D, E, F, G, I, and K at Cheyenne Agency.

Forts Shaw, Ellis, Benton, and Camp Baker constitute the district of Montana, with headquarters at Fort Shaw.

Forts Abraham Lincoln, Rice, and Stevenson, Camp Hancock, and Standing Rock constitute the middle district, with headquarters at Fort Abraham Lincoln.

Forts Randall and Sully and Lower Brulé and Cheyenne agencies constitute the southern district, with headquarters at Cheyenne agency.

Forts Snelling, Ripley, Abercrombie, Sisseton, Totten, Pembina, and Buford, and the cantonment on Tongue River, Montana, are independent posts, reporting directly to department headquarters.

The following tables show the strength of the several garrisons at the date of the last returns received at these headquarters. For the cantonment, representing the Fifth Regiment of Infantry and the six companies of the Twenty-second infantry, and for two companies of the Seventh Infantry (U and G) not borne on post returns, only the approximate strength is given, as no recent returns have been received:

District of Montana.

Posts.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Fort Shaw	24	287
Fort Ellis	17	278
Fort Benton	3	43
Camp Baker	6	82
Total	50	690

Middle District.

Posts.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Indian scouts.
Fort Abraham Lincoln	40	852	40
Fort Rice	8	87	4
Fort Stevenson	6	92	5
Fort Standing Rock	30	423	7
Total	84	1,454	56

Southern District.

Fort Randall	12	127	
Recruits First Infantry		39	
Fort Sully	13	196	3
Cheyenne agency	26	474	6
Lower Brulé agency	9	114	
Total	60	950	9

Independent posts.

Fort Snelling	9	63	
Fort Ripley	4	33	
Fort Abercrombie, (detachment accounted for at Fort Seward)			
Fort Sisseton	3	46	6
Fort Totten	3	40	1
Fort Pembina	4	30	
Fort Seward	3	33	
Fort Buford	23	205	6
Cantonment, Tongue River, Montana	55	770	75
Six companies Seventh Cavalry not borne on post returns	18	611	
Two companies Seventeenth Infantry not borne on post returns	6	80	
Total	128	2,010	88

Grand.

Districts, independent posts, &c.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Indian scouts.
District of Montana	50	690	.....
Middle district	84	1,454	56
Southern district	60	950	9
Independent posts, &c	128	2,010	88
Total	322	5,104	153

On the 19th of February I was informed, by a dispatch of that date from Maj. James S. Brisbin, Second Cavalry, commanding the post of Fort Ellis, that he had on the previous day received an appeal for help from a party who had established themselves for the purpose of trade,

trapping, and mining at a point near the mouth of the Big Horn, known as Fort Pease. It was stated that fourteen men were holding a stockade against the Indians, who had surrounded them. Major Brisbin proposed to go to their relief. The proposal of Major Brisbin was approved by me, and he was instructed by telegraph to proceed at once to carry it into effect. He marched from Fort Ellis on the 21st of February with four companies of his regiment, and arrived at Fort Pease and relieved the occupants on the 4th of March. It was found that the original party had consisted of forty-six men, of whom six had been killed, and eight wounded, thirteen had escaped by night, and nineteen were found in the stockade and were brought away. No Indians were seen by the troops, but war-lodges were found representing a force of about sixty Sioux who had fled southward.

On the 10th of February last I received from the Lieutenant-General commanding orders to commence operations against the hostile Sioux. At the same time I was informed that similar instructions had been given to Brigadier-General Crook, then as now commanding the Department of the Platte, who would operate from Fort Laramie in the direction of the head-waters of Powder River, Pumpkin Butte, and the Big Horn. Preparations for the movement were immediately commenced, and it was supposed that the troops could be made ready to march early in April. The collection of troops and supplies for the expedition, however, was dependent on the opening of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

That road was opened earlier than is usual in the spring, but severe snow-storms again closed it. Owing to this fact, and to the necessity of waiting for the arrival of troops ordered from the Department of the Gulf to this Department, it was not until the middle of May that all preparations were completed.

The force originally intended for the field consisted of the nine companies of the Seventh Cavalry then in this Department, Companies C and G of the Seventeenth Infantry, Company B of the Sixth Infantry, a battery of Gatling guns, manned by detachments from the Twentieth Infantry, and forty Indian scouts. Subsequently it was increased by the three remaining companies of the Seventh Cavalry, which, on my application, were ordered from the Department of the Gulf to their regiment, in order that they might accompany it into the field.

Lieut.-Col. G. A. Custer, of the Seventh Cavalry, was at first assigned to the command of this force; but under subsequent instructions I assumed the command in person, Lieutenant-Colonel Custer being assigned to the command of his regiment.

On the 27th of February I directed Col. John Gibbon, of the Seventh Infantry, commanding the district of Montana, to prepare for the field all the troops which could be spared from the garrisons in his district, and to be ready to march from Fort Ellis down the valley of the Yellowstone.

These orders were crossed on their way to Montana by a dispatch from Colonel Gibbon, in which he suggested the same movement.

On the 25th of February a telegram was sent to Colonel Gibbon in which he was directed not only to make his preparations, but to move as soon as he should be able. The force available for the movement consisted of four companies of the Second Cavalry and six companies of the Seventh Infantry. It was collected as rapidly as possible, and it started from Fort Ellis on the 3d of April. For the details of Colonel Gibbon's march until he made a junction with the column under my own command, I refer to his report, which is forwarded herewith. It was not intended that this column should seek for and attack the hostile

Sioux independently, unless, indeed, some favorable opportunity should present itself. Its duty was to guard the left bank of the Yellowstone, and, if possible, prevent the Indians from crossing it in case that they should attempt to do so, either in pursuance of their habit of following the herds of buffalo to the north during the summer, or in case they should seek to avoid the troops coming from the south and the east.

This duty was admirably performed. Colonel Gibbon advanced to the mouth of the Rosebud, and from that point kept detachments moving up and down the Yellowstone.

It is of course impossible to say whether the Indians would or would not have crossed the latter stream had not Colonel Gibbon's force occupied its left bank, but my own opinion is that they would have done so.

To supply the forces in the field, subsistence and forage were sent up the Yellowstone, by steamer, to Stanley's stockade, near the mouth of Glendive Creek. With them was sent a guard of three companies of the Sixth Infantry, under command of Major O. H. Moore, of that regiment. The departure of the boats from Fort Lincoln was so timed as to bring them to their destination a short time in advance of the presumed arrival of the troops at the same point.

No train of pack-mules has ever been organized in this department, and the marching columns were necessarily dependent on wagons for the transport of their supplies. There were, however, carried in wagons about 250 pack-saddles to be placed on the mules of the train in an emergency.

I arrived personally at Fort Lincoln on the 10th of May. Soon after my arrival I received information from more than one independent source which led me to believe that the main body of the hostile Sioux was on the Little Missouri River, and between that stream and the Yellowstone. I therefore sent to Fort Ellis a telegraphic dispatch, to be forwarded to Colonel Gibbon, directing him to move down the Yellowstone to "Stanley's stockade," to cross the river, and move out on "Stanley's trail" to meet the column from Lincoln. This column marched on the morning of May 17. For some days its progress was slow, for the wagons were heavily laden and recent rains had made the ground extremely soft.

The Little Missouri was reached on May 29. Here a halt was made for a day in order that the valley of the river might be reconnoitered. This was done by Lieutenant-Colonel Custer with a portion of his regiment, but no indications of the recent presence of Indians were discovered. The march was resumed on the 31st; but on the 1st and 2d of June a heavy snow-storm detained the column on the edge of the bad lands which border the left banks of the Little Missouri. On the 3d Beaver Creek was reached. In the morning of that day scouts, sent out by Major Moore from the Yellowstone, brought me dispatches from that officer and from Colonel Gibbon also. From the scouts I learned that there were no traces of Indians between "Stanley's stockade" and Beaver Creek; by the dispatches I was informed that the steamers with supplies had reached their destination, and that Colonel Gibbon, having received the dispatch sent to him from Fort Lincoln, was marching down the Yellowstone. Upon this information I determined to move up Beaver Creek, and thence march directly to Powder River. Orders were therefore sent to Colonel Gibbon to suspend his movements and to Major Moore to send one boat-load of supplies to the mouth of the Powder.

On the morning of the 4th the march was again resumed, our course being up the Beaver. On the 6th we turned again to the west, and in

the evening of the 7th reached Powder River at a point about twenty miles from the Yellowstone.

On the 8th, leaving the column in camp, I went with an escort to the mouth of the Powder, and there found the steamer *Far West* with supplies.

The next day I went on the steamer up the Yellowstone to meet Colonel Gibbon. I met him at a point ten or fifteen miles below the mouth of the Tongue, and gave him instructions to return with his troops to the mouth of the Rosebud. Returning, I gave orders for the transfer of all troops and supplies from the stockade to a depot to be established at the mouth of the Powder, and thence proceeded to the camp of the column.

The next day Maj. M. A. Reno, Seventh Cavalry, with six companies of his regiment and one Gatling gun, was directed to reconnoiter the valley of the Powder as far as the forks of the river, then to cross to Mizpah Creek, to descend that creek to near its mouth, thence to cross to Tongue River and descend to its mouth. He was provided with rations for ten days, carried on pack-saddles. On the 11th the remainder of the column marched to the Yellowstone, where it remained until the 15th, in order to give time for Major Reno's movements. During this interval the troops at the stockade, and all the supplies which had been landed there, were brought up. On the morning of the 15th, Lieutenant-Colonel Custer, with six companies of his regiment, one Gatling gun, and a train of pack-mules, marched for Tongue River, all the wagons with their infantry-guard having been left at the depot. He reached the Tongue on the 16th. Here we waited for news from Major Reno until the evening of the 19th, when a dispatch was received from him, by which it appeared that he had crossed to the Rosebud and found a heavy Indian trail; and that after following it for some distance he had retraced his steps, had descended the stream to its mouth, and was then on his way to the Tongue. Orders were at once sent to him to halt and await the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Custer; and the latter was instructed to march the next morning for the mouth of the Rosebud. He arrived at this last-named point on the 21st. On the same day Colonel Gibbon's column was put in motion for a point on the north bank of the Yellowstone, opposite the mouth of the Big Horn; with it were sent the Gatling guns which had until this time accompanied the Seventh Cavalry.

At a conference which took place on the 21st between Colonel Gibbon, Lieutenant-Colonel Custer, and myself, I communicated to them the plan of operations which I had decided to adopt. It was that Colonel Gibbon's column should cross the Yellowstone near the mouth of the Little Big Horn, and thence up that stream, with the expectation that it would arrive at the last-named point by the 26th; that Lieutenant-Colonel Custer with the whole of the Seventh Cavalry should proceed up the Rosebud until he should ascertain the direction in which the trail discovered by Major Reno led; that if it led to the Little Big Horn it should not be followed; but that Lieutenant-Colonel Custer should keep still farther to the south before turning toward that river, in order to intercept the Indians should they attempt to pass around his left, and in order, by a longer march, to give time for Colonel Gibbon's column to come up.

This plan was founded on the belief that at some point on the Little Big Horn a body of hostile Sioux would be found; and that although it was impossible to make movements in perfect concert, as might have been done had there been a known fixed objective point to be reached,

yet, by the judicious use of the excellent guides and scouts which we possessed, the two columns might be brought within co-operating distance of each other, so that either of them which should be first engaged might be a "waiting fight"—give time for the other to come up. At the same time it was thought that a double attack would very much diminish the chances of a successful retreat by the Sioux, should they be disinclined to fight. It was believed to be impracticable to join Colonel Gibbon's column to Lieutenant-Colonel Custer's force; for more than one-half of Colonel Gibbon's troops were infantry, who would be unable to keep up with cavalry in a rapid movement; while to detach Gibbon's mounted men and add them to the Seventh Cavalry would leave his force too small to act as an independent body.

The written instructions given to Lieutenant-Colonel Custer were as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, (IN THE FIELD,)

Camp at Mouth of Rosebud River, Montana, June 22, 1876.

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that as soon as your regiment can be made ready for the march, you proceed up the Rosebud in pursuit of the Indians whose trail was discovered by Major Reno a few days since. It is, of course, impossible to give you any definite instructions in regard to this movement; and were it not impossible to do so, the department commander places too much confidence in your zeal, energy, and ability to wish to impose upon you precise orders, which might hamper your action when nearly in contact with the enemy. He will, however, indicate to you his own views of what your action should be, and he desires that you should conform to them unless you shall see sufficient reason for departing from them. He thinks that you should proceed up the Rosebud until you ascertain definitely the direction in which the trail above spoken of leads. Should it be found (as it appears to be almost certain that it will be found) to turn toward the Little Horn, he thinks that you should still proceed southward, perhaps as far as the headwaters of the Tongue, and then turn toward the Little Horn, feeling constantly, however, to your left, so as to preclude the possibility of the escape of the Indians to the south or southeast by passing around your left flank.

The column of Colonel Gibbon is now in motion for the mouth of the Big Horn. As soon as it reaches that point it will cross the Yellowstone and move up at least as far as the forks of the Little and Big Horns. Of course its future movements must be controlled by circumstances as they arise; but it is hoped that the Indians, if upon the Little Horn, may be so nearly inclosed by the two columns that their escape will be impossible. The department commander desires that on your way up the Rosebud you should thoroughly examine the upper part of Tullock's Creek; and that you should endeavor to send a scout through to Colonel Gibbon's column with information of the result of your examination. The lower part of this creek will be examined by a detachment from Colonel Gibbon's command.

The supply-steamer will be pushed up the Big Horn as far as the forks, if the river is found to be navigable for that distance; and the department commander (who will accompany the column of Colonel Gibbon) desires you to report to him there not later than the expiration of the time for which your troops are rationed, unless in the mean time you receive further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. W. SMITH,

Captain, Eighteenth Infantry, A. A. A. G.

Lieut. Col. G. A. CUSTER,
Seventh Cavalry.

The movements which followed have already been reported in telegraphic dispatches sent to the headquarters of the division from the field. These dispatches, however, were very imperfectly transmitted. I therefore repeat them here:

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
Camp on Little Big Horn River, Montana, June 27, 1876.

*To the Adjutant-General of the Military Division of the Missouri,
Chicago, Ill., via Fort Ellis:*

It is my painful duty to report that day before yesterday, the 25th instant, a great disaster overtook General Custer and the troops under his command. At 12 o'clock of

the 22d he started with his whole regiment and a strong detachment of scouts and guides from the mouth of the Rosebud. Proceeding up that river about twenty miles, he struck a very heavy Indian trail which had previously been discovered, and, pursuing it, found that it led, as it was supposed that it would lead, to the Little Big Horn River. Here he found a village of almost unexampled extent, and at once attacked it with that portion of his force which was immediately at hand. Major Reno, with three companies, A, G, and M, of the regiment, was sent into the valley of the stream, at the point where the trail struck it. General Custer, with five companies, C, E, F, I, and L, attempted to enter it about 3 miles lower down. Reno forded the river, charged down its left bank, dismounted, and fought on foot until finally, completely overwhelmed by numbers, he was compelled to mount, recross the river, and seek a refuge on the high bluffs which overlook its right bank. Just as he recrossed, Captain Benteen, who, with three companies, D, H, and K, was some two miles to the left of Reno when the action commenced, but who had been ordered by General Custer to return, came to the river, and, rightly concluding that it was useless for his force to attempt to renew the fight in the valley, he joined Reno on the bluffs. Captain McDougall, with his company, B, was at first at some distance in the rear, with the train of pack-mules; he also came up to Reno. Soon this united force was nearly surrounded by Indians, many of whom, armed with rifles of long range, occupied positions which commanded the ground held by the cavalry—ground from which there was no escape. Rifle-pits were dug, and the fight was maintained, though with heavy loss, from about half past two o'clock of the 25th till 6 o'clock of the 26th, when the Indians withdrew from the valley, taking with them their village. Of the movements of General Custer and the five companies under his immediate command scarcely anything is known from those who witnessed them, for no officer or soldier who accompanied him has yet been found alive. His trail, from the point where Reno crossed the stream, passes along and in the rear of the crest of the bluffs on the right bank for nearly or quite three miles. Then it comes down the bank of the river, but at once diverges from it as if he had unsuccessfully attempted to cross; then turns upon itself, almost completes a circle, and ceases. It is marked by the remains of his officers and men and the bodies of his horses, some of them dotted along the path, others heaped in ravines and upon knolls, where halts appear to have been made. There is abundant evidence that a gallant resistance was offered by the troops, but that they were beset on all sides by overpowering numbers. The officers known to be killed are: General Custer, Captains Keogh, Yates, and Custer, Lieutenants Cook, Smith, McIntosh, Calloun, Porter, Hodgson, Sturgis, and Riley, of the cavalry; Lieutenant Crittenden, of the Twentieth Infantry; and Acting Assistant Surgeon De Wolf, Lieutenant Harrington, of the cavalry, and Assistant Surgeon Lord are missing; Captain Benteen and Lieutenant Varnum, of the cavalry, are slightly wounded. Mr. Boston Custer, a brother, and Mr. Reed, a nephew, of General Custer, were with him and were killed. No other officers than those whom I have named are among the killed, wounded, and missing.

It is impossible as yet to obtain a nominal list of the enlisted men who were killed and wounded; but the number of killed, including officers, must reach 250; the number of wounded is 51. At the mouth of the Rosebud, I informed General Custer that I should take the supply-steamer *Far West* up the Yellowstone to ferry General Gibbon's column over the river; that I should personally accompany that column; and that it would, in all probability, reach the mouth of the Little Big Horn on the 26th instant. The steamer reached General Gibbon's troops, near the mouth of the Big Horn, early in the morning of the 24th, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon all his men and animals were across the Yellowstone. At 5 o'clock, the column, consisting of five companies of the Seventh Infantry, four companies of the Second Cavalry, and a battery of three Gatling guns, marched out to and across Tullock's Creek. Starting soon after 5 o'clock in the morning of the 25th, the infantry made a march of twenty-two miles over the most difficult country which I have ever seen. In order that scouts might be sent into the valley of the Little Big Horn, the cavalry, with the battery, was then pushed on thirteen or fourteen miles farther, reaching camp at midnight. The scouts were sent out at half past 4 in the morning of the 26th. They soon discovered three Indians, who were at first supposed to be Sioux; but, when overtaken, they proved to be Crows, who had been with General Custer. They brought the first intelligence of the battle. Their story was not credited. It was supposed that some fighting, perhaps severe fighting, had taken place; but it was not believed that disaster could have overtaken so large a force as twelve companies of cavalry. The infantry, which had broken camp very early, soon came up, and the whole column entered and moved up the valley of the Little Big Horn. During the afternoon efforts were made to send scouts through to what was supposed to be General Custer's position, to obtain information of the condition of affairs; but those who were sent out were driven back by parties of Indians, who, in increasing numbers, were seen hovering in General Gibbon's front. At twenty minutes before 9 o'clock in the evening, the infantry had marched between twenty-nine and thirty miles. The men were very weary and daylight was fading.

The column was therefore halted for the night, at a point about eleven miles in a straight line above the mouth of the stream. This morning the movement was resumed, and, after a march of nine miles, Major Reno's intrenched position was reached. The withdrawal of the Indians from around Reno's command and from the valley was undoubtedly caused by the approach of General Gibbon's troops. Major Reno and Captain Benteen, both of whom are officers of great experience, accustomed to see large masses of mounted men, estimate the number of Indians engaged at not less than twenty-five hundred. Other officers think that the number was greater than this. The village in the valley was about three miles in length and about a mile in width. Besides the lodges proper, a great number of temporary brush-wood shelters was found in it, indicating that many men besides its proper inhabitants had gathered together there. Major Reno is very confident that there were a number of white men fighting with the Indians. It is believed that the loss of the Indians was large. I have as yet received no official reports in regard to the battle; but what is stated herein is gathered from the officers who were on the ground then and from those who have been over it since.

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brigadier-General.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
Camp on Little Horn, June 28, 1876.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.:

The wounded were brought down from the bluffs last night and made as comfortable as our means would permit. To-day horse and hand litters have been constructed, and this evening we shall commence moving the wounded toward the mouth of the Little Big Horn, to which point I hope that the steamer has been able to come. The removal will occupy three or four days, as the marches must be short. A reconnaissance was made to-day by Captain Ball, of the Second Cavalry, along the trail made by the Indians when they left the valley. He reports that they divided into two parties, one of which kept the valley of Long Fork, making, he thinks, for the Big Horn Mountains; the other turned more to the eastward. He also discovered a very heavy trail leading into the valley that is not more than five days old. This trail is entirely distinct from the one which Custer followed, and would seem to show that at least two large bands united here just before the battle. The dead were all buried to-day.

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brigadier-General.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
Camp on Yellowstone, near Big Horn River, Montana, July 2, 1876.

Lieut. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, *Chicago, Ill.:*

In the evening of the 28th we commenced moving down the wounded, but were able to get on but four miles, as our hand-litters did not answer the purpose. The mule-litters did exceedingly well, but they were insufficient in number. The 29th, therefore, was spent in making a full supply of them. In the evening of the 29th we started again, and at 2 a. m. of the 30th the wounded were placed on a steamer at the mouth of the Little Big Horn. The afternoon of the 30th they were brought to the depot on the Yellowstone. I now send them by steamer to Fort Lincoln, and with them one of my aids, Capt. E. W. Smith, who will be able to answer any questions which you may desire to ask. I have brought down the troops to this point. They arrived to-night. They need refitting, particularly in the matter of transportation, before starting again. Although I had on the steamer a good supply of subsistence and forage, there are other things which we need, and I should hesitate to trust the boat again in the Big Horn.

Colonel Sheridan's dispatch informing me of the reported gathering of Indians on the Rosebud, reached me after I came down here. I hear nothing of General Crook's movements.

At least a hundred horses are needed to mount the cavalrymen now here.

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brigadier-General.

For further details of the movements of Colonel Gibbon's column from the 21st to the 30th of June, I refer to his report.

For further details of the march of the Seventh Cavalry from the Rosebud to the Little Big Horn, and of the action of the 25th and 26th of June, I refer to the appended report of Major Reno, Seventh Cavalry.

When Colonel Gibbon's column left the Yellowstone the supply-steamer *Far West*, upon which was Company B of the Sixth Infantry, was directed to make the attempt to ascend the Big Horn as far as the mouth of the Little Horn, in order that supplies might be near at hand to replace the scanty amount of subsistence which Colonel Gibbon's pack-animals were able to carry. Thanks to the zeal and energy displayed by Capt. Grant Marsh, the master of the steamer, the mouth of the Little Horn was reached by her, and she was of inestimable service in bringing down our wounded. They were sent upon her to Fort Lincoln.

The whole command reached the Yellowstone and went into camp on the north bank of the river on the 2d of July. Immediately afterward attempts were made to communicate with General Crook, in order that concert of action might be established between his forces and my own. The first and second of these efforts failed, the third succeeded. Three private soldiers of the Seventh Infantry, whose names, James Bell, William Evans, and Benjamin H. Stewart, deserve honorable mention here, succeeded in carrying a dispatch from me to General Crook, and two of them brought me his reply, from which I learned his own position and the position of the Indians. On the 15th of July, I received a telegraphic dispatch from the Lieutenant-General commanding, informing me that large re-enforcements would be sent to me. I had previously sent for recruits and horses for the Seventh Cavalry, and for guns to replace the Gatlings; and in order to increase my force, I determined to break up the depot on Powder River and bring the train and stores further up the Yellowstone.

Three possible lines for future operations presented themselves. The first by the left bank of the Big Horn; the second up Tullock's Creek; the third up the Rosebud. The second was inadmissible, for it was not practicable for wagons, and the pack-train which we had the means of improvising could not carry supplies for more than fifteen days. The first would have permitted wagons to be used, but it would have left between my own force and that of General Crook an almost, if not quite, impassable stream, the Big Horn, and besides would, if chosen, have rendered it necessary to keep a steamboat at the mouth of that river, while the Yellowstone was falling rapidly, and was already scarcely navigable to that point. The third line was therefore adopted. The depot was moved to the north bank of the Yellowstone, opposite the mouth of the Rosebud, and the troops from both above and below were brought to it.

The first of the re-enforcements sent to me, six companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, under Lieut. Col. E. S. Otis, arrived on the 1st of August.

On the 2d of August six companies of the Fifth Infantry, under Col. N. A. Miles, arrived.

On the 3d the crossing of the river commenced. It was completed on the 7th, and on the 8th the march up the Rosebud began.

The column had been re-organized, and now consisted of a brigade of four battalions of infantry, under Colonel Gibbon.

The Seventh Cavalry, organized as eight companies, under Maj. M. A. Reno.

Four companies of the Second Cavalry, under Maj. J. S. Brisbin, and a battery of two ten-pound rifles and one twelve-pounder, under Lieut. W. H. Low, Twentieth Infantry.

Major Brisbin was appointed chief of cavalry, on the staff of the department commander, but still retained the immediate command of his battalion.

At the depot were left one company of the Seventeenth Infantry, the dismounted men of the Seventh Cavalry, and three Gatling guns, all under the command of Capt. L. H. Sauger, Seventeenth Infantry. The depot had been well intrenched, and was believed to be perfectly secure with the force assigned to its defense. The valley of the Lower Rosebud is very difficult, and our marches on the 8th and 9th were necessarily short. In the forenoon of the 10th, our advanced scouts brought information that a large body of Sioux were in our front, and preparations for an attack upon them were at once made; but just as these preparations were completed, one of General Crook's couriers rode into our lines and announced that it was General Crook's force that confronted us. The march was resumed, and in the afternoon the two columns were united.

I learned from General Crook that the Sioux, leaving their position at the base of the Big Horn Mountains and passing around his right, had descended the Rosebud to the point at which we then were, and had then turned to the eastward, making apparently toward Tongue River. Their trail was broad and distinct, indicating that a very large number of Indians had passed over it. As it was impossible to carry wagons across the ridge which separates the Rosebud from the Tongue, orders were given for the organization of a pack-train for my own force from the wagon-mules; and the train itself, after we had issued from it subsistence and forage to General Crook's troops, was ordered back to the depot.

Colonel Miles, with his six companies and the battery, was directed to return at once to the mouth of the Rosebud, to take the steamboat lying there, proceed down the Yellowstone, and place detachments on the north bank of that river to cover the fords near the mouths of the Tongue and the Powder. Colonel Miles marched with great rapidity, and speedily had his men well entrenched at the points named. Subsequently he placed a detachment opposite the mouth of Glendive Creek, and then employed the steamboat in patrolling the river.

On the 11th the two columns moved, with fifteen days' rations. During that day and the five following days the trail of the Sioux was followed. It led us from the Rosebud to the Tongue; thence down the Tongue to Pumpkin Creek; thence across the ridge between Pumpkin and Mizpah Creeks; then to the Powder; and thence down the Powder to a point about eighteen miles from the Yellowstone. Here it is turned to the east, as if leading to Beaver Creek and the Little Missouri. It was still several days old. Its further pursuit would take us almost directly away from our supplies, and it was thought to be imprudent to enter upon the country lying between the Powder and Missouri Rivers without the full amount of subsistence which our pack-mules could carry. Both General Crook's column and my own therefore moved on the 17th to the mouth of the Powder. To this point some supplies had already been sent; but of the subsistence sent, some had been consumed by General Miles's troops, and there was a deficiency of forage. Hitherto the animals of both General Crook's column and my own had been entirely dependent on grass. Many of them had become very weak, and a supply of grain for them had become a necessity. I therefore determined to remain at the

mouth of the Powder until supplies could be brought by boat from the Rosebud depot. The boat arrived on the 23d. General Crook's troops were immediately supplied, and he commenced his march up the Powder on the 24th.

My own column, increased by four of Colonel Miles's companies, under himself, received supplies on the 24th, and marched on the 25th.

While at the mouth of the Powder I received repeated reports of the appearance of hostile Indians about Glendive Creek and on the Lower Yellowstone. No one of these reports taken by itself would have justified any departure from the plan that both General Crook's force and my own should continue to pursue the trail which we had hitherto followed, though the cumulative effect of them had been to make it doubtful whether it would not be better policy to throw my own column to the left bank of the Yellowstone.

At the close of our march on the 25th, however, I received dispatches giving further information of a similar character, which seemed to be sufficient to determine the question, and therefore the column, on the 26th, changed its direction, and marched for the mouth of O'Fallon's Creek.

It seemed that the retreat of the Sioux could not be indefinitely prolonged to the east. In that direction there was no refuge for them. They must, therefore, turn to the north or the south. If they turned to the south, unless they should succeed in eluding a pursuing force, they must be driven into the agencies. At the north they had a secure asylum beyond the Canadian line. It was known that a well-established and much-used trail leads from the fords of the Lower Yellowstone to the Dry Fork and to the Missouri at Fort Peck, and it was determined to push to the north until that trail should be reached.

Before parting with General Crook, it was arranged that supplies should be placed at the mouth of Glendive Creek, and should be at his disposal should the trail lead him in that direction, and that in any event he should communicate with me there.

On the 27th my own column crossed the Yellowstone and made a short march. Our line of march on the 27th, 28th, and 29th lay up Bad Route Creek. In the forenoon of the 29th the column was close to the base of the high and rugged ridge which divides the waters of the Missouri from the waters of the Yellowstone. From this point the battalion of the Second Cavalry, under Captain Ball, was sent forward with instructions to examine the country as far north as the sources of the stream flowing into the Missouri for the trail which we were seeking. The main column then turned eastward, skirting the base of the ridge for the purpose of finding water. In the forenoon of the 30th Captain Ball, with his battalion, returned. He had found the great trail, but there were no indications that it had been used since early in the summer. Before Captain Ball's return a detachment of Indian scouts was pushed on to Three Tree Creek to search for trails. It returned at evening, having found nothing. Early in the morning of the 31st Major Reno, with the whole of the Seventh Cavalry and a detachment of scouts, was directed to make a reconnoissance from our camp to the mouth of the Yellowstone. He was instructed to proceed with his regiment to a point on the river forty or fifty miles below Glendive, and to send his scouts thence to the Missouri. The main column then moved down Turtle Creek, and reached the Yellowstone at Glendive late in the day. On the 2d of September Major Reno reported that his scouts had pushed through to the mouth of the river, but had found no trail. He was thereupon ordered to rejoin the column. The movement to the left

bank of the Yellowstone had therefore failed to produce the hoped-for results. It is now known, however, that the reasoning which led to its adoption was correct. The Sioux *had* crossed the river in considerable numbers, but they had divided into numerous small parties and had burned the country behind them, leaving no traces of their passage.

On the 26th of August I received from the Lieutenant-General a dispatch, informing me that it had been determined to hold the Yellowstone Valley during the coming winter, and for this purpose to put fifteen hundred men, including a regiment of cavalry, in cantonment, at or near the mouth of Tongue River.

In this dispatch I was directed to send the Fifth Infantry, under Colonel Miles, and the battalion of the Twenty-second Infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Otis, to Tongue River, as soon as they should return to the mouth of the Rosebud. This order could not be literally fulfilled, for, though the column had returned to the Yellowstone, it was not at the mouth of the Rosebud, and it manifestly was not the intention of the Lieutenant-General to withdraw the troops from the field so early in the season. After receiving this dispatch I went in person to Wolf Rapids, below the mouth of the Powder, and found there three steamers loaded with supplies, upon one of which were two additional companies of the Fifth Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Whistler. I directed Colonel Whistler to proceed on his steamer (the Josephine) to Tongue River and commence building huts. The water was very low on the rapids, but the Josephine ascended them and proceeded on her voyage. The master of each of the other steamers refused to attempt the rapids, for the reason that there was not enough water upon them for his boat. I therefore directed that their freight should be unloaded, hauled around the rapids, and transferred to the Far West, which was still in the upper river.

When we arrived at Glendive, on the 31st of August, we found that the water in the river was much lower than when we crossed it at O'Fallon's Creek. The Far West had come out of the upper river and had gone to Fort Buford. One boat with supplies was at Glendive, but was unable to go farther.

On the 2d of September information was received that three boats, with supplies for the troops in the field and for the cantonment on the Tongue, were aground eighteen miles below Glendive, and must be partially unloaded before they could reach even the latter place.

It thus became evident that the Yellowstone could not be depended upon as a line of supply for the cantonment, and that more than ordinary activity would be required to get the needed stores up by land. The establishment of the cantonment, as directed by the Lieutenant-General, was manifestly of paramount importance. It promised results in the future of far greater importance than any which we could hope to obtain by continuing field-operations. It was more than questionable whether the troops then in the field could be fed, and at the same time a winter's supply of subsistence at Tongue River be accumulated.

On the 3d of September I received a dispatch from General Crook, dated Beaver Creek, opposite Sentinel Buttes, September 2d, informing me that he had followed the trail to that point, and that there it had divided; that the Sioux had broken into small parties, and had dispersed.

In view of all these facts and considerations, on the 5th of September it was determined to break up the column, send the troops to their posts, and devote all our land transportation to the task of supplying the cantonment. Colonel Miles, with that portion of his regiment which had been with the column, and two additional companies, which had

reached him from Buford, had already, on the 3d, been sent to Tongue River, and orders were now given to Colonel Gibbon to return to Montana with the battalions of the Second Cavalry and Seventh Infantry. The companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Otis, were assigned to the duty of guarding the supplies which had arrived and were to arrive at Glendive, and of furnishing escorts for the trains going thence to the cantonment. The two companies of the Seventeenth Infantry, under Captain Sanger, were directed to remain at the depot at the mouth of the Powder until all the stores there should have been sent to the Tongue, and then to assist in escorting trains.

The Seventh Cavalry and Moore's battalion of the Sixth Infantry, all under Major Reno, were placed *en route* for Fort Buford; but, in view of the possibility that General Crook might yet push some of the Sioux toward the Yellowstone, Major Reno was directed to occupy temporarily the north bank of the river in such manner as to prevent any considerable body of Indians from crossing it. These dispositions having been made, I went in person to Fort Buford.

On the 9th, information was received at Buford that a considerable number of Sioux had crossed and were crossing the Missouri, at Wolf Point, about eighty-five miles by land above Buford.

Major Reno, in obedience to instructions sent to him, immediately collected his force and made a very rapid march to Wolf Point; but when he arrived there the Sioux had effected a crossing, and were so far on their way to the Canadian line, distant but sixty miles, that it was thought to be useless to pursue them. The Seventh Cavalry was therefore ordered to Fort Lincoln, and the companies of the Sixth Infantry were directed to proceed to their respective posts.

Early in October I received instructions from the Lieutenant-General to dismount and disarm the Indians at Standing Rock and at Cheyenne agency. In pursuance of these instructions, a force of nearly twelve hundred men was organized at Fort Lincoln under Col. S. D. Sturgis, Seventh Cavalry. It consisted of the Seventh Cavalry, three companies of infantry, and a section of artillery. It was divided into two parts, one of which, consisting of four companies of cavalry under Major Reno, marched by the right bank of the Missouri to Standing Rock, and reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Carlin, Seventeenth Infantry, the commanding officer of that post, who, with his own garrison and Reno's troops, dismounted the Indians on that bank of the river. The other portion, under Colonel Sturgis in person, moved on the left bank. It reached the camps on that bank at the same time that Major Reno arrived on the other side, and was equally successful in accomplishing the object of the movement. Not a shot was fired and no violence was used.

Colonel Sturgis's column then marched on Cheyenne agency, to which place three companies of infantry from the garrison of Fort Sully were also brought, reporting to Lieut. Col. George P. Buell, Eleventh Infantry, the commander of the post. This display of force was quite sufficient to effect our object, and the Indians quietly surrendered their arms and their animals. About nine hundred ponies from Cheyenne agency and about twelve hundred from Standing Rock are now on their way to this place, where they will be sold. Without doubt many more will be obtained from Indians who will come in to the agencies for food during the coming winter. The money produced by the sale of these ponies will be used to purchase cows and working-oxen for the Indians.

While preparations were making for dismounting and disarming the

agency Indians, events of great importance were taking place on the Yellowstone. On the 10th of October, Capt. O. W. Miner, Twenty-second Infantry, with four companies of his regiment, escorting ninety-four wagons, started from Glendive Creek for the cantonment at Tongue River. He made during the day a march of fourteen miles.

At five o'clock in the evening he went into camp. At three o'clock in the morning of the 11th a party of Indians attacked the camp, and during the skirmish which ensued, forty-seven mules of the trains escaped and fell into the hands of the Indians.

At six o'clock in the morning of the 11th, Captain Miner again moved forward, but after a march of about eight miles, during which the Indians constantly skirmished with his rear-guard, he came to the conclusion that the safety of the valuable train in his charge required him to return to Glendive. He therefore retraced his steps, reaching the last-named place at eleven o'clock at night. Captain Miner's report of this affair is appended.

Lieut. Col. E. S. Otis, Twenty-second Infantry, the commanding officer at Glendive, immediately re-organized the train, increased its escort to five companies of infantry, counting one hundred and eighty-five rifles, took command of it in person, and on the 16th started for Tongue River. His formal report of the operations of his column has been delayed or lost in the mail, but from a verbal report made by him to the adjutant-general of the department it appears that he was successfully engaged with the Sioux for two days; that he punished them severely, so severely that they sued for peace, and promised that after going to Fort Peck to trade they would go to Tongue River and surrender themselves there. These terms were consented to by Colonel Otis, and the Indians withdrew. I shall forward Colonel Otis's report as soon as it is received.

At about the same time, though upon what day I am unable to say, for Colonel Miles has omitted all dates in his report, Colonel Miles, having received information that Sitting Bull was about to cross the Yellowstone and go to the Dry Fork of the Missouri for the purpose of hunting buffalo, moved from Tongue River with the Fifth Infantry with the design of intercepting or following him. When on Custer's Creek he received news of the attack on Captain Miner's train and of Colonel Otis's engagement. Moving in a northeasterly direction from Custer's Creek he was approaching the Sioux camp, when a flag of truce appeared and was received. Two conferences between Colonel Miles and Sitting Bull followed. The Indians were informed of the terms upon which alone they could surrender. These terms were not accepted, and an engagement followed; an engagement of which the result was the complete discomfiture of the Indians, nearly all of whom were driven across the Yellowstone, abandoning in their flight tons of dried meat, lodge-poles, travois, camp equipages, ponies, and broken-down cavalry horses. Sitting Bull, with about thirty lodges, escaped to the northward. Colonel Miles estimates the number of Indians engaged at one thousand.

On the 27th of October four principal chiefs and one head-warrior of the hostile bands surrendered themselves to Colonel Miles, and agreed to conduct their bands to Cheyenne agency and there remain at peace, subject to the orders of the Government.

It was understood also that they would, on arrival, give up their arms and horses. Five days were allowed the Indians to obtain meat, and thirty days to make the journey to the agency. The chiefs and head warrior above mentioned, who represent the Minneconjou and Sans Arc tribes, placed themselves in the hands of the military authorities as

hostages for the faithful fulfillment of this agreement, and have been sent to Cheyenne agency under guard. Colonel Hazen, Sixth Infantry, commanding Fort Buford, acting upon information received by him of the movement of hostile Indians toward Fort Peck, proceeded to that point with four companies of his regiment, arriving November 1. A considerable body of Uncapapas, representing one hundred and eighteen lodges, had come to the agency for supplies, but on receipt of news of Hazen's approach had, on the day before his arrival, fled southward across the Missouri River. Some disabled horses and personal property belonging to the Seventh Cavalry, and captured in Lieutenant-Colonel Custer's fight, were left behind by the Indians.

The information obtained by Colonel Hazen goes to show that these Indians are in a state of extreme destitution. It is said that they went out last spring with one thousand good lodges, of which not one now remains in their possession; their ponies are so reduced in condition that it is doubtful if they can be wintered; they are without food or ammunition.

It would seem from this statement, which is fully corroborated by the observation of Colonel Miles, that Sitting Bull's following is in a helpless condition; and that a firm adherence to the policy adopted, of preventing them from getting ammunition, and requiring the surrender of arms and horses as the essential condition upon which they can receive supplies of food, will, during the coming winter, force them into subjection.

The reports of Colonels Hazen and Miles, relative to the matters last mentioned, are hereto appended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brigadier-General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL
Of the Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.

3 A.—REPORT OF GENERAL GIBBON.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MONTANA,
Fort Shaw, Montana, October 17, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the military operations of the troops under my command during the past spring and summer:

In accordance with telegraphic instruction from the brigadier-general commanding the department, five companies of the Seventh Infantry left Fort Shaw on the 17th of March, and proceeded toward Fort Ellis.

The ground was covered with a heavy snow and the roads a mass of mud and slush, but the command made good time and reached Fort Ellis on the 25th, a distance of 183 miles. In the mean time, one company of the Seventh (Clifford's) had been ordered to march from Camp Baker, and the snow being too deep on the direct road to Fort Ellis, Captain Clifford dug his way through snow-drifts to the Missouri River and reached Fort Ellis on the 22d of March. From that point he was instructed by telegraph to proceed as an escort to our supply-train as far as the new Crow agency.

The battalion of the Seventh Infantry from Fort Shaw, under command of Captain Freeman, left Fort Ellis on the 30th of March, and on the 1st of April the four companies of the Second Cavalry left the post under command of Captain Thompson. Major Brisbin, although on crutches from rheumatism, and unable to mount a horse, insisted so strongly upon accompanying the expedition that I consented to his going, although he was obliged to travel in an ambulance.

The road over the divide, between Fort Ellis and the Yellowstone River, was in an almost impassable condition, and to add to our difficulties a furious snow-storm set in on the 3d of April, and it was midnight on the 4th before our train succeeded in getting across and reaching Shields River, a distance of thirty miles. From there the cavalry and wagon-train was pushed down the river after the infantry, fording the

Yellowstone twice, and overtook Captain Freeman's command in camp on the river opposite the new agency on the 7th. On the 8th I proceeded to the agency, 18 miles, held a council with the Crows the next day, and the day after (10th) enlisted 25 of them as scouts. Lieutenant Jacobs having arrived with wagons, our supplies were loaded up to transfer them to the north bank of the Yellowstone.

Clifford's company having left the agency the day before, (9th,) on the 11th the train was started in a furious snow-storm which had raged all night, and, pulling for a part of the way through snow two feet deep, reached the point selected for our depot; the command in the mean time having marched there.

Having established the supply camp, and left "A" Company (Logan's) in charge of it, the command resumed the march down the river on the 13th. The ground, however, was very soft, and our heavily-loaded wagons made but slow progress, but after fording the Yellowstone four times we reached the vicinity of Fort Pease on the 20th. The next day I received a dispatch from the department commander to proceed no farther than the mouth of the Big Horn for the present, and placed the command alongside of Fort Pease. On the 23d, Captain Freeman's company was sent back with the wagon-train to bring up the supplies; and on the 24th Captain Ball, with two companies of the Second Cavalry, was started on a scout to old Fort C. F. Smith. He returned by the way of the Little Big Horn and Jallock's Fork on the 1st of May without having seen any signs of Indians. Captain Freeman, with Logan's company and our train, got back on the 8th of May, and on the 10th the march down the river was resumed with the consolidated command, and all our supplies in the train.

Up to the 3d of May we had seen no sign of Indians, but on the morning of that day the ponies of the Crow scouts, which had been carelessly permitted to roam at large, were found to be missing, together with two animals belonging to one of our guides, and the signs demonstrated the fact that a war party had been in our vicinity.

On the 14th we went into camp near the Little Porcupine, (Table Creek of Lewis and Clarke,) where we were visited by a terrific storm of hail and rain which rendered the prairies impassable for our wagons and detained us till the 20th. Scouts had been sent out constantly, not only on the north side toward the mouth of Tongue River, but on the south side of the Yellowstone. These reported seeing various war parties of Sioux, and finally the smoke of a camp on the Rosebud about thirty-five miles from us. With the design of striking this camp and surprising it by a night march, I attempted to cross the Yellowstone on the 17th, but that river had become a rapid torrent, and after drowning four of our horses in attempting to get them across, the effort was abandoned. On the 20th, our scouts having reported a large body of Indians moving toward the mouth of the Rosebud with an evident design of crossing the Yellowstone, I moved with the whole of the command, except Kirtland's company, hastily down the river and camped for the night below the mouth of the Rosebud, but saw no Indians, and the next day brought Captain Kirtland's company and the train down to the new position.

On the 23d Lieutenant English, with I Company, Seventh Infantry, and Lieutenant Roe's Company F, Second Cavalry, to accompany it a part of the way, was started back to meet and escort in a contract-train, bringing us supplies from Fort Ellis. The morning the escort left (23d) two soldiers and a citizen teamster, while hunting in the hills a few miles from camp, were murdered by Indians, who, however, rapidly disappeared before a scouting party of two companies, under Captain Ball, sent after them. On the 27th I started a dispatch for the department commander down the river in a small boat in charge of Privates Evans and Stewart, Company E, Seventh Infantry, and Scout Williamson, the two soldiers having volunteered for the service; and the next day I received the department commander's dispatch of the 15th instant, directing me to march at once for the stockade above Glendive Creek, cross the Yellowstone, and move out eastward to meet him. Captain Sanno, Seventh Infantry, with two companies—his own and Lieutenant Roe's, Second Cavalry—was at once started, with all our wagons under charge of Lieutenant Jacobs, regimental quartermaster Seventh Infantry, back to lighten the contract-train and hurry it forward; and on the 4th of June it reached camp after a rapid march in spite of a furious storm of snow and sleet, which raged all day on the 1st. The next day (5th) the march was resumed down the river, but we were delayed by steep hills and rugged country, and in four days made only 57 miles, which brought us about 17 miles below the mouth of Tongue River. That night (8th) I received by scouts the department commander's dispatch of that day from Powder River, and the next morning met him on the steamboat Far West a few miles below our camp. In accordance with his instructions the command was at once prepared to move up the river again, but a furious rain-storm that afternoon delayed the movement by converting the alkali flats surrounding us into impassable ground. The cavalry, however, got off on the afternoon of the 10th and the infantry the next day, and after a march of 50 miles was again concentrated in camp below the mouth of the Rosebud on the 14th. On the 18th Major Reno, with a force of cavalry, arrived opposite our camp after a scout on Powder, Tongue, and Rosebud Rivers, during which he reported he had seen no Indians, and the next day he proceeded down the river.

A cavalry scout up the river having reported the side streams almost impassable, by reason of floods from recent rains, I started Captain Freeman with three companies of infantry on the 21st, up the road to build bridges. General Terry reaching the camp by steamer shortly afterward, the whole command was started up the river. I, at his request, accompanied him on the Far West, for the purpose of conferring with Lieutenant-Colonel Custer, who reached a point on the opposite side of the river with the whole of the Seventh Cavalry that afternoon.

That evening the plan of operations was agreed upon. Lieutenant-Colonel Custer, with the Seventh Cavalry, was to proceed up the Rosebud till he struck an Indian trail, discovered during Major Reno's scout. As my scouts had recently reported smoke on the Little Big Horn, the presence of an Indian camp some distance up that stream was inferred.

Lieutenant-Colonel Custer was instructed to keep constantly feeling toward his left, well up toward the mountains, so as to prevent the Indians escaping in that direction, and to strike the Little Big Horn, if possible, *above* (south of) the supposed location of the camp, while my command was to march up the Yellowstone to the mouth of the Big Horn, there to be ferried across by the steamer, then to move up the Big Horn to the mouth of the Little Big Horn, and up that stream, with the hope of getting the camp between the two forces. As it would take my command three days to reach the mouth of the Big Horn, and probably a day to cross it over the Yellowstone, besides two more to reach the mouth of the Little Big Horn, and Lieutenant-Colonel Custer had the shorter line over which to operate, the department commander strongly impressed upon him the propriety of not pressing his march too rapidly. He got off with his regiment at 12 o'clock the next day, (22d,) three Gatling guns, under Lieutenant Low, Twentieth Infantry, being detached from his regiment and sent to join my command. The steamer got away at 4 o'clock that day, and reached Fort Pease early on the morning of the 24th. My command, except the train and Captain Kirtland's company, (B, Seventh Infantry,) being at once ferried across, was, that evening, moved out to the crossing of Tullock's Fork. I did not accompany it, and General Terry took command of the troops in person. The next day the steamer entered the mouth of the Big Horn and proceeded up that stream.

The next morning early, (26th,) I left the Far West and overtook the infantry portion of the command, General Terry having made a night-march with the cavalry and Gatling guns, and later in the day that portion of the command was overtaken on a high ridge overlooking the valley of the Little Big Horn near its mouth, where, by direction of General Terry, I resumed command of my troops. Shortly afterward our scouts brought in news that they had encountered some Indians, and, giving chase, had run them across the Big Horn. They had dropped articles in their flight which proved them to be Crows, assigned to duty with Lieutenant-Colonel Custer's command. They, having discovered that their pursuers belonged to their own tribe, refused to come back, and called across the river that Custer's command had been entirely destroyed by the Sioux, who were chasing the soldiers all over the country and killing them. We now pushed up the valley of the Little Big Horn as rapidly as the men could march, large fires being seen in the distance. Efforts were made to communicate with Lieutenant-Colonel Custer by scouts, but our Crow interpreter deserted and took the Crows with him, and two attempts made by white men to precede the command with dispatches failed, the scouts in both cases running into Indians. As we proceeded up the valley the fires increased in number and volume, giving rise to the impression that Custer had captured the camp and destroyed it. The Indians, who late in the afternoon remained in sight on the hills in front of us, rather militated against the supposition, however, and after marching until dark we halted and bivouaced on the prairie.

The next morning the march was resumed, and after proceeding about 3 miles we came in sight of a large deserted Indian camp, in which two teepees were still standing, and these were found to contain the dead bodies of Indians. Many lodge-poles were still standing, and the quantity of property scattered about testified to the hasty departure of the Indians. Our scouts reported only a few scattering horsemen in sight on the distant hills. We continued to move rapidly forward, still uncertain as to the fate of Custer's command, Captain Ball's company about a mile in advance. While passing through the Indian camp a report reached me from our scouts in the hills to the north of the river that a large number of bodies of white men had been discovered, and shortly afterward Lieutenant Bradley came in with the information that he had counted 194 bodies of dead soldiers. All doubt that a serious disaster had happened to Lieutenant-Colonel Custer's command now vanished, and the march was continued under the uncertainty as to whether we were going to rescue the survivors or to battle with the enemy who had annihilated him. At length we caught sight of a number of animals congregated upon the slope of a distant hill, and on a point nearer to us three horsemen were evidently watching us. After Captain Ball's company had passed them these cautiously approached us, our troops being in plain sight and marching in two columns abreast of each other. At length, being convinced we were friends, they came forward more rapidly and announced that the Seventh Cavalry had been cut to pieces

and the remnant, under Major Reno, were intrenched in the bluffs close by. Communication was now soon opened with Major Reno. His command was found intrenched upon the tops of several small ridges, their dead and living horses lying about them, with some fifty wounded men lying on the hot, dusty hill-tops, where, until about 6 o'clock on the evening before, they had been unable to obtain any water except at the imminent risk of life. We were informed that in this spot they had been surrounded by overwhelming numbers of Indians from the close of Major Reno's charge on the 25th (about 2½ p. m.) until about 6 p. m. the next day, the Indians pouring upon them all that time a very close and almost continuous fire from the neighboring ridges, some of which commanded the position in reverse. The first inquiry made was if General Custer was with us, and the command appeared to know nothing of the fate of himself and that portion of his command immediately with him until we informed them of it. As described to us, the whole movement of the Indians when they abandoned their camp was visible from Major Reno's position, and the last portion disappeared in the hills to the south just at dusk on the 26th, when my command was 6½ miles from Major Reno's position.

My command was at once placed in camp, and arrangements made to bring down and properly care for the suffering wounded. This was effected by night-fall. The next day, 28th, Captain Ball, Second Cavalry, was sent out with his company, and followed the main trail some ten or twelve miles. He found that it led directly south toward the Big Horn Mountains, and in returning to camp he discovered a large fresh trail leading down the Little Big Horn toward the scene of the battle. The day was occupied in burying the dead and in constructing litters for the wounded. In the performance of this latter duty Lieut. G. C. Doane, Second Cavalry, was detailed to devise mule-litters, and, with the very crudest material, (cottonwood poles, raw-hide, and ropes,) made some six or eight. But the mules, when attached to them, proved so intractable that the attempt was abandoned, and hand-litters of lodge-poles and canvas constructed. With these, and the men to carry them, the command left camp at sunset on that day. The movement, however, was exceedingly slow and tedious. The whole command, afterward assisted by two companies of the Seventh Cavalry, was used by relays, and it was long past midnight when camp was reached, at a distance of four and one-half miles.

The next day (29th) was occupied in destroying the large quantity of property abandoned by the Indians in their hasty flight. An immense number of lodge-poles, robes, and dressed skins, pots, kettles, cups, pans, axes, and shovels, were found scattered through the camp and along the trail followed by the Indians. Our progress with the hand-litters having proved so exceedingly slow and tedious Lieutenant Doane was called upon to continue the construction of the mule-litters, and by selecting from all the pack-mules in the command he succeeded in obtaining fifty gentle enough for the service, and in constructing a sufficient number of litters to carry all the wounded. With these a second start was made at 6 p. m., with the expectation of making a short march. But the litters worked so admirably as to call forth the most unbounded commendation in praise of the skill and energy displayed by Lieutenant Doane, and after proceeding a few miles information was received by courier that the Far West was waiting for us at the mouth of the Little Big Horn. The department commander therefore decided to continue the march with the view of placing the wounded in comfort and rest as soon as possible. The march was then resumed, but the night proved dark and stormy and the road down from the plateau to the steamer rough and obscure, so that it was two o'clock on the morning of the 30th before the wounded were safely housed on board the boat. This was done without a single accident of any moment, and I desire to invite special attention to the invaluable services of Lieutenant Doane in the construction of the requisite litters in so short a time out of the rude material of clumsy poles, horse raw-hide, and refractory mules. But for his energy, skill, and confidence our suffering wounded would probably have been several days longer on the road.

The Far West left that day for the mouth of the Big Horn, which point I reached with the command, after a two days' march, on the 2d of July. The whole command was then ferried across the Yellowstone River and placed in camp. Here it remained until the 27th, when, in obedience to the orders of General Terry, it was transferred down the river to the new depot at the mouth of the Rosebud, and on the 3d of August my portion of it was ferried across the Yellowstone, preparatory to the movement up the Rosebud.

The troops in the field were now re-organized, and I was assigned to the command of the four battalions of infantry belonging to the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Twenty-second Infantry. On the 8th the command started up the Rosebud, but the road was difficult, required a great deal of work, and our progress was slow.

On the 10th we encountered General Crook's command coming down, and the next day the united commands started with pack-mules on the Indian trail which General Crook was following, the battalion of the Fifth Infantry being sent back to escort our supply-train and scout the river to prevent the Indians crossing to the north of it. In

the midst of very heavy rain the command moved across to Tongue River, down that and across to Powder River, and down that to its mouth, which it reached on the 17th. On the 25th my command, further reduced by the detachment of the Sixth Infantry, started up Powder River again, but the following day, on information that the Indians were below us, on the Yellowstone, we retraced our steps, and marched across the country to a point on the river near O'Fallon's Creek, and the day following, 27th, were ferried across the Yellowstone by steamer. That night the whole command made a night-march to the north, entering upon an almost entirely unknown country without guides, where, for the next four days, our movements were hampered by the necessity for marching toward the water-pools, which had to be first sought for. Our general course, however, was northward, and scouting parties sent across the main divide and down the Yellowstone having demonstrated that no large bodies of Indians had made their way north, toward the Fort Peck agency, the command came in again to the Yellowstone, near Glendive Creek, on the 31st.

On the 5th of September I received orders for my command to return to its station in Montana.

Starting on the 6th, we reached our wagon-train a few miles above the mouth of Powder River, 81 miles, on the 9th, and placing our pack-mules in harness, resumed the march the next day. On the 12th we reached the mouth of Tongue River, and on the 17th passed Fort Pease. On our arrival at the mouth of Big Timber, on the 26th, the command was divided, the cavalry companies under Captain Ball marching to Fort Ellis, and the infantry to Camp Baker, via the forks of the Muscleshell. The cavalry reached Fort Ellis on the 29th of September, and the five companies of the Seventh Infantry arrived at Fort Shaw on the 6th instant, having left Company E (Clifford's) at Camp Baker on the 2d. I preceded the cavalry into Fort Ellis, and, having arranged for the muster-out and payment of the Crow scouts, returned to this post on the 4th instant.

It gives me great pleasure to testify to the cheerful manner in which the whole command performed the long marches and arduous duties of the campaign. Starting out in the depths of winter, with the expectation of an absence of two or three months, they submitted to the tedious delays, long marches, and exposures of an unprecedentedly wet and cold season during six months with a soldierly cheerfulness worthy of the highest praise.

In concluding this report I beg leave to submit the following suggestions:

It became evident during the campaign that we were attempting to carry on operations in an extensive region of something like four or five hundred miles square with inadequate means. Had we been called upon to operate against only the Indians known to be hostile, any one of the three columns sent against them would have been amply sufficient to cope with any force likely to be brought against it; but when the hostile body was largely re-enforced by accessions from the various agencies where the malcontents were doubtless in many cases driven to desperation by starvation and the heartless frauds perpetrated upon them, the problem became less simple, and when these various bands succeeded in finding a leader who possessed the tact, courage, and ability to concentrate and keep together so large a force, it was only a question of time as to when one or other of the exterior columns would meet with a check from the overwhelming numbers of the interior body. The first information we had of the force and strategy opposed to us was the check given to Custer's column, resulting in a disaster which might have been worse but for the timely arrival of General Terry's other column.

The inadequate means at the disposal of the troops became painfully apparent at an early day. Operating on one bank of a deep and rapid stream for a distance of several hundred miles, my column was entirely without the means of crossing to the other bank to strike exposed camps of the hostile bands.

Incumbered with heavily-loaded wagon-trains, our movements were necessarily slow, and when we did cut loose from these our only means of transporting supplies were the mules taken from the teams, and unbroken to packs, unsuitable pack-saddles, and inexperienced soldiers as packers. These latter soon learned to do their part tolerably well, but at the expense of the poor animals, whose festering sores after a few days' marching appealed not only to feelings of humanity, but demonstrated the false economy of the course pursued.

At the end of one scout with pack-mules most of our animals had to be replaced by others from the train, and at the end of the campaign many of them were in anything but a serviceable condition for either pack or draught purposes. The contrast between the mobility of our force and that of General Crook's was very marked, especially for rapid movements. General Crook's well-organized pack-train, with trained mules and its corps of competent packers, moved almost independently of the column of troops, and as fast as they could move. His ranks were not depleted by drafts to take charge of the packs and animals, for each mule faithfully followed the sound of the leader's bell and needed no other guide, and his pack-mules were neither worn out nor torn to pieces by bad saddles and worse packing.

In addition to our other wants, we were entirely devoid of any proper means for the transportation of sick or wounded. This, with a well-organized pack-train, was comparatively easy. As it was, a few wounded men were all-sufficient to cripple, for offensive operations, a large body of troops; for in savage warfare to leave one's wounded behind is out of the question.

Maps of the route passed over by the command will be forwarded as soon as they can be completed. The country visited by the troops is by no means the desert it has been frequently represented. There is, of course, a great deal of barren, worthless land, but there is also much land in the valleys susceptible of cultivation, and an immense region of good grazing country which will in time be available for stock-raising. Even where from the valleys the appearance of the so-called "bad lands" was most forbidding, we found on the plateau above excellent grass in the greatest abundance covering the country for great distances. This was particularly noticeable in the region north of Powder River, between the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers, and along the Tongue and Rosebud and the country between the two. The country along the Little Big Horn is also a fine grass country, and along the Big Horn itself immense valleys of fine grass extend.

During the summer's operations the cavalry marched nearly 1,500 miles, and the infantry nearly 1,700, besides some 900 miles by portions of the cavalry and 500 miles by portions of the infantry in scouting and escort duty.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GIBBON,

Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding District.

Maj. GEO. D. RUGGLES,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Dakota.

3 B.—REPORT OF MAJOR M. H. RENO.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH UNITED STATES CAVALRY,

Camp on Yellowstone River, July 5, 1876.

Capt. E. W. SMITH,

A. D. C. and A. A. Gen.:

The command of the regiment having devolved upon me as the senior surviving officer from the battle of the 25th and 26th of June, between the Seventh Cavalry and Sitting Bull's band of hostile Sioux, on the Little Big Horn River, I have the honor to submit the following report of its operations from the time of leaving the main column until the command was united in the vicinity of the Indian village:

The regiment left the camp at the mouth of the Rosebud River, after passing in review before the department commander, under command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. G. A. Custer, lieutenant-colonel, on the afternoon of the 22d of June, and marched up the Rosebud 12 miles and encamped; 23d, marched up the Rosebud, passing many old Indian camps, and following a very large pole-trail, but not fresh, making 33 miles; 24th, the march was continued up the Rosebud, the trail and signs freshening with every mile, until we had made 28 miles, and we then encamped and waited for information from the scouts. At 9.25 p. m. Custer called the officers together and informed us that beyond a doubt the village was in the valley of the Little Big Horn, and in order to reach it it was necessary to cross the divide between the Rosebud and the Little Big Horn, and it would be impossible to do so in the day-time without discovering our march to the Indians; that we would prepare to march at 11 p. m. This was done, the line of march turning from the Rosebud to the right up one of its branches which headed near the summit of the divide. About 2 a. m. on the 25th the scouts told him that he could not cross the divide before daylight. We then made coffee and rested for three hours, at the expiration of which time the march was resumed, the divide crossed, and about 8 a. m. the command was in the valley of one of the branches of the Little Big Horn. By this time Indians had been seen and it was certain we could not surprise them, and it was determined to move at once to the attack. Previous to this, no division of the regiment had been made since the order had been issued on the Yellowstone annulling wing and battalion organizations, but Custer informed me that he would assign commands on the march.

I was ordered by Lieut. W. W. Cook, adjutant, to assume command of Companies M, A, and G; Captain Benteen, of Companies H, D, and K. Custer retained C, E, F, I, and L under his immediate command, and Company B, Captain McDougall, in rear of the pack-train.

I assumed command of the companies assigned to me, and, without any definite orders, moved forward with the rest of the column, and well to its left.

I saw Benteen moving farther to the left, and, as they passed, he told me he had orders to move well to the left, and sweep everything before him. I did not see him

again until about 2.30 p. m. The command moved down the creek toward the Little Big Horn Valley, Custer with five companies on the right bank, myself and three companies on the left bank, and Benteen farther to the left, and out of sight.

As we approached a deserted village, and in which was standing one tepee, about 11 a. m., Custer motioned me to cross to him, which I did, and moved nearer to his column until about 12.30 a. m., [p. m. ?] when Lieutenant Cook, adjutant, came to me and said the village was only two miles above, and running away; to move forward at as rapid a gait as prudent, and to charge afterward, and that the whole outfit would support me. I think those were his exact words. I at once took a fast trot, and moved down about two miles, when I came to a ford of the river. I crossed immediately, and halted about ten minutes or less to gather the battalion, sending word to Custer that I had everything in front of me, and that they were strong. I deployed, and, with the Ree scouts on my left, charged down the valley, driving the Indians with great ease for about two and a half miles. I, however, soon saw that I was being drawn into some trap, as they would certainly fight harder, and especially as we were nearing their village, which was still standing; besides, I could not see Custer or any other support, and at the same time the very earth seemed to grow Indians, and they were running toward me in swarms, and from all directions. I saw I must defend myself and give up the attack mounted. This I did. Taking possession of a front of woods, and which furnished, near its edge, a shelter for the horses, dismounted and fought them on foot, making headway through the woods. I soon found myself in the near vicinity of the village, saw that I was fighting odds of at least five to one, and that my only hope was to get out of the woods, where I would soon have been surrounded, and gain some high ground. I accomplished this by mounting and charging the Indians between me and the bluffs on the opposite side of the river. In this charge, First Lieut. Donald McIntosh, Second Lieut. Benjamin H. Hodgson, Seventh Cavalry, and Acting Assistant Surgeon J. M. De Wolf, were killed.

I succeeded in reaching the top of the bluff, with a loss of three officers and twenty-nine enlisted men killed and seven men wounded. Almost at the same time I reached the top, mounted men were seen to be coming toward us, and it proved to be Colonel Benteen's battalion, Companies H, D, and K. We joined forces, and in a short time the pack-train came up. As senior, my command was then A, B, D, G, H, K, and M, about three hundred and eighty men, and the following officers: Captains Benteen, Weir, French, and McDougall, First Lieutenants Godfrey, Mathey, and Gibson, and Second Lieutenants Edgerly, Wallace, Varnum, and Hare, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Porter.

First Lieutenant De Rudio was in the dismounted fight in the woods, but, having some trouble with his horse, did not join the command in the charge out, and, hiding himself in the woods, joined the command after night-fall on the 26th.

Still hearing nothing of Custer, and, with this re-enforcement, I moved down the river in the direction of the village, keeping on the bluffs.

We had heard firing in that direction and knew it could only be Custer. I moved to the summit of the highest bluff, but seeing and hearing nothing sent Captain Weir with his company to open communication with him. He soon sent back word by Lieutenant Hare that he could go no farther, and that the Indians were getting around him. At this time he was keeping up a heavy fire from his skirmish-line. I at once turned everything back to the first position I had taken on the bluffs, and which seemed to me the best. I dismounted the men and had the horses and mules of the pack-train driven together in a depression, put the men on the crests of the hills making the depression, and had hardly done so when I was furiously attacked. This was about 6 p. m. We held our ground, with a loss of eighteen enlisted men killed and forty-six wounded, until the attack ceased, about 9 p. m. As I knew by this time their overwhelming numbers, and had given up any support from that portion of the regiment with Custer, I had the men dig rifle-pits, barricade with dead horses and mules, and boxes of hard bread, the opening of the depression toward the Indians in which the animals were herded, and made every exertion to be ready for what I saw would be a terrific assault the next day. All this night the men were busy, and the Indians holding a scalp-dance underneath us in the bottom and in our hearing. On the morning of the 26th I felt confident that I could hold my own, and was ready, as far as I could be, when at daylight, about 2.30 a. m., I heard the crack of two rifles. This was the signal for the beginning of a fire that I have never seen equaled. Every rifle was handled by an expert and skilled marksman, and with a range that exceeded our carbines, and it was simply impossible to show any part of the body before it was struck. We could see, as the day brightened, countless hordes of them pouring up the valley from the village and scampering over the high points toward the places designated for them by their chiefs, and which entirely surrounded our position. They had sufficient numbers to completely encircle us, and men were struck from opposite sides of the lines from where the shots were fired. I think we were fighting all the Sioux Nation, and also all the deperadoes, renegades, half-breeds, and squaw-men between the Missouri and

the Arkansas and east of the Rocky Mountains, and they must have numbered at least twenty-five hundred warriors.

The fire did not slacken until about 9 30 a. m., and then we found they were making a last desperate effort and which was directed against the lines held by Companies H and M. In this charge they came close enough to use their bows and arrows, and one man lying dead within our lines was touched with the coup-stick of one of the foremost Indians. When I say the stick was only ten or twelve feet long, some idea of the desperate and reckless fighting of these people may be understood.

This charge of theirs was gallantly repulsed by the men on that line, led by Colonel Benteen. They also came close enough to send their arrows into the line held by Companies D and K, but were driven away by a like charge of the line, which I accompanied. We now had many wounded, and the question of water was vital, as from 6 p. m. the previous evening until now, 10 a. m., about sixteen hours, we had been without.

A skirmish-line was formed under Colonel Benteen to protect the descent of volunteers down the hill in front of his position to reach the water. We succeeded in getting some canteens; I thought many of the men were hit in doing so. The fury of the attack was now over, and to our astonishment the Indians were seen going in parties toward the village. But two solutions occurred to us for this movement: that they were going for something to eat, more ammunition, (as they had been throwing arrows,) or that Custer was coming. We took advantage of this lull to fill all vessels with water, and soon had it by camp-kettles full. But they continued to withdraw, and all firing ceased save occasional shots from sharpshooters sent to annoy us about the water. About 2 p. m. the grass in the bottom was set on fire and followed up by Indians who encouraged its burning, and it was evident to me it was done for a purpose, and which purpose I discovered later on to be the creation of a dense cloud of smoke behind which they were packing and preparing to move their village. It was between 6 and 7 p. m. that the village came out from behind the dense clouds of smoke and dust. We had a close and good view of them as they filed away in the direction of Big Horn Mountains, moving in almost perfect military order. The length of the column was full equal to that of a large division of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac as I have seen it in its march.

We now thought of Custer, of whom nothing had been seen and nothing heard since the firing in his direction about 6 p. m. on the eve of the 25th, and we concluded that the Indians had gotten between him and us and driven him toward the boat at the mouth of the Little Big Horn River. The awful fate that did befall him never occurred to any of us as within the limits of possibility.

During the night I changed my position in order to secure an unlimited supply of water, and was prepared for their return, feeling sure they would do so, as they were in such numbers; but early in the morning of the 27th, and while we were on the *qui vive* for Indians, I saw with my glass a dust some distance down the valley. There was no certainty for some time what they were, but finally I satisfied myself they were cavalry, and, if so, could only be Custer, as it was ahead of the time that I understood that General Terry could be expected. Before this time, however, I had written a communication to General Terry, and three volunteers were to try and reach him. (I had no confidence in the Indians with me, and could not get them to do anything.) If this dust were Indians it was possible they would not expect any one to leave. The men started, and were told to go as near as it was safe to determine whether the approaching column was white men, and to return at once in case they found it so, but if they were Indians to push on to General Terry. In a short time we saw them returning over the high bluffs already alluded to. They were accompanied by a scout, who had a note from Terry to Custer saying Crow scouts had come to camp saying he had been whipped, but that it was not believed. I think it was about 10.30 a. m. when General Terry rode into my lines, and the fate of Custer and his brave men was soon determined by Captain Benteen proceeding with his company to his battle-ground, and where was recognized the following officers, who were surrounded by the dead bodies of many of their men: Gen. G. A. Custer, Col. W. W. Cook, adjutant; Capt. M. W. Keogh, G. W. Yates, and T. W. Custer; First Lieut. A. E. Smith, James Calhoun; Second Lieut. W. V. Reilly, of the Seventh Cavalry and J. J. Crittenden, of the Twentieth Infantry, temporarily attached to this regiment. The bodies of Lieut. J. E. Porter and Second Lieut. H. M. Harrington and J. G. Sturgis, Seventh Cavalry, and Asst. Surg. G. W. Lord, U. S. A., were not recognized; but there is every reasonable probability they were killed. It was now certain that the column of five companies with Custer had been killed.

The wounded in my lines were, during the afternoon and evening of the 27th, moved to the camp of General Terry, and at 5 a. m. of the 28th I proceeded with the regiment to the battle-ground of Custer, and buried 204 bodies, including the following-named citizens: Mr. Boston Custer, Mr. Reed, (a young nephew of General Custer,) and Mr. Kellogg, (a correspondent for the New York Herald.) The following-named citizens and Indians who were with my command were also killed: Charles Reynolds, guide and

hunter; Isaiah Dorman, (colored,) interpreter; Bloody Knife, who fell from immediately by my side; Bobtail Bull, and Stab, of the Indian scouts.

After traveling over his trail, it was evident to me that Custer intended to support me by moving farther down the stream and attacking the village in flank; that he found the distance greater to the ford than he anticipated; that he did charge, but his march had taken so long, although his trail shows that he had moved rapidly, that they were ready for him; that Companies C and I, and perhaps part of E, crossed to the village, or attempted it; at the charge were met by a staggering fire, and that they fell back to find a position from which to defend themselves, but they were followed too closely by the Indians to permit time to form any kind of a line.

I think had the regiment gone in as a body, and from the woods from which I fought advanced upon the village, its destruction was certain. But he was fully confident they were running away, or he would not have turned from me. I think (after the great number of Indians that were in the village,) that the following reasons obtain for the misfortune: His rapid marching for two days and one night before the fight; attacking in the day-time at 12 m., and when they were on the *qui vive*, instead of early in the morning; and lastly, his unfortunate division of the regiment into three commands.

During my fight with the Indians I had the heartiest support from officers and men, but the conspicuous services of Bvt. Col. F. W. Benteen I desire to call attention to especially, for if ever a soldier deserved recognition by his Government for distinguished services he certainly does. I inclose herewith his report of the operations of his battalion from the time of leaving the regiment until we joined commands on the hill. I also inclose an accurate list of casualties, as far as it can be made at the present time, separating them into two lists: A, those killed in General Custer's command; B, those killed and wounded in the command I had.

The number of Indians killed can only be approximated until we hear through the agencies. I saw the bodies of eighteen, and Captain Ball, Second Cavalry, who made a scout of thirteen miles over their trail, says that their graves were many along their line of march. It is simply impossible that numbers of them should not be hit in the several charges they made so close to my lines. They made their approaches through the deep gulches that led from the hill-top to the river, and, when the jealous care with which the Indian guards the bodies of killed and wounded is considered, it is not astonishing that their bodies were not found. It is probable that the stores left by them and destroyed the next two days was to make room for many of these on their travois. The harrowing sight of the dead bodies crowning the height on which Custer fell, and which will remain vividly in my memory until death, is too recent for me not to ask the good people of this country whether a policy that sets opposing parties in the field armed, clothed, and equipped by one and the same Government should not be abolished.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. A. RENO,

Major Seventh Cavalry, Commanding Regiment.

3 Bb.—REPORT OF CAPT. F. W. BENTEEN.

CAMP SEVENTH CAVALRY, July 4, 1876.

SIR: In obedience to verbal instructions received from you, I have the honor to report the operations of my battalion, consisting of Companies D, H, and K, on the 25th ultimo.

The directions I received from Lieutenant-Colonel Custer were, to move with my command to the left, to send well-mounted officers with about six men who should ride rapidly to a line of bluffs about five miles to our left and front, with instructions to report at once to me if anything of Indians could be seen from that point. I was to follow the movement of this detachment as rapidly as possible. Lieutenant Gibson was the officer selected, and I followed closely with the battalion, at times getting in advance of the detachment. The bluffs designated were gained, but nothing seen but other bluffs quite as large and precipitous as were before me. I kept on to those and the country was the same, there being no valley of any kind that I could see on any side. I had then gone about fully ten miles; the ground was terribly hard on horses, so I determined to carry out the other instructions, which were, that if in my judgment there was nothing to be seen of Indians, valleys, &c., in the direction I was going, to return with the battalion to the trail the command was following. I accordingly did so, reaching the trail just in advance of the pack-train. I pushed rapidly on, soon getting out of sight of the advance of the train, until reaching a morass, I halted to water the animals, who had been without water since about 8 p. m. of the day before. This watering did not occasion the loss of fifteen minutes, and when I was moving out the advance of the train commenced watering from that morass. I went at a slow

trot until I came to a burning lodge with the dead body of an Indian in it on a scaffold. We did not halt. About a mile farther on I met a sergeant of the regiment with orders from Lieutenant-Colonel Custer to the officer in charge of the rear-guard and train to bring it to the front with as great rapidity as was possible. Another mile on I met Trumpeter Morton, of my own company, with a written order from First Lieut. W. W. Cook to me, which read:

"Benteen, come on. Big village. Be quick. Bring packs.

"W. W. COOK.

"P. Bring pack's."

I could then see no movement of any kind in any direction; a horse on the hill, riderless, being the only living thing I could see in my front. I inquired of the trumpeter what had been done, and he informed [me] that the Indians had "skedaddled," abandoning the village. Another mile and a half brought me in sight of the stream and plain in which were some of our dismounted men fighting, and Indians charging and recharging them in great numbers. The plain seemed to be alive with them. I then noticed our men in large numbers running for the bluffs on right bank of stream. I concluded at once that those had been repulsed, and was of the opinion that if I crossed the ford with my battalion, that I should have had it treated in like manner; for, from long experience with cavalry, I judge there were 900 veteran Indians right there at that time, against which the large element of recruits in my battalion would stand no earthly chance as mounted men. I then moved up to the bluffs and reported my command to Maj. M. A. Reno. I did not return for the pack-train because I deemed it perfectly safe where it was, and we could defend it, had it been threatened, from our position on the bluff; and another thing, it savored too much of coffee-cooling to return when I was sure a fight was progressing in the front, and deeming the train as safe without me.

Very respectfully,

F. W. BENTEEN,
Captain Seventh Cavalry.

Lieut. GEO. D. WALLACE,
Adjutant Seventh Cavalry.

3 C.—REPORT OF MAJ. ORLANDO H. MOORE.

IN THE FIELD, CAMP NEAR MOUTH OF ROSEBUD, MONT.,
August 4, 1876.

DEAR GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of my operations, executed in compliance with instructions from the department commander to take the steamer *Far West*, (Capt. Grant Marsh, master,) and such force as was thought proper, and proceed down the Yellowstone to Powder River, rescue the forage stored at that place, and attack any hostile Indians that might be encountered.

I left the mouth of the Rosebud August 1, 1876, at 3 p. m., on board the steamer *Far West*. My force consisted of Companies D, Captain Murdock, and I, Lieut. George B. Walker, Sixth Infantry; Company C, Captain McArthur and Lieutenant Garretty, Seventeenth Infantry; three scouts—Messrs. Brockmeyer, Morgan, and Smith; one Napoleon and one Gatling gun, commanded by Lieut. C. A. Woodruff, Seventh Infantry.

I reached Powder River early on the morning of August 2d, and passed on down the Yellowstone around the bend to Wolf Rapids, in order to better discover and attack Indians. None could be seen, although numerous fires indicated their presence in the vicinity. I then moved to the landing where the forage had been stored, and a large quantity of oats was found with nearly all the sacks removed by the Indians, and at once made preparations to take the grain on board. The ground near the landing, on account of a circular ridge, made a strong military position, which I at once occupied. In a few minutes, some of the Indians made their appearance. I at once made a disposition of my forces for a fight, leaving ten men on board to guard the steamer.

The larger portion of my command was carefully concealed from the view of the Indians, in the hope that they would advance to an attack upon the infantry. This, however, they declined to do. I then concluded to treat them with something new, and accordingly placed Lieutenant Woodruff's artillery in position, and opened fire upon a party on our right—toward Powder River—with spherical-case shell from our 12-pounder Napoleon gun, which spread consternation among them, and they were driven all along from the ravines and fled to the bluffs, as the shells went on their exploring expeditions, bearing more to the left each successive shot, until the whole ground in the bend between Powder River and Wolf Rapids on our left was commanded by our artillery. We then went to work loading the oats.

At about 11 o'clock more Indians made their appearance on the flank near Wolf

Rapids, and were repulsed by the artillery. About 1 o'clock Mr. Campbell, pilot on the boat, and the scouts Brockmeyer and Morgan rode out down the river and near the bluffs, when skirmishers reported that Indians were attempting to cut them off. I discovered about twenty Indians maneuvering for this purpose, who were concealed from the view of the scouts. At this moment a well-directed shot from the Napoleon gun apprised the scouts of their danger, and defeated the movements of all but a small party of Indians, who were in advance, and who opened fire on the scouts, in which Brockmeyer and his horse fell. The scout, mortally wounded, was cared for on the spot by the gallant Dr. Porter.

The Indian who shot Brockmeyer fell under the fire of the other scout; and the remainder of the Indians fled to the hills under the continued fire of the artillery, while Lieutenant Garretty was promptly hastening on to aid the scouts with a detachment ordered from the left flank of the line of infantry.

While this was going on some Indians were seen at Powder River Bluffs on our right.

After this diversion, near dark, we completed loading the grain, which was estimated at about seventy-five tons. Nothing more being seen of the Indians, I returned with the command to the Rosebud.

The entire command deserve commendation for their energy and concord in the discharge of every duty at Powder River, including the officers of the steamer *Far West*.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ORLANDO H. MOORE,
Major Sixth Infantry.

THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of Dakota, in the field.

3 D.—REPORT OF GENERAL W. B. HAZEN.

HEADQUARTERS BATTALION SIXTH INFANTRY,
Fort Peck, Mont., November 2, 1876.

SIR: I arrived here yesterday and discharged the steamboat at once. I have just received a note from General Miles upon the subject of supplies here, and the inclosed is my reply. I believe this matter, so far as it relates to Sitting Bull's people, can be closed this winter, with a little activity. Some cavalry with the infantry is very important. They have no lodges, nor in fact anything else but their horses, thin as shadows. The people here say they are on the last verge of destitution. There were a dozen Seventh Cavalry horses left here on their flight, and so poor as to be barely able to winter.

The ammunition question is now all-important, and I will see that they get none in this quarter. A paymaster's check for \$127, given to Captain Yates, indorsed in favor of Lieutenant Cook, taken in the Custer fight, has been turned over to the agent here and awaits a claimant.

I arrived here none too soon, as a large number of the Un-ca-pa-pas—they claim 118 lodges, although they have no lodges—were already settled here for the purpose of getting supplies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,
Colonel Sixth Infantry, Bvt. Maj. Gen., Commanding.

THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS BATTALION SIXTH INFANTRY,
Fort Peck, Mont., 10 a. m., November 2, 1876.

General N. A. MILES:

Your dispatch of October 27 and 28 reached me here this moment. I arrived here yesterday with thirty days' rations for 500 men, and 20,000 pounds grain, and 140 men. We will be compelled to use some of this, but if necessary it can be supplemented here from Indian supplies.

Sitting Bull, two days ago, with 30 lodges, was on the Dry Fork, twenty miles south. About a hundred lodges Un-ca-pa-pas, under Iron Dog and Sitting Bull's brother-in-law, were here encamped with the agency Indians, on my approach, but getting messengers from Wolf Point, left instant, and have recrossed the Missouri River, which is no longer an impediment to them, and are now probably with Sitting Bull. Long Dog is still here with the Yanconnais. They have left, in flight, about a dozen of the Seventh Cavalry horses, but they are so poor as to hardly be able to winter.

Yellowstone twice, and overtook Captain Freeman's command in camp on the river opposite the new agency on the 7th. On the 8th I proceeded to the agency, 18 miles, held a council with the Crows the next day, and the day after (10th) enlisted 25 of them as scouts. Lieutenant Jacobs having arrived with wagons, our supplies were loaded up to transfer them to the north bank of the Yellowstone.

Clifford's company having left the agency the day before, (9th,) on the 11th the train was started in a furious snow-storm which had raged all night, and, pulling for a part of the way through snow two feet deep, reached the point selected for our depot; the command in the mean time having marched there.

Having established the supply camp, and left "A" Company (Logan's) in charge of it, the command resumed the march down the river on the 13th. The ground, however, was very soft, and our heavily-loaded wagons made but slow progress, but after fording the Yellowstone four times we reached the vicinity of Fort Pease on the 20th. The next day I received a dispatch from the department commander to proceed no farther than the mouth of the Big Horn for the present, and placed the command alongside of Fort Pease. On the 23d, Captain Freeman's company was sent back with the wagon-train to bring up the supplies; and on the 24th Captain Ball, with two companies of the Second Cavalry, was started on a scout to old Fort C. F. Smith. He returned by the way of the Little Big Horn and Jallock's Fork on the 1st of May without having seen any signs of Indians. Captain Freeman, with Logan's company and our train, got back on the 8th of May, and on the 10th the march down the river was resumed with the consolidated command, and all our supplies in the train.

Up to the 3d of May we had seen no sign of Indians, but on the morning of that day the ponies of the Crow scouts, which had been carelessly permitted to roam at large, were found to be missing, together with two animals belonging to one of our guides, and the signs demonstrated the fact that a war party had been in our vicinity.

On the 14th we went into camp near the Little Porcupine, (Table Creek of Lewis and Clarke,) where we were visited by a terrific storm of hail and rain which rendered the prairies impassable for our wagons and detained us till the 20th. Scouts had been sent out constantly, not only on the north side toward the mouth of Tongue River, but on the south side of the Yellowstone. These reported seeing various war parties of Sioux, and finally the smoke of a camp on the Rosebud about thirty-five miles from us. With the design of striking this camp and surprising it by a night march, I attempted to cross the Yellowstone on the 17th, but that river had become a rapid torrent, and after drowning four of our horses in attempting to get them across, the effort was abandoned. On the 20th, our scouts having reported a large body of Indians moving toward the mouth of the Rosebud with an evident design of crossing the Yellowstone, I moved with the whole of the command, except Kirtland's company, hastily down the river and camped for the night below the mouth of the Rosebud, but saw no Indians, and the next day brought Captain Kirtland's company and the train down to the new position.

On the 23d Lieutenant English, with I Company, Seventh Infantry, and Lieutenant Roe's Company F, Second Cavalry, to accompany it a part of the way, was started back to meet and escort in a contract-train, bringing us supplies from Fort Ellis. The morning the escort left (23d) two soldiers and a citizen teamster, while hunting in the hills a few miles from camp, were murdered by Indians, who, however, rapidly disappeared before a scouting party of two companies, under Captain Ball, sent after them. On the 27th I started a dispatch for the department commander down the river in a small boat in charge of Privates Evans and Stewart, Company E, Seventh Infantry, and Scout Williamson, the two soldiers having volunteered for the service; and the next day I received the department commander's dispatch of the 15th instant, directing me to march at once for the stockade above Glendive Creek, cross the Yellowstone, and move out eastward to meet him. Captain Sanno, Seventh Infantry, with two companies—his own and Lieutenant Roe's, Second Cavalry—was at once started, with all our wagons under charge of Lieutenant Jacobs, regimental quartermaster Seventh Infantry, back to lighten the contract-train and hurry it forward; and on the 4th of June it reached camp after a rapid march in spite of a furious storm of snow and sleet, which raged all day on the 1st. The next day (5th) the march was resumed down the river, but we were delayed by steep hills and rugged country, and in four days made only 57 miles, which brought us about 17 miles below the mouth of Tongue River. That night (8th) I received by scouts the department commander's dispatch of that day from Powder River, and the next morning met him on the steamboat Far West a few miles below our camp. In accordance with his instructions the command was at once prepared to move up the river again, but a furious rain-storm that afternoon delayed the movement by converting the alkali flats surrounding us into impassable ground. The cavalry, however, got off on the afternoon of the 10th and the infantry the next day, and after a march of 50 miles was again concentrated in camp below the mouth of the Rosebud on the 14th. On the 18th Major Reno, with a force of cavalry, arrived opposite our camp after a scout on Powder, Tongue, and Rosebud Rivers, during which he reported he had seen no Indians, and the next day he proceeded down the river.

A cavalry scout up the river having reported the side streams almost impassable, by reason of floods from recent rains, I started Captain Freeman with three companies of infantry on the 21st, up the road to build bridges. General Terry reaching the camp by steamer shortly afterward, the whole command was started up the river. I, at his request, accompanied him on the Far West, for the purpose of conferring with Lieutenant-Colonel Custer, who reached a point on the opposite side of the river with the whole of the Seventh Cavalry that afternoon.

That evening the plan of operations was agreed upon. Lieutenant-Colonel Custer, with the Seventh Cavalry, was to proceed up the Rosebud till he struck an Indian trail, discovered during Major Reno's scout. As my scouts had recently reported smoke on the Little Big Horn, the presence of an Indian camp some distance up that stream was inferred.

Lieutenant-Colonel Custer was instructed to keep constantly feeling toward his left, well up toward the mountains, so as to prevent the Indians escaping in that direction, and to strike the Little Big Horn, if possible, *above* (south of) the supposed location of the camp, while my command was to march up the Yellowstone to the mouth of the Big Horn, there to be ferried across by the steamer, then to move up the Big Horn to the mouth of the Little Big Horn, and up that stream, with the hope of getting the camp between the two forces. As it would take my command three days to reach the mouth of the Big Horn, and probably a day to cross it over the Yellowstone, besides two more to reach the mouth of the Little Big Horn, and Lieutenant-Colonel Custer had the shorter line over which to operate, the department commander strongly impressed upon him the propriety of not pressing his march too rapidly. He got off with his regiment at 12 o'clock the next day, (22d,) three Gatling guns, under Lieutenant Low, Twentieth Infantry, being detached from his regiment and sent to join my command. The steamer got away at 4 o'clock that day, and reached Fort Pease early on the morning of the 24th. My command, except the train and Captain Kirtland's company, (B, Seventh Infantry,) being at once ferried across, was, that evening, moved out to the crossing of Tullock's Fork. I did not accompany it, and General Terry took command of the troops in person. The next day the steamer entered the mouth of the Big Horn and proceeded up that stream.

The next morning early, (26th,) I left the Far West and overtook the infantry portion of the command, General Terry having made a night-march with the cavalry and Gatling guns, and later in the day that portion of the command was overtaken on a high ridge overlooking the valley of the Little Big Horn near its mouth, where, by direction of General Terry, I resumed command of my troops. Shortly afterward our scouts brought in news that they had encountered some Indians, and, giving chase, had run them across the Big Horn. They had dropped articles in their flight which proved them to be Crows, assigned to duty with Lieutenant-Colonel Custer's command. They, having discovered that their pursuers belonged to their own tribe, refused to come back, and called across the river that Custer's command had been entirely destroyed by the Sioux, who were chasing the soldiers all over the country and killing them. We now pushed up the valley of the Little Big Horn as rapidly as the men could march, large fires being seen in the distance. Efforts were made to communicate with Lieutenant-Colonel Custer by scouts, but our Crow interpreter deserted and took the Crows with him, and two attempts made by white men to precede the command with dispatches failed, the scouts in both cases running into Indians. As we proceeded up the valley the fires increased in number and volume, giving rise to the impression that Custer had captured the camp and destroyed it. The Indians, who late in the afternoon remained in sight on the hills in front of us, rather militated against the supposition, however, and after marching until dark we halted and bivouaced on the prairie.

The next morning the march was resumed, and after proceeding about 3 miles we came in sight of a large deserted Indian camp, in which two teepees were still standing, and these were found to contain the dead bodies of Indians. Many lodge-poles were still standing, and the quantity of property scattered about testified to the hasty departure of the Indians. Our scouts reported only a few scattering horsemen in sight on the distant hills. We continued to move rapidly forward, still uncertain as to the fate of Custer's command, Captain Ball's company about a mile in advance. While passing through the Indian camp a report reached me from our scouts in the hills to the north of the river that a large number of bodies of white men had been discovered, and shortly afterward Lieutenant Bradley came in with the information that he had counted 194 bodies of dead soldiers. All doubt that a serious disaster had happened to Lieutenant-Colonel Custer's command now vanished, and the march was continued under the uncertainty as to whether we were going to rescue the survivors or to battle with the enemy who had annihilated him. At length we caught sight of a number of animals congregated upon the slope of a distant hill, and on a point nearer to us three horsemen were evidently watching us. After Captain Ball's company had passed them these cautiously approached us, our troops being in plain sight and marching in two columns abreast of each other. At length, being convinced we were friends, they came forward more rapidly and announced that the Seventh Cavalry had been cut to pieces

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

subject to the orders of the Government. I consider this the beginning of the end. In sending them this way I avoid escorting them three hundred miles, and it enables me to turn north for the remainder of Sitting Bull's band. They represent upward of four hundred lodges of hostile Sioux Indians, and if their tribes are not in within the stated time their people, and they, understand the position they occupy as hostages, the chiefs Bull Eagle, Small Bear, and Bull take the tribes to the agency. I gave them five days to obtain meat, and thirty days to make the journey, and gave them a statement showing the terms of their surrender, (copy inclosed.) Having driven them out of the buffalo range they are nearly starving for food, and I recommend that, as they give themselves up, if they cannot be fed by the Interior Department, they be fed as prisoners of war.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,

Colonel Fifth Infantry, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A., Commanding.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

CAMP OPPOSITE CABIN CREEK,

On the Yellowstone River, Montana, October 27, 1876.

This is to certify that since the recent engagement (October 21) and pursuit of this body of hostile Sioux they have surrendered five of their principal chiefs and head-men as hostages that their tribes will continue their retreat to the Cheyenne agency, Dakota, and there remain at peace, and submit to the orders of the Government. Bull Eagle's, Small Bear's, and Bull's tribes are given permission to delay five days in their present camp to enable them to obtain sufficient meat, and thirty days to make the journey. The faith of the Government is pledged to their protection so long as they are faithfully complying with the terms of their surrender, and any United States officer in command of troops is respectfully requested to honor this communication. Should they be found away from their line of march, or absent after December 2, then this protection becomes void.

NELSON A. MILES,

Colonel Fifth Infantry, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A., Commanding.

Official:

FRANK D. BALDWIN,

First Lieutenant Fifth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP OPPOSITE CABIN CREEK,

On Yellowstone River, Montana, October 27, 1876.

DEAR GENERAL: I send you in to-day five principal chiefs and head-men of the Sioux as hostages that their tribes will go in and surrender at the Cheyenne agency. Lieutenant Forbes will explain to you the condition of their surrender, and I hope that you will see that they are fairly treated, especially Bull Eagle, whom I think a magnificent young Indian, and one who is disposed to be friendly. While we have fought and routed these people, and driven them away from their ancient homes, I cannot but feel regret that they are compelled to submit to starvation, for I fear they will be reduced to that condition as were the southern tribes in 1874. It is in view of these considerations that I send these head-men to you, for in your hands they will be not only under your protection but at your mercy. The result of the last few weeks cannot but reflect credit upon your department.

Yours, very truly,

NELSON A. MILES,

Colonel and Brevet Major-General U. S. A., Commanding.

General A. H. TERRY,

Commanding Department of the Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

HEADQUARTERS YELLOWSTONE COMMAND,

Camp on Bar-Route Creek, Montana, October 24, 1876.

GENERAL: Fearing that you may not fully understand just the condition upon which these chiefs surrendered, I write you again. Red Skirt is principal chief of the Minneconjous, and related to Bull Eagle, who takes his tribe of about 60 lodges to the

agency. White Bull is father of Small Bear, who takes in his band of about 50 lodges. Black Eagle and Sunrise are chiefs, and Foolish Thunder head-warrior, of the Sans-Arcs. I cannot say the exact number that they will take in, although Red Skirt claims to be chief of 1,300 lodges. I presume this includes some now at the agencies. I think they should take in 200, and possibly 500 lodges. I believe the work, as far as this command is concerned, has been well done, and what is to be accomplished will depend upon the manner in which these chiefs are treated, and the reception their people receive on their arrival. Bull Eagle was told, and I believe fully understood, that on his arrival there he should turn in his arms, particularly the Springfield carbines, and such horses as the Government should require. I would recommend that what property is taken from them be sold at some good market and the proceeds returned to the owners in domestic stock, for there is no doubt but what they will be poor enough in a short time. If they can be encouraged to become a pastoral people, they should in that way soon become self-sustaining. They are very suspicious, and of course afraid that some terrible punishment will be inflicted upon them. Bull Eagle tells me that the interpreter at the Cheyenne agency informs them that "the whites are going to do something terrible with them." This, of course, does no good, and frightens his people. If any change is made in their condition, I think that it would be well that it be made late in the winter, and after they are all in. If we can keep them divided and destroy Sitting Bull's influence, I think we can end this trouble in time. Sitting Bull's band is the wildest on the continent, and, strange as it may seem, there were people in his tribe who had never seen the face of a white man before October 21, and when one of my soldiers went with the interpreter to his band, he was looked upon as a strange and curious being. I believe Sitting Bull would be glad to make a peace, at least for a time, but he is afraid he has committed an unpardonable offense. The Cheyennes reported as having gone to the Little Horn country, I believe have crossed or will cross near its mouth, and will be found on the Big Dry. I presume they, with Sitting Bull's band, will number near five hundred lodges.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,

Colonel Fifth Infantry, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A., Commanding.

General A. H. TERRY,

Commanding Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

P. S.—Since sending these warriors in I have apprised General Hazen of my intention of moving immediately north from Tongue River, in order to move upon any Indians that may be on the Big Dry, and also to follow those gone to Peck, and have requested him to place supplies at the latter point.

N. A. MILES,

U. S. A.

3 F.—REPORT OF LIEUT. COL. E. S. OTIS.

HEADQUARTERS BATTALION TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY,

Glendive Creek, Mont., October 13, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a loaded train started from this station for Tongue River on the 10th instant, under the command of Capt. C. W. Miner, Twenty-second Infantry, and returned the next day, the reasons for which are fully set forth in the accompanying report of Captain Miner.

I have caused the train to be re-organized, and will start with it myself to-morrow morning, with Companies C and G, Seventeenth Infantry, G, H, and K, Twenty-second Infantry, which force will have one hundred and eighty rifles. I will also take a section of Gatling guns, caliber 50. I have so few serviceable horses here that I cannot have more than three or four mounted men. I am satisfied, from all the information I can gather, that there is a large force of Indians in the country, who seem to be bold and defiant; they have been hovering around this camp, on both sides of the river, for the past two days, and no doubt it is their plan to attempt to break up the communication between this place and Tongue River, but I think we can pass through the country with the force I am taking.

I leave this camp under the command of Captain Clarke, Twenty-second Infantry; with his company, (I,) and with the men attached, he will have eighty rifles and one Gatling gun, caliber 45.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. OTIS,

Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-second Infantry, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,

Saint Paul, Minn.

CAMP MOUTH GLENDIVE CREEK,
October 12, 1876.

POST-ADJUTANT:

SIR: In compliance with the verbal orders of the commanding officer, I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 10th instant I started for Tongue River with a train of ninety-four wagons and one ambulance, escorted by four companies of infantry, strength as follows:

Company C, Seventeenth United States Infantry.....	39
Company H, Twenty-second United States Infantry	
Company G, Twenty-second United States Infantry	
Company K, Twenty-second United States Infantry	

That I moved from camp, at the mouth of Glendive Creek, at half past 10 in the morning. So soon as the head of my train appeared on the hills on the west side of the camp I saw a signal-fire spring up on the opposite bank of the Yellowstone River, some ten miles above, and opposite the camp I intended to make that evening. I arrived in camp, what is called Fourteen-mile Camp, about 5 in the evening. The camp is in the bed of a creek, and commanded by hills at short range on all sides but the south, where it is open toward the Yellowstone River. There is a good deal of brush, and some timber along the banks of the creek. The corrals were made as compactly as possible for the night, and secured with ropes; the companies were camped close to them, two on each side; thirty-six men and four non-commissioned officers were detailed for guard; two reserves were formed and placed on the flanks not protected by the companies. At 3 o'clock a. m. of the 11th the Indians made an attack on camp, accompanied by yells and a hot fire, from a ravine about two hundred yards away. The fire was entirely directed on the corral, and they had the range exactly. This fire excited the mules, so that they broke the ropes of the corrals and stampeded, falling into the hands of the Indians—forty-one from the Government train, and six from the

(R); one mule was shot through. The firing continued for about half an hour, when the Indians moved off; not only the party who had done the firing, but another party on the other side of camp, who had not fired, but who were heard to move off. At 6 I prepared to move forward. The road here for about three miles runs up the bed of the creek camped on, and there are a number of cross-ravines. After the train started, but before the rear-guard had left camp, they were fired on from the timber skirting the creek, and a large body of Indians, estimated at from two to three hundred, came over the foot-hills between the camp and the Yellowstone River on the east side of camp. These Indians engaged the rear-guard, commanded by Captain McArthur, Seventeenth Infantry, at long range, and kept up a continual skirmish, firing out of all the depressions in the ground and from behind the crests of hills. This forced me to move at a snail's pace so as to keep the train closed up and that the rear-guard should not be left too far behind. As soon as I reached the high prairie I could see large numbers of Indians on my left coming up apparently from the Yellowstone River, and passing to my front. These were entirely distinct and in addition to those in my rear. My impression was that they intended to attack me at the next water, Clear Creek, 8 miles from my camp of the night of the 10th instant. Clear Creek is in a deep ravine, very bad to get down to and hard to pull up out of. It is so narrow that the hills on either side will command its entire width. At half-past 11 a. m., I had gotten within about half a mile of Clear Creek. My rear was still fired on, and Indians could be seen on all sides. I sent my wagon-master ahead to examine Clear Creek, if possible. He came back and reported that he saw twelve in the ravine through which we would be obliged to descend, and that he heard firing on the creek itself, and believed they were in force there. I at once decided that in the crippled condition of the train it would be best to return to the camp at the mouth of Glendive creek. My reasons were these: So far, the Indians had shown a force, as near as I could estimate, of from 400 to 600; their signal-fires were springing up in all directions. I was satisfied that if I took the train into the bed of Clear Creek it would be attacked and be so much further crippled as to necessitate the abandonment of some of the wagons. That the same performance would take place at the next creek, and in all probability in much larger force, if I were not compelled to corral away from both wood and water. That with the force I had I could not cover the herd in its necessary grazing. That in going forward I should lose the major part of the train; and, finally, if I turned at once I could take the train back to the supply-camp in safety. I at once turned back up Clear Creek to reach the upper trail and reached it in about two miles. This trail is on high open ground and there are no intersecting ravines, so that it gave me all the advantage in moving. So soon as I reached the new trail the attack on my rear ceased, although the Indians followed me at some distance and could be seen in small parties till late in the afternoon. I had no further trouble with them and reached camp at 9 p. m., after a hard march of twenty-nine miles. In closing I wish to state that it is my belief that a much larger force than four companies of about forty men each will

be required to force the train through; that it should be supplied with a force of at least twenty-four good mounted men, plenty of water-kegs kept constantly filled and not used from except in case of real necessity, and at least one gun—two would be better. In reply to the signal-fires I saw a dense smoke arise apparently in the Little Missouri country about the head of Beaver, and believe that one of their main camps with their families is in that section of country, and that there is a camp somewhere about O'Fallon Creek for the purpose of annoying trains.

The men and officers did all of them exceedingly well, and it is due to them that the train came off as well as it did. The wagon-masters were the only men that I had available as scouts, and were invaluable to me in that capacity in looking over the country in my front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES W. MINER,
Captain Twenty-second Infantry.

No. 4.—REPORT OF GENERAL ORD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
San Antonio, Tex.

SIR: I herewith inclose reports marked A, B, C, and D, showing the movement of troops, number of scouts and expeditions in my department, and number of offenses against persons and property, and also of desertions, committed by troops in it, all for the past year.

In regard to expeditions after hostile Indians, all the Indians who came into or temporarily occupy this State are, and have been for years, hostile. They never come around the settlements except to rob or murder, and the peculiarly wild, rugged, and inhospitable character of the immense and almost unknown portion of Texas, extending from the one hundredth meridian, in a line due west, to El Paso del Norte, a distance of 400 miles, and from the Red River south to the Rio Bravo, a distance along that meridian of 460 miles, makes it next to impossible, with the limited force at my command, to do more than guard a few important settlements along or near the Rio Grande, protect the stage-routes, and occasionally pursue a raiding band *after* it has struck its blow, and is in full run for the hitherto safe retreat among the recesses of the mountains in Northeastern Mexico.

Many of these Indians have in years past been driven by the troops and Texans from this State to the uninhabited mountains of Mexico, whence they have carried on their depredations with impunity and great profit, selling their plunder to the nearest Mexican towns or villages, and returning to Texas for more booty as soon as the proceeds of previous raids were spent. Some of the settlements along the Rio Grande have been almost abandoned by the stock rancheros because of the want of safety to life or property, and I have had summer camps established at two such places for the protection of the settlers.

The stock-interest exposed to these raids is very large and is entitled to consideration; and I here have to repeat what I stated in a former report, that there is only one way of checking them or of recovering the stolen property, and that is to pursue the raiders to their retreats in Mexico, where they can be punished, and the stock sometimes recovered. They always have the start of troops sent to overtake them while in United States territory, and they always have the plundered horses to ride, changing as fast as needed; so that they nearly always reach the river in safety, and taunt us from the other side, as they ride leisurely along driving the stolen American stock, and sometimes displaying the scalps of our people.

The authorities of Chihuahua have invited our co-operation on their

side of the river, with a view to rid themselves of these Indians, who have not scrupled at times to cross the river near where they live, go some distance up or down, recross and plunder on the Mexican side.

I herewith append telegrams showing the condition of some of the principal towns of the frontier provinces in Mexico, and the measures taken for the protection of American interests thereat :

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
San Antonio, Tex., April 18, 1876.

DRUM, Chicago :

The following received last night from commander Fort McIntosh, April 16, 1876 :

" Revolutionists levied prestoma on inhabitants of New Laredo, including five Americans, and threatened to break open their stores and sell goods to double amount assessed unless paid by eight to-morrow morning. Commercial agent has appealed to me, but I have no authority to act, and no force if I had authority.

" MERRIAM,
" Major, Commanding."

His instructions are, as directed from division commander, to " remain strictly neutral," but revolutionists may take advantage of the small United States force there available, plunder and murder peaceable Americans. Should I send a larger force there, could it, in such extremity, cross the river for protection of Americans at a place from which the governmental forces had been driven ?

ORD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
San Antonio, Tex., July 14, 1876.

DEVIN, Brown :

The following dispatch from the General of the Army is forwarded for your information and guidance, in answer to a telegram from United States consul in Matamoras, to the effect that Cortina was near, and asking assistance of the troops at Brownsville. The Secretary of State informs him that the Government could not authorize any interference by the troops of the United States, but that the authorities would be instructed to lend aid for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens.

DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The following telegram sent Merriam, April 19, is sent for guidance in case necessity arises to move troops into Mexico to protect lives and property of American citizens :

" In reply to telegram stating that five American citizens in New Laredo had, through the commercial agent, asked for protection against revolutionary officers on account of refusing to pay prestamo, from being sold out, the Secretary of War directs that you will grant the protection asked its American citizens in New Laredo against such lawless outrages as the government of Mexico is unable to prevent, but wishes caution.

" TAYLOR,
" A. A. G.

" By order :

" SCHREINER,
" A. A. D. C."

[Translated copy.]

Private correspondence of the general-in-chief of the free zone of the line of the Bravo.

MATAMORAS, July —, 1876.

General DEVIN,
Fort Brown, Texas :

MY DEAR FRIEND : I have the pleasure to inform you that citizens Candelario Jamies, Marcos Lopez, and Pedro Vasquez, residing at the " Banco," Mexican territory, on the left bank of the Bravo, were arrested on the 16th day of the present month.

These individuals are accused of the robbery of a train of merchandise and the murder of its conductors, an act which took place in September, 1875, near Reynosa. They are also accused of the robbery of a train of silver, and the killing of two cart-drivers who were with it.

From this you will see that I am pursuing bandits in the most active manner, and it is to be hoped that the plague which for past years has been devastating this frontier may be destroyed, in accordance with the desires which I have already expressed to you for the pacification and progress of the border. Without further of importance to add to-day,

I remain, general, your affectionate friend, &c.,

Y. REVUELTAS.

[Translated copy.]

POLITICAL AND MILITARY HEADQUARTERS OF THE
FREE ZONE OF THE LINE OF THE BRAVO.

Ygnacio Revueltas, general-in-chief of the second brigade of the third division, political chief and military commander of the free zone of the line of the Bravo, certifies that the Mexican citizens Candelario Jamies, Marcos Lopez, and Pedro Vasquez, at present prisoners in this city, were arrested at the Banco on the left bank of the Bravo, and in Mexican territory, by Mexican citizens, on the night of the 15th of the present month; and that the said Candelario Jamies, Marcos Lopez, and Pedro Vasquez are accused before the proper judicial authority, who will institute the corresponding suit, in conformity to the laws, of robbing, in September, 1875, a train of merchandise belonging to Mr. Julius Eversmand, a German subject, of murdering its conductors; of robbing, in November of same year, another train of silver, of killing two cart-drivers; and, finally, for murdering Mr. Manuel Pozos in May of the present year.

In witness thereof I have issued the present, in Matamoras, this 24th day of July, 1876.

Y. REVUELTAS.

(Telegram.)

Dated FORT MCINTOSH, Texas, August 8, 1876.

[Received at San Antonio, Tex., 12.20.]

To ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *San Antonio*:

New Laredo this instant carried by assault. One man has been wounded by stray shot on our side.

MERRIAM,
Lieut. Colonel Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL-SERVICE UNITED STATES ARMY,
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH,
Dated Fort McIntosh, September 3, 1876.

[Received at San Antonio September 3, 1876—3.30 p. m.]

To ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

San Antonio, Tex.:

United States commercial agent appeals for troops to protect himself and Americans in New Laredo, inclosing copy of petition made by merchants to him. Represents town entirely without authorities, civil or military, of either contending party, and that a band of twenty or more armed men under Cecilia Benavides, a notorious robber and murderer, has just entered town to the terror of the people. Shall I take action now, or await acts of robbery?

MERRIAM,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
San Antonio, Tex., September 3, 1876.

MERRIAM, *McIntosh*:

If there is no other alternative and American citizens are in danger do not wait till robberies begin, but act at once. In case you cross to protect such, remain only long enough to enable American citizens to return with you and secure their property by bringing it to this side. You must be the judge of the time necessary to do this. We cannot garrison New Laredo.

ORD, *Brig. Gen.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL-SERVICE UNITED STATES ARMY,
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH,

Dated New Laredo, September 8, 1876,

[Received at San Antonio September 8, 1876—5.20 p. m.]

To General ORD:

United States troops have been guarding my office and stores of American merchants for two days. Colonel Merriam says that he is not authorized to continue occupation, and wishes to withdraw the troops, which would be simply abandoning us to power of the bandit, Cecilia Benavides, who is the terror of both parties here. Civil authorities are afraid to stay here at night. Benavides was in the suburbs of town last night, with about fifty men, and was only prevented from sacking the stores and murdering American merchants here by presence of the United States soldiers. He stopped

every one who entered or left town. Inquired for Mr. Custance and myself. Said he would hang us both as soon as he could catch us. He has planned the murder and robbery of Messrs. F. Levy, M. Druiand, T. Walsh, J. Villegas, and Roldrade & Sa. This is reliable. Mexican citizens here indignant at occupation. Many threats, but no action so far. It would ruin American merchants to cross their goods and pass to Laredo, Tex.

J. J. HAYNES,

United States Commercial Agent.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
San Antonio, Texas, September 8, 1876.

J. J. HAYNES, *Commercial Agent, New Laredo:*

[Through Major Merriam, commanding Fort McIntosh.]

Dispatch received. I am perfectly aware of the danger of doing business at Laredo and the suspension of all authority, but United States troops cannot remain on foreign territory for protection of special interests. Major Merriam is hereby instructed to give American merchants four days, including to-morrow, to get out of the country with their valuables; at the end of that time to withdraw the troops. This is the best I can do for you.

ORD, *Brigadier-General.*

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE RIO GRANDE,
Fort Brown, Texas, September 8, 1876.

To the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Department of Texas, San Antonio, Texas:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the following extract from the report of the grand jury of the twenty-fifth judicial district of Texas:

[Extract.]

"GRAND JURY ROOM, September 6, 1876.

"To the Hon. EDWARD DOUGHERTY,

Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District of Texas:

"SIR: In our investigation concerning the alleged kidnaping case by Mexican officials, we find that the territory on which said act was committed is a cut-off from Mexico, and is still under Mexican jurisdiction.

"Very respectfully,

"FRANK H. PIERCE,
"Foreman of Grand Jury."

* * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS C. DEVIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Eighth Cavalry, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

FORT BROWN, TEX., September 11, 1876.
(Received at San Antonio September 11, 4.30 p. m.)

TAYLOR, A. A. G.:

Situation here all quiet up to date. Most of the reports you see in Galveston papers about federal reverses are untrue. It is true that pronunciados occupied Camargo with a fight. They have assured citizens of protection, and civil authorities to continue their functions. Cortina has issued a proclamation dated opposite Matamoras, and expressing intention to occupy the town, but at the same time and date 200 of Revueltas's troops were fifteen miles in front of town burning all the ranches within ten miles of Matamoras, among them Cortina's ranch La Sabinita, and shooting, hanging, and taking prisoners his adherents, and returning without molestation. People are now awaiting result of change of Mexican cabinet and action of Congress, which commences on September 16. There have been plenty of scares but no real attack, or I would have notified you. Revueltas will not scare, and that is what is the matter with the revolution and its partisans here; but he has only about six hundred men to move his lines and cannot go out to fight them.

DEVIN,
Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE UNITED STATES ARMY,

United States Telegraph, dated Fort Brown, Tex., September 13, 1876.

(Received at San Antonio, Tex., September 13, 1876.)

TO ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Department Texas :

The following telegram received last night is hereby respectfully forwarded: "Local authorities, with federal alcalde, completed organization yesterday, but my troops remained in possession by their request until this morning, when they withdrew, and I received thanks from Mexican authorities for my action. Report by mail. (Signed) Meriam, lieutenant-colonel, commanding."

DEVIN,

Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE UNITED STATES ARMY,

United States Telegraph, dated Fort McIntosh, Tex., September 20, 1876.

(Received at San Antonio, Tex., September 20, 1876—7.15 p. m.)

TO ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Department of Texas, San Antonio :

Revolutionary collector at New Laredo orders American merchants to make new entries and pay duplicate duties on all goods imported through federal custom-house since August 23; if not complied with by three o'clock treble rates to be charged, besides fines. This is a new form of robbery, and if carried out will injure one house to amount of several thousand dollars. They have refused to comply, and I expect another appeal for protection. Line not working to Fort Brown.

A. MERRIAM,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,

*San Antonio, Tex., September 21, 1876.*COMMANDING OFFICER, *McIntosh :*

The department commander does not intend to interfere with the collector of customs at Laredo.

TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

FORT BROWN, *September 21, 1876.*

(Received at San Antonio September 21, 1876, 7 p. m.)

TO ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Department of Texas, San Antonio, Tex. :

District all quiet. No cattle-raids since first telegram. There is always, in the matter of stealing, some going on. Several cattle-thieves have been arrested and are under bonds; also, a number of revolutionists have been arrested on this side of the river and placed under bonds. Gen. Placido Vega, of the revolutionary forces, was arrested in Brownsville on Monday night, and placed under bonds by United States Commissioner Kelly. J. I. Smith, American citizen of Brownsville, in whose room Vega had staid on Monday night, was arrested in Matamoras while examining the Mexican intrenchments. He is now held by Mexican authorities as a spy. The revolutionary forces all through the state of Tamaulipas are converging toward Matamoras, and are daily expected to attack the city, which holds about 200 men, under Revueltas; the woods are three miles in extent across the bend of river north—five gates or sally-ports, covered by light guns. The Mexican military authorities co-operate promptly with United States troops in maintaining order and suppressing raiding. If Cortina were successful, it would be likely to renew cattle-raiding, as all the cattle-thieves are known to be his adherents, but as the revolutionists know that the United States will not permit Cortina to capture Matamoras, the operations are now conducted in the name of General Canales.

DEVIN.

The last dispatch from New Laredo, No. 12, shows that the revolutionist collector had relieved duties on imports brought in since 23d last August; this is simply *not* a new mode of robbery. In fact, the business of collecting revenue, in goods, money, or anything else, is one that is taken up along the Rio Grande by any leader who can gather a few armed followers with whom to divide the plunder. In the country

around Matamoras, Canales and Cortina, with their bands, collect revenues, and when they cannot get money, they will take mules, horses, watches, jewelry, supplies, &c.; at the same time, the regular government officials collect revenues inside the town, making occasional collecting dashes outside. The outsiders extend their collecting tours occasionally to this side the river, which being more profitable, and a relief to their own citizens, is one cause of their greater popularity.

One of the demoralizing effects of this cut-throat struggle on the Lower Rio Grande, over some hundreds of miles along our immediate border, is that whenever one of the contending bands gets worsted, and it is convenient to do so, they take refuge on this side the river, and use it as a base from which, when a fair opportunity offers, and the other party is off its guard, to continue the war, and from which to draw supplies, not always with the consent of the owners.

Of course, the increase of renegades and vagabonds from such a source (men who will rob a traveler, or an unprotected outlying settler, for a few dollars or a horse) is no advantage to us. And the result is that the Texas border is not as safe a place to live or travel in as it used to be. Indeed, it has become a grave question what steps shall be taken to put a stop to these disorders on our immediate frontier, which so vitally affect the safety of our own territory.

In one of the late attacks of the revolutionists at New Laredo, they took such aim that their bullets came across the river and killed one or two persons and wounded some others on our side.

It cannot be doubted that the war in Mexico is turning loose upon that unfortunate country—and occasionally in ours—the very worst elements of society, and where such a state of things prevails, industry, commerce, and all progress in peaceful pursuits are paralyzed. Old public works go to ruin, and there is no likelihood of new ones being commenced, and the interests of foreign merchants are the first to suffer.

From the facts that among his opponents are the worst men in the country, and that the banditti and bigotry are combined against him, there is every reason to believe that the present President of the republic was deeply interested in promoting the progress and welfare of his country, and had his efforts been seconded there would have been a much better condition of affairs than now exists.

While it may seem to be none of my business, as a military commander, to give my opinions in the matter of the causes that continue revolutions in our sister republic, or to suggest the remedies for such, yet the welfare of that, our only republican neighbor, is intimately connected with our own, and on her condition, whether one of peace or war, depends somewhat the number of troops which it behooves us to maintain in this department, so that really this is a question of military importance, and I therefore feel justified in giving it as my belief that were the intelligent and patriotic men in Mexico (and there are a good many such) convinced that the United States had no ulterior designs upon the territory of that country, and were really anxious not only to protect them in the peaceful possession of it, but that on no consideration could we be induced to accept any accession from Mexico, then and only until such an opinion prevails can a great and beneficial influence in promoting works of internal improvement be exerted in that country by our capitalists. Now our advice and offers of aid and capital to develop the resources of the country are generally regarded as coming from a covetous, powerful, and unscrupulous neighbor, rather disposed to foment their internal troubles with a view to take advantage of them

at the first favorable opportunity and seize a slice of their land than to help them in their need.

So much is this the case that no party valuing the popular favor would allow it to be supposed that they are friendly disposed toward "los Yankees," or any enterprise that comes from them. (See Cortina's proclamation accusing the government of favoring the Yankees.)

For the reasons above stated, I have, in dealing with raids and raiders from the revolutionary border States of Mexico, considered them as the enemies of both republics, and that as the Mexican government could not, by reason of the disorganized condition of these border States, control the rebel authorities when such were in power, or punish these bandits, it would be an insult to that government were we to consider them entitled to the benefit of a refuge in Mexico when by a prompt use of our troops they could be reached.

In the same spirit, I have ordered that when Mexican troops should cross the Rio Grande in pursuit of Indian raiders from this side, they should be treated as if they belonged to our own Army.

The efficiency of a republican government in maintaining peace and order among its own people depends very much on the character of the people. We cannot make the Mexican people anew; but as far as concerns the opinion they hold of the United States and its citizens, we may, perhaps, extend our good influence by removing unjust prejudices, and if coffee can be grown there and delivered at our door for ten cents the pound, and sugar at three, we can, with advantage to us, help them to make it safe to grow coffee and sugar *under their own* government, and build the railroads to bring it to our market.

Perhaps the coffee and sugar planters there would let us do this if we could convince them that we will promote our own interests by so doing, more than if we annexed their coffee and sugar growing districts; and the building of railroads across Western Texas plains would soon settle the Indian and cattle-raiding questions.

E. O. C. ORD,

Brigadier-General Commanding.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.

No. 5.—REPORT OF GENERAL AUGUR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

New Orleans, La., September 25, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of the troops within this department for the past year. The following embraces all their movements during that time:

October 2, 1875. The troops stationed at Coushatta, La., removed to Springville, Red River Parish, La., (a distance of two miles,) on account of yellow-fever at former post. Number of cases during the month, 10; number of deaths, 5.

15th. The garrison of Jackson, Miss., was temporarily reinforced by the arrival of a detachment of eighteen enlisted men of the Third Infantry, in obedience to telegraphic instructions from this headquarters, dated October 14, 1875. This was done to enable the commanding-officer to guard State arms and ammunition confided to his custody by the governor of Mississippi.

30th. The garrison of Key West barracks, Fla., encamped at Indian Key, Fla., during the summer months, returned to Key West.

November 3, 1875. The detachment of the Third Infantry, temporarily on duty at Jackson, Miss., was ordered to return to its station at Holly Springs, Miss., per Special Orders No. 49, current series, Post of Jackson, Miss.

17th. The garrison of New Orleans, La., encamped during the summer at Holly Springs, Miss., returned to New Orleans.

21st. The garrison of Jackson barracks, La., encamped during the summer at Holly Springs, Miss., returned to former post.

29th. The garrison of Fort Barrancas, Fla., returned to that post from Fort Pickens, Fla.

29th. The post of Pineville, La., was taken out of the district of the Upper Red River and announced an independent post.

December 7, 1875. The post of Coushatta, La., was temporarily discontinued. Company E, Third Infantry, arrived at Jackson barracks, La., from Coushatta, La., December 17, 1875. This company had suffered so much from yellow-fever, succeeded by a bad type of malarial fever, that it was found necessary to relieve it from the country.

8th. The post of Pineville, La., was reinforced by the arrival of Maj. H. L. Chipman, and Company H, Third Infantry.

12th. 107 recruits, commanded by Captain Hale, Seventh Cavalry, en route to join the Eighth Cavalry, arrived at Jackson barracks, La., December 12, 1875; left for Brownsville, Tex., December 15, 1875.

9th and 18th. Pursuant to General Orders No. 6, current series, Headquarters of the Army, Companies A, E, I, F, L, and M, First Artillery, were relieved from duty in this department by Companies B, I, G, H, L, and M, Fifth Artillery. Maj. R. Arnold, Fifth Artillery, arrived at Key West, Fla., with Companies G and H, December 9, 1875, and relieved Companies E and I, First Artillery, same date. Major T. Seymour, Fifth Artillery, arrived at Fort Barrancas, Fla., with Companies B, I, L, and M, December 14, 1875, and relieved Major Brannan and Companies A, F, L, and M, First Artillery, December 18, 1875.

22d. Captain F. H. Phipps, Ordnance Department, United States Army, reported for duty at department headquarters, December 22, 1875, per paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 241, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1875; announced chief ordnance officer of the department, December 23, 1875, per General Orders No. 41, Department of the Gulf, series of 1875.

January 3, 1876. Surgeon Ebenezer Swift, United States Army, reported for duty at department headquarters, December 30, 1875, per paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 238, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1875. Announced medical director of the department.

10th. Maj. O. D. Greene, assistant adjutant-general, United States Army, reported for duty at department headquarters, January 9, 1876, per paragraph 5, Special Orders No. 235, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1875. Announced adjutant-general of the department, January 10, 1876.

12th. The post of Colfax, La., was discontinued, and Company K, Seventh Cavalry, ordered to McComb City, Miss., where it arrived and established post, January 16, 1876. This company had to be brought to protect internal-revenue officers in Mississippi, southern district.

26th. Company H, Thirteenth Infantry, left Baton Rouge barracks, La., for detached service at Port Gibson, Miss., January 26, 1876; ar-

rived at Port Gibson, January 27, 1876, under orders from Washington to send troops to that place.

February 3, 1876. First-Lieut. E. S. Godfrey, Seventh Cavalry, with 1 non-commissioned officer and 4 privates of Company K, Seventh Cavalry, left McComb City, February 3, 1876, as escort to the United States internal-revenue collector for the southern district of Mississippi; returned to post February 7, 1876.

6th. A detachment of 27 general service recruits for the Third Infantry and 115 for the Thirteenth Infantry arrived at Jackson barracks and New Orleans, La.

29th. Company B, Thirteenth Infantry, was relieved from duty at Baton Rouge barracks, La., and ordered to proceed to Bayou Sara, La.

March 1, 1876. Second-Lieut. J. H. H. Peshine, Thirteenth Infantry, with 2 non-commissioned officers and 13 privates of Company B, Thirteenth Infantry, arrived at McComb City, Miss., for duty at that post.

4th. The district of Upper Red River was discontinued. Company G, Third Infantry, left Jackson barracks March 4, 1876, for Coushatta, La., to re-occupy that post. Arrived and re-established post there March 7, 1876.

10th. Second-Lieut. L. R. Hare, Seventh Cavalry, with 3 non-commissioned officers and 12 privates of Company K, Seventh Cavalry, left McComb City, Miss., March 6, 1876, for Bayou Sara, La., and reported for duty at that post March 10, 1876.

13th. Second-Lieut. J. H. H. Peshine, Thirteenth Infantry, with 1 sergeant and 2 privates of Company K, Seventh Cavalry, left McComb City, Miss., March 13, 1876, as escort to W. D. Redmond, deputy collector of United States internal revenue, per Special Orders No. 11, current series, post of McComb City, Miss. The sergeant and two privates returned to post March 17, 1876.

23d. Sergeant Campbell and two privates of Company K, Seventh Cavalry, left McComb City, Miss., for Liberty, Miss., reporting upon arrival there to Lieutenant Peshine, Thirteenth Infantry, to escort W. B. Redmond, deputy collector of internal revenue, to McComb City, Miss., per Special Orders No. 12, current series, post of McComb City, Miss. Lieutenant Peshine and detail rejoined post March 26, 1876.

April 15, 1876. Second-Lieut. L. R. Hare, Seventh Cavalry, and detachment of Company K, Seventh Cavalry, on detached service at Bayou Sara, La., were relieved from duty at that post, and ordered to join their company at McComb City, Miss.

18th. Pursuant to Special Orders No. 34, current series, Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, Company K, Seventh Cavalry, left McComb City, Miss., April 18, 1876, and Companies B and G left Shreveport, La., April 19, 1876, *en route* for the Department of Dakota, having been relieved from duty in this department.

28th. Company F, Third Infantry, left Jackson barracks, La., for McComb City, Miss. Arrived at post same date.

May 1, 1876. Second-Lieutenant Jamar, Thirteenth Infantry, and 15 enlisted men of Company B, Thirteenth Infantry, left McComb City, Miss., for Bayou Sara, La., May 1, 1876. Arrived there and rejoined company May 2, 1876.

6th. Companies G and H, Fifth Artillery, Key West, Fla., were reinforced by the arrival of 21 general-service recruits from Fort Columbus, New York harbor.

15th. The garrison of Key West, Fla., left that post May 13, 1876, per steamer Valley City, for Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla., for summer encampment.

23d. Company H, Third Infantry, was relieved from duty at Pineville, La., and ordered to Natchitoches, La., for duty at that post. Left Pineville May 22, and arrived at Natchitoches, La., May 23, 1876.

24th. Company C, Third Infantry, was relieved from duty at Natchitoches, La., and ordered to Pineville, La., for duty at that post. Left Natchitoches May 23, and arrived at Pineville May 24, 1876.

June 22, 1876. Company I, Sixteenth Infantry, arrived at Shreveport, La., from Little Rock, Ark.

24th. The parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, Saint Helena, Livingston, and Tangipahoa, Louisiana, and the counties of Wilkinson, Amite, and Pike, Mississippi, were constituted a military district, to be known as the district of Baton Rouge. Lieut. Col. John R. Brooke, Third Infantry, was assigned to its command, with headquarters at Baton Rouge barracks, Louisiana.

25th. Lieut. Col. H. A. Morrow, Thirteenth Infantry, and Company E, Thirteenth Infantry, left Baton Rouge barracks for Little Rock barracks. Arrived at Little Rock June 29, 1876.

26th. The State of Alabama and the parts of Kentucky and Tennessee lying west of the Tennessee River were transferred to the Department of the Gulf, and the military posts on the Gulf coast within the State of Florida were transferred to the Department of the South.

July 1, 1876. Company K, Third Infantry, left Shreveport, La., for Baton Rouge barracks, La., July 1, 1876. Arrived at Baton Rouge barracks July 4, 1876.

The garrison of Jackson barracks, La., left that post July 1, 1876, for Holly Springs, Miss. Arrived and went into summer camp there July 2, 1876.

17th. The garrison of New Orleans, La., left for Lewisburgh, La. Arrived and went into summer camp there same date.

18th. Company C, Thirteenth Infantry, left Baton Rouge barracks, La., for Clinton, La. Arrived and established post there same date.

September 4, 1876. Company I, Thirteenth Infantry, left Vicksburgh, Miss., for Monroe, La.

In obedience to General Orders No. 91, headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, transferring the companies of the Second Infantry to the Department of the South, and the headquarters and the companies of the Sixteenth Infantry now serving in that department, to the Department of the Gulf, and in compliance with Special Orders No. 131, current series, headquarters Department of the South, the following movements of troops were ordered:

Company K, Sixteenth Infantry, from Newport barracks, Ky., to Huntsville, Ala. Arrived at Huntsville, relieving Company O, Second Infantry, September 5, 1876.

Company D, Sixteenth Infantry, from Nashville, Tenn., to Livingston, Ala. Arrived at Livingston, Ala., September 6, 1876, relieving Company A, Second Infantry.

Company E, Sixteenth Infantry, from Lebanon, Ky., to Mobile, Ala. Arrived at Mobile, Ala., September 7, 1876, relieving Company K, Second Infantry.

Companies F and G, Sixteenth Infantry, from Newport barracks, Ky., to Mount Vernon barracks, Ala. Arrived at Mount Vernon barracks September 7, 1876, relieving Companies F and G, Second Infantry.

Headquarters and Company A, Sixteenth Infantry, were, pursuant to paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 132, current series, headquarters Department of the South, ordered from Newport barracks, Ky., to Mount

Vernon barracks, Ala. (Not yet joined.) (Company A since ordered to take station at Huntsville, Ala.)

The disturbing questions that have arisen or are likely to arise here, making the presence of troops at times very desirable in the interests of peace and order, spring mostly from two sources :

First. The unsettled relations of the two races resulting from their several conditions, as owners of the soil and its cultivators, as capitalists and laborers, as, generally, political opponents.

Second. The inefficient administration of both criminal and civil justice.

The most fruitful, unquestionably, results from political antagonism,

A very ugly feature of all the questions arising under either of the above heads, and a very embarrassing one in their treatment, is the ease and readiness with which they are made to assume the form of purely a question of races.

It would appear that many of the troubles get their start in a mutual distrust of the two races and of each other's purposes ; leaving each excitedly suspicious of the other and apprehensive of some concealed mischief in what the other does. Innocent assemblages and gatherings—two neighbors going out to shoot—are readily tortured into a threatening demonstration and invite immediate preparation to counteract it. While parties are in this excited condition a few evil-disposed persons have it in their power to bring on collisions with their sequences of outrage and bitter and estranged feelings.

In the condition of affairs thus briefly but it is believed fairly stated in general terms, and when the civil authorities fail or are unable to do anything, it is the duty of troops, so far as they can legally, to interpose to prevent collision, to restore confidence, to give protection to innocent persons, and to aid in the restoration of such a degree of security as permits a resumption of ordinary business and labor. For this purpose, and to this extent only, have troops at various times and places been used in this department during the past year, and in every case, it is believed, to the satisfaction of the well-disposed citizens of both parties. In no instance within my knowledge have the troops transcended this object, and in no instance have I heard of well-founded or just cause of complaint of their conduct.

The necessity for this interposition of troops is found to be more general in the country parishes where the population is sparse, and where if mischief is intended it can be prepared for in greater security, and with increased chances for the escape of offenders.

The duty thus imposed upon the troops is exceptional, and of very delicate character, and requires the exercise of good judgment and discretion. But however prudently and impartially officers may discharge this delicate trust, it is almost impossible for them to escape the censure and animadversions of a few impracticables. Some desire, and think it is the duty of troops to far exceed the limit of their proper action, and are disappointed and complain if they do not; others, whatever may happen, do not wish the troops to do anything.

In a few instances absurd suspicions are expressed of our truest and most faithful officers by this class of persons. Liability to be suspected and misunderstood seems inseparable from this kind of duty, and must be accepted, I suppose, as an unavoidable incident of service.

To escape the chances of exposure to yellow fever, the troops from New Orleans and its vicinity were sent into summer camp early in July; those from Jackson barracks to Holly Springs, Miss.; those from the city to Lewisburgh, La. I am happy to state, however, that up to this

time yellow fever has not re-appeared at any point in this department occupied by troops.

The State of Alabama having been transferred to this department, I beg to renew the recommendation of the general commanding Department of the South last year, that Mount Vernon barracks be enlarged to such an extent as to be able to accommodate all troops in the department who are obliged to leave their stations in summer on account of yellow fever.

The number of troops in the department has averaged a little over three full regiments. From these the number of desertions during the year is 139, 34 of whom have returned.

The number of enlisted men tried by general court-martial is 102, a creditable showing considering the nature of their service, broken up as they are into small detachments, and subjected to many temptations to excess not found in a regularly established garrison.

The expenditures in the department have been kept within the allotments made to it.

The chiefs of the several staff departments, as well as my personal staff, have performed their several duties in a highly satisfactory manner.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. AUGUR,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.

NO. 6.—REPORT OF GENERAL CROOK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,

Omaha, Nebr., September 25, 1876.

SIR: At the date of my annual report for 1875, September 15, the settlers along the line of the Pacific Railroad and in Wyoming, Nebraska, and Colorado, were very much excited and exasperated by the repeated incursions made upon them by Indians coming from the north, and although many of the trails of stolen stock ran directly upon the Sioux reservation, the agency Indians always asserted that the depredations were committed by certain hostile bands under Crazy Horse, Sitting Bull, and other outlaw chiefs.

These bands roamed over a vast extent of country, making the agencies their base of supplies, their recruiting and ordnance depots, and were so closely connected by intermarriage, interest, and common cause with the agency Indians that it was difficult to determine where the line of the peaceably-disposed ceased and the hostile commenced.

In fact it was well known that the treaty of 1868 had been regarded by the Indians as an instrument binding on us but not binding on them.

On the part of the Government, notwithstanding the utter disregard by the Sioux of the terms of the treaty, stringent orders, enforced by military power, had been issued prohibiting settlers from trespassing upon the country known as the Black Hills.

The people of the country, against whom the provisions of the treaty were so rigidly enforced, naturally complained that if they were required to observe this treaty some effort should be made to compel the Indians to observe it likewise.

Although, in the treaty of 1868, the Indians expressly agree—

* * * * *

"3d. That they will not attack any persons at home, or traveling, nor molest or disturb any wagon-trains, coaches, mules, or cattle belonging to the people of the United States, or to persons friendly therewith.

"4th. That they will never capture or carry off from the settlements white women or children.

"5th. That they will never kill or scalp white men, nor attempt to do them harm."

It is notorious that, from the date of the treaty to the present, there has been no time that the settlers were free from the very offenses laid down in the sentences quoted.

Indians have, without interruption, attacked persons at home, murdered and scalped them, stolen their stock; in fact, violated every leading feature in the treaty.

Indeed, so great were their depredations on the stock belonging to the settlers that at certain times they have not had sufficient horses to do their ordinary farming-work, all the horses being concentrated on the Sioux reservation, or among the bands which owe allegiance to what is called the Sioux Nation.

In the winter months these renegade bands dwindle down to a comparatively small number, while in summer they are recruited by restless spirits from the different reservations, attracted by the opportunity to plunder the frontiersmen, so that by midsummer they become augmented from small bands of one hundred to thousands.

Sitting Bull's band has been regarded by the white people and Indians as renegades, and when it was decided by the Interior Department that they should no longer be permitted to roam at large, but be required to come in and settle down upon the reservation set apart for them, messengers were dispatched to them setting forth these facts, and that from and after a certain time, unless they came in upon the reservation, they would be regarded and treated as hostile.

The time having expired, and the Indians failing to embrace the terms offered by the Government, by direction of the Lieutenant-General commanding I commenced preparations for a campaign against these bands.

I believe that the most successful campaign, though of course involving the most hardship, would be that prosecuted in winter, or, at least, in the early spring months. So, in the latter end of February, 1876, I took the field, with Fort Fetterman as the base.

Of the movements which transpired during this campaign, the surprise and destruction of the village of Crazy Horse on Powder River, and the subsequent failure of the command to fully profit by the success thus far obtained, reference may be had to my report of May 7, 1876, copy herewith, marked "A."

My second expedition was organized in May, and marched from Fort Fetterman on May 29.

Of the movements which transpired during this campaign, up to and including the fight on the Rosebud, reference may be had to my report of June 20, herewith inclosed, marked "B."

Knowing as I do, from personal knowledge, the large numbers of Indians in other localities who require the restraining influence of troops, I have carefully refrained from embarrassing the division commander by calls for re-enforcements. I have rather left that matter entirely to him, satisfied that he understood the necessities of the case, and would send me troops as fast and as early as he could get them. I mention this simply from the fact that there has been much of an unpleasant nature said in regard to the matter. I repeat that I did not ask for

re-enforcements because I felt that we were abundantly able to take care of ourselves until they came, and that when they could be sent they would be; and they were.

The troops assigned to my command having reached me, the second movement of this expedition commenced on the morning of August 5, from our camp on Tongue River, Wyoming Territory.

For the details of this movement, reference may be had to my expedition report, copy inclosed, and marked "C."

The expedition reached the mining-camp of Deadwood, Dakota, on the 16th instant, where our temporary necessities were supplied by purchase.

The march from the head of Heart River to this point was one of unusual hardship, and tested the endurance of the command to its fullest extent.

During the campaign, from May 29 to this date, our losses, embracing those in the engagements on Tongue River, Rosebud, and Slim Buttes, have been but twelve killed, thirty-two wounded, (most of whom have since been returned to duty,) one death by accident, and one by disease.

Of the difficulties with which we have had to contend, it may be well to remark that when the Sioux Indian was armed with a bow and arrow he was more formidable, fighting as he does most of the time on horseback, than when he got the old-fashioned muzzle-loading rifle. But when he came into possession of the breech-loader and metallic cartridge, which allows him to load and fire from his horse with perfect ease, he became at once ten thousand times more formidable.

With the improved arms, I have seen our friendly Indians, riding at full speed, shoot and kill a wolf, also on the run, while it is a rare thing that our troops can hit an Indian on horseback, though the soldier may be on his feet at the time. The Sioux is a cavalry soldier from the time he has intelligence enough to ride a horse or fire a gun. If he wishes to dismount, his hardy pony, educated by long usage, will graze around near where he has been left, ready when his master wants to mount either to move forward or escape.

Even with their lodges and families, they can move at the rate of fifty miles per day. They are perfectly familiar with the country; have their spies and hunting-parties out all the time at distances of from twenty to fifty miles each way from their villages; know the number and movements of all the troops that may be operating against them, just about what they can probably do, and hence can choose their own times and places of conflict, or avoid it altogether.

At the fight on the Rosebud, June 17, the number of our troops was less than one thousand, and within eight days after that the same Indians we there fought met and defeated a column of troops of nearly the same size as ours, killing and wounding over three hundred, including the gallant commander, General Custer himself.

I invite attention to the fact that in this engagement my troops beat these Indians on a field of their own choosing, and drove them in utter rout from it, as far as the proper care of my wounded and prudence would justify. Subsequent events proved beyond dispute what would have been the fate of the command had the pursuit been continued beyond what judgment dictated.

The occupation by settlers of the Black Hills country had nothing to do with the hostilities which have been in progress. In fact, by the continuous violations by these Indians of the treaty referred to, the settlers were furnished with at least a reasonable excuse for such occupation, in that a treaty so long and persistently violated by the Indians them-

selves should not be quoted as a valid instrument for the preventing of such occupation. Since the occupation of the Black Hills there has not been any greater number of depredations committed by the Indians than previous to such occupation; in truth, the people who have gone to the Hills have not suffered any more and probably not as much from Indians as they would had they remained at their homes along the border.

The Sioux Nation numbers many thousands of warriors, and they have been encouraged in their insolent, overbearing conduct by the fact that those who participated in the wholesale massacre of the innocent people in Minnesota during the brief period that preceded their removal to their present location, never received adequate punishment therefor.

Following hard upon and as the apparent result of that horrible affair, the massacre of over eighty officers and men of the Army at Fort Phil Kearney, the Government abandoned three of its military posts and made a treaty of unparalleled liberality with the perpetrators of these crimes, against whom any other nation would have prosecuted a vigorous war. Since that time the reservations, instead of being the abode of loyal Indians, holding the terms of their agreement sacred, have been nothing but nests of disloyalty to their treaties and the Government, and scourges to the people whose misfortune it has been to be within the reach of the endurance of their ponies.

And in this connection, I regret to say, they have been materially aided by subagents who have disgraced a bureau established for the propagation of peace and good-will to man.

What is the loyal condition of mind of a lot of savages who will not allow the folds of the flag of the country to float over the very sugar, coffee, and beef they are kind enough to accept at the hands of the nation to which they have thus far dictated their own terms?

Such has been the condition of things at the Red Cloud agency.

The agents have informed us that the hoisting of a flag over the agency or a persistence in the determination to find by actual count the number of warriors out on the war-path would result in their massacring all the people there. When, therefore, the present campaign was inaugurated against the hostile bands it was impossible to find out what force we should probably meet. It has transpired that they could and did re-enforce the hostiles by thousands of warriors. If, therefore, by the placing of these agencies under control of the military, and insisting upon the points not heretofore required, any portion of those ostensibly peaceable Indians go out, I submit that it will be better than a doubtful loyalty, as we shall know something about what we have to encounter.

The nature of the duties of the department commander have required me to be absent from headquarters much of the time, and the duties of Col. R. Williams, assistant adjutant general, Maj. J. P. Hawkins, chief commissary of subsistence, and Maj. M. I. Ludington, chief quartermaster, have been complicated not only by this absence but by the changing phases of the campaign from time to time.

It gives me pleasure to be able to say that they have discharged their duties in the most able and satisfactory manner, and I am under obligations to them therefor.

Capt. J. V. Furey, assistant quartermaster, who has been field-quartermaster for me this summer and fall, has had a multitude of duties not properly belonging to him devolving upon him, while at the same time he has been performing the onerous duties pertaining to his department. He has at times been thrown upon his own responsibility in situa-
not only involving the safety of his trains and our suppli

ture of the entire command itself. He has performed all these duties with ability and a zeal that merits the highest commendation.

I am also under obligations to the other staff-officers on duty at department headquarters, to the officers of my personal staff, and the officers on duty with my headquarters in the field. For details of the affairs of the several staff departments, I refer to copies of their several reports, inclosed, and marked, respectively, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,

Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.

6 A.—SUBREPORT OF GENERAL CROOK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,

Omaha, Nebr., May 7, 1876.

SIR: For a long time it has been the opinion of well-informed men that the principal source of all the depredations committed by Indians along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad has been in the camps of certain hostile bands of renegade Sioux, Cheyenne, and other tribes, who have roamed over the section known as the Powder, Big Horn, and Yellowstone country.

Having the run and many of the privileges of all the reservations, where those of these tribes who are supposed to be at peace are located, and enjoying immunity from any restraint upon their movements, they have been able to procure arms and ammunition, and when any important raid was contemplated, re-enforcements from the restless young warriors on these reservations, thus inflicting incalculable damage to the settlements upon which their raids have fallen.

To correct this and remove the principal cause, the Interior Department caused these hostile bands to be notified that they must come in upon the reservations set apart for them by a certain date, January 31, current year, or thereafter be considered and treated as hostile.

The date up to which they were allowed to accomplish this movement having arrived, and the bands notified having treated the summons with the utmost contempt, acting under the instructions of the Lieutenant-General commanding, I commenced operations against them in March with a detachment of troops known as the Big Horn expedition.

The object of this expedition was to move, during the inclement season, by forced marches, carrying by pack-animals the most meager supplies, secretly and expeditiously surprise the hostile bands, and, if possible, chastise them before spring fairly opened, and they could receive, as they always do in summer, re-enforcements from the reservations; the number of hostiles being largely augmented in summer, while in winter the number is comparatively small.

The campaign was, up to the moment our troops entered the large camp on the Powder River, on the 17th of March, a perfect success; the Indians were surprised, the troops had their camp and about 800 ponies before the Indians were aware of their presence, or even proximity.

Of the mismanagement, if not worse, that characterized the actions of portions of the command during the skirmish that followed, and its

movements for the following twenty-four hours, it is unnecessary to speak, as they have been made the subject of serious charges against several officers, notably the immediate commander of the troops, Col. J. J. Reynolds, Third Cavalry.

The failures, however, may be summed up thus :

1st. A failure on the part of portions of the command to properly support the first attack.

2d. A failure to make a vigorous and persistent attack with the whole command.

3d. A failure to secure the provisions that were captured for the use of the troops, instead of destroying them.

4th. And most disastrous of all, a failure to properly secure and take care of the horses and ponies captured, nearly all of which again fell into the hands of the Indians the following morning.

The successes may be summed up thus :

1st. A complete surprise of the Indians.

2d. The entire destruction of their village, with their camp equipage, and large quantities of ammunition.

The undersigned accompanied the expedition, not as its immediate commander, but in his capacity of department commander, for several reasons, chief of which may be mentioned that it had been impressed upon him, and he had almost come to believe, that operations against these Indians were impossible in the rigors of the climate during the winter and early spring, and he wished to demonstrate by personal experience whether this was so or not.

When the attacking column was sent to surprise the village, the department commander, having given the immediate commander ample instructions as to his wishes, did not accompany it, but remained with the train-guard, to the end that the command might not be embarrassed by any division or appearance of such on the field, and the commander himself might feel free from all embarrassment that he might otherwise feel if the department commander were present; my intention being to take the horses and ponies, which I was certain we should capture, and from them remount my command, and with the supplies we captured push on and find whatever other force there might be.

The failure, therefore, to properly secure the captured horses rendered a further prosecution of the campaign, at this time, abortive, and the expedition returned, reaching Fort Fetterman on the 26th of March.

Attention is respectfully invited to copies of the report of Colonel Reynolds, commanding the expedition, with subreports and accompanying papers, delays in receipt of which have caused my delay in forwarding this.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A.,

Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Omaha, Nebr., September 28, 1876.

Official copy.

R. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

6 B.—SUBREPORT OF GENERAL CROOK.

HEADQUARTERS BIG HORN AND YELLOWSTONE
EXPEDITION, CAMP CLOUD PEAK,
Base Big Horn Mountains, W. T., June 20, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the detachments of Crow and Shoshone Indian scouts I had been negotiating for, reached me on the night of the 14th instant. I immediately parked my trains, pack-animals, &c., in a secure place, so arranged that the civilian employes left with them could, if necessary, defend them till our return, and marched on the morning of the 16th with every available fighting man and four days' rations, carried by each officer and man on his person or saddle.

I allowed no led-horses, each officer and man being equipped alike, with one blanket only, and every man who went, whether citizen, servant, or soldier, armed and with some organization for fighting purposes only.

The Crow Indians were under the impression that the hostile village was located on Tongue River or some of its smaller tributaries, and were quite positive that we would be able to surprise it. While I hardly believed this to be possible, as the Indians had hunting-parties out, who must necessarily become aware of the presence of the command, I considered it would be worth while to make the attempt. The Indians, (ours,) of course, being experts in this matter, I regulated my movements entirely by their efforts to secure this end.

Marching from our camp on the South Fork of Tongue River, or Goose Creek, as sometimes called, towards the Yellowstone, on the evening of the first day's march we came to a small stream near the divide that separates the waters of the Tongue and Rosebud. We discovered that a small party of hunters had seen us. We crossed the divide that evening and camped on the headwaters of a small stream, laid down on the maps as Rosebud Creek, and about 35 or 40 miles from our camp on Tongue River.

Pushing on next morning down the Rosebud, with my Indian scouts in front, when about 5 miles down the stream, near the mouth of a deep cañon, the scouts came in, reported that they had seen something and wished me to go into camp where we were, lying close till they could investigate, and very soon after others came in, reporting the Sioux in the vicinity, and within a very few minutes we were attacked by them in force.

The country was very rough and broken; the attack made in greater or less force on all sides, and, in advancing to meet it, the command necessarily soon became much separated. Under the circumstances I did not believe that any fight we could have would be decisive in its results unless we secured their village, supposed to be in close proximity. I therefore made every effort to close the command and march on their village. I had great difficulty in getting the battalions together, each command being pressed by the Indians, as the effort to concentrate them was made; the roughness of the ground facilitating this, the Indians apparently being aware of the reason for the movement, and assembling on the bluffs overlooking the cañon through which the command would have to pass.

While the engagement was in progress I succeeded, however, in throwing a portion of the command into and down the cañon for several miles, but was obliged to use it elsewhere, and, before the entire command was concentrated, it was believed that the cañon was well cov-

ered, our Indians refusing to go into it, saying it would be certain death. The bluffs on the side of the cañon being covered with timber, they could fire upon the command at short range, while a return-fire would be of no effect.

The troops having repulsed the attacks, and, in connection with the Indian scouts, driven the Sioux several miles, and our Indians refusing to go down the cañon to the supposed location of the village, it remained to follow the retreating Sioux, without rations, dragging our wounded with us on rough mule-litters or return to our train, where they could be cared for. The latter being the course adopted, we camped that night on the field, and marched next morning, reaching camp yesterday evening, having been absent, as intended when we started, four days.

Our casualties during the action were ten killed, including one Indian scout, and twenty-one wounded, including Capt. Guy V. Henry, Third Cavalry, severely wounded in the face. It is impossible to correctly estimate the loss of the enemy, as the field extended over several miles of rough country, including rocks and ravines not examined by us after the fight; thirteen of their dead bodies being left in close proximity to our lines.

I respectfully call attention to the inclosed reports of Lieutenant-Colonel Royall, Third Cavalry, and Major Chambers, Fourth Infantry, commanding the cavalry and infantry battalions respectively, and commend the gallantry and efficiency of the officers and men of the expedition as worthy of every praise.

Lieutenant-Colonel Royall and Major Chambers have given me great strength by the able manner in which they have commanded their respective columns. I am particularly grateful to them for their efficiency during the trip and engagement.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A.,

Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.

6 Ba.—TELEGRAM FROM GENERAL CROOK.

[Telegram.]

BIG HORN AND YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION,

Camp at head of Heart River, Dak. Ty., September 5, 1876.

Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN, *Chicago, Ill.:*

On 26th of August I left Powder River on the trail of the Indians that we had followed down from the Rosebud, General Terry going north of the Yellowstone to intercept the trail of any Indians taking that direction. My column followed this trail down Beaver Creek to a point opposite Sentinel Buttes, where the Indians scattered, and the deluging rains to which we have been exposed during the past week have so obliterated their trails as to make it very difficult and laborious to work up the case, but undoubtedly a very large majority of the trails led over toward the Little Missouri, going in the direction of the Black Hills, the separation taking place apparently about twelve days ago.

I have every reason to believe that all the hostile Indians left the Big Horn, Tongue, and Powder River country in the vi t which we followed.

This village was very compact, and arranged in regular order of seven circles of lodges, covering an area of at least two thousand acres. With the exception of a few lodges that had stolen off toward the agencies, there was no change in the size or arrangement of the village until it disintegrated. All indications show the hostile Indians were much straitened for food, and that they are now traveling in small bands, scouring the country for small game.

I feel satisfied that if they can be prevented from getting ammunition or supplies from the agencies, a large majority of them will surrender soon.

I have with me only about two days' provisions, but I shall push out for the Black Hills, to try to reach there in advance of the hostiles or as soon as they do, scouting the country on the march as thoroughly as the circumstances will admit. We have traveled over four hundred miles since leaving our wagon-train; our animals are now much jaded, and many of them have given out, while our men begin to manifest symptoms of scorbutic affections. As things look now, Custer City will probably be the base to operate from. I would like to have 200,000 pounds of grain sent there at once, together with twenty days' full rations of vegetables for the men. I would also like to have two companies of cavalry sent across the country from Red Cloud, via Pumpkin Buttes, by forced marches, to escort my wagon-train from the Dry Fork of Powder River, by the miner's road, to Deadwood City in the Black Hills, so as to get it there with all possible dispatch.

I make these requests of you, as I have not heard anything reliable from the outside world since your telegram of July 26, and do not know what changes may have transpired to modify the disposition of troops in my department.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

6 Bb.—TELEGRAM FROM GENERAL CROOK.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
BIG HORN AND YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION,
Camp on Owl River, Dakota, September 10, 176.8

General SHERIDAN, *Chicago* :

Marched from Heart River, passing a great many trails of Indians going down all the different streams we crossed between Heart River and this point, apparently working their way in toward the different agencies.

Although some of the trails seemed fresh, our animals were not in condition to pursue them.

From the North Fork of Grand River, I sent Captain Mills, of the Third Cavalry, with 150 men, mounted on our strongest horses, to go in advance to Deadwood and procure supplies of provisions.

On the evening of the 8th, he discovered, near the Slim Buttes, a village of thirty-odd lodges, and lay by there that night and attacked them by surprise yesterday morning, capturing the village, some prisoners, and a number of ponies, and killing some of the Indians. Among the Indians was the chief American Horse, who died from his wounds, after surrendering to us. Our own casualties were slight, but among them was Lieutenant Von Leutwitz, of the Third Cavalry, wounded seriously in knee, and leg since amputated.

In the village were found, besides great quantities of dried meat and ammunition, an army guidon, portions of officers' and non-commissioned officers' uniforms, and other indications that the Indians of this village had participated in the Custer massacre.

Our main column got up about noon that day, and was shortly after attacked by a considerable body of Indians, who, the prisoners said, belonged to the village of Crazy Horse, who was camped somewhere between their own village and the Little Missouri River. This attack was undoubtedly made under the supposition that Captain Mills's command had received no re-enforcements.

The prisoners further stated that most of the hostile Indians were now going into the agencies, with the exception of Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull with their immediate followers. Crazy Horse intended to remain near the headwaters of the Little Missouri; and about one-half of Sitting Bull's band, numbering from sixty to one hundred lodges, had gone north of the Yellowstone, while the remainder of that band, with some Sans-Arcs, Minneconjous, and Uncapapas, had gone in the vicinity of Antelope Buttes, there to fatten their ponies and to trade with the Rees and others.

I place great reliance in these statements, from other corroboratory evidence which I have.

Those Indians with Sitting Bull will amount probably to three hundred or four hundred lodges, and in my judgment can very easily be struck by General Terry's column, provided it go in light marching order and keep under cover.

Our prisoners in their conversation also fully confirmed in every particular my opinions as already telegraphed you.

We had a very severe march here from Heart River eighty for consecutive miles. We did not have a particle of wood; nothing but a little dry grass, which was insufficient even to cook coffee for the men. During the greater portion of the time we were drenched by cold rains, which made traveling very heavy. A great many of the animals gave out and had to be abandoned. The others are now in such weak condition that the greater number of them will not be able to resume the campaign until after a reasonable rest.

I should like to have about five hundred horses, preferably the half-breed horses raised on the Laramie plains or in the vicinity of Denver and already acclimated to this country.

I intend to carry out the programme mentioned in my last dispatch via Fort Lincoln, and shall remain in the vicinity of Deadwood until the arrival of my wagon-train.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

6 C.—SUBREPORT OF GENERAL CROOK.

HEADQUARTERS BIG HORN AND YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION,
Fort Laramie, Wyo., September 25, 1876.

SIR: Having been advised by the Lieutenant-General that ten companies of the Fifth Cavalry would re-enforce me, I waited with my command in the vicinity of the Big Horn Mountains till they arrived August 3d, and the expedition moved out on the morning of the 5th of August.

In view of the fact that I had been somewhat embarrassed by the care of our wounded, in the movement we made on the Rosebud in June, our organization was made with a view to the possible conti

that constantly arise in conflict with a savage foe. In war with a civilized foe it has been considered that the wounding of the enemy was better than to kill him, inasmuch as the force is not only deprived of the services of the wounded man but of those required to take care of him.

Hence it sometimes happens that a hospital falling into the hands of an enemy is a decided advantage to the army losing it. In such case the wounded would be tenderly cared for.

But in this war the case is different. The falling into the hands of our savage foe of our wounded would be a calamity not necessary to expatiate upon to be appreciated.

In starting on this second movement I first stripped the command of everything in excess of the absolute necessities of the officers and men, and after selecting the best position available for it, left my wagon-train in charge of Captain Furey, assistant quartermaster, with only the men belonging to it to guard it, with the sick and hospital attendants.

My pack-trains were in five detachments, each led by a bell-animal and so well drilled that the train would go wherever the troops were required to, leaving absolutely nothing to guard or embarrass us, and in case of an engagement it was impossible to separate the mules from the bell animals.

Material for travaux for our wounded was transported on the pack-train and the entire command was in the most perfect fighting condition, ready to move in any direction and over any country with celerity, and to attack with power.

The wounded needed no guard, as they, with the pack-animals, were kept up with the troops all the time. Three days' march from our camp, and on Rosebud Creek, we found the trail of the hostile force going down that stream toward the Yellowstone.

Their camps were made in seven distinct circles, and were compact encampments covering an area of at least two thousand acres.

These camps and the trail showed that there was no material scattering or diminution of their force until they separated on Beaver Creek.

We followed this trail down the Rosebud to within thirty miles of where it empties into the Yellowstone, when we met General Terry's column, in conjunction with which we followed it across to Powder River, and down that stream to within twenty miles of its mouth. Here the trail left Powder River and ran in an easterly direction, while our command marched down to the Yellowstone River to replenish our rations. Here we were detained seven days by the difficulties the steamer carrying supplies experienced in navigating that stream.

Both columns then marched back up Powder River to renew pursuit on the trail, when we received information that the Indians had attacked the intrenched camp at the mouth of Glendive Creek, and fired on the steamer on the Yellowstone.

This was evidently for the purpose of covering some movement embracing a possible breaking into smaller bands and a crossing of the Yellowstone by some portion of them.

General Terry then returned to and crossed the Yellowstone to the north side to intercept any movement in that direction, while I moved with my column south on the trail to a point on Beaver Creek opposite Sentinel Buttes, where it broke up into small parties, the majority going toward the agencies and the Black Hills.

As the whole frontier of my department was thus exposed, and the people in the Black Hills in imminent danger, I marched via the head of Heart River toward their camps in the hills.

This march of ten days was made on a little over two days' rations,

eighty-odd miles being over a country that had no wood, shrubbery, or even weeds with which to make fires for cooking coffee; ten days being in a deluging rain, the men not having during that time a dry blanket; the deep sticky mud making a toilsome march, which for severity and hardship has but few parallels in the history of our Army.

Notwithstanding this, when we reached Belle Fourche, there was but two and one-tenth per cent. of the command sick, and this included fifteen wounded in the engagement near Slim Buttes.

On the march down, our advance, under Capt. Anson Mills, Third Cavalry, attacked and destroyed a village of thirty-seven lodges, containing a large quantity of robes and property of value to the hostiles.

A report of this engagement is inclosed, and marked C.

The trains of supplies sent to meet us are now with the command, which is comfortably camped in the vicinity of Custer City, waiting future movements.

I cannot close my report without expressing my deep sense of gratitude for the courtesy with which I was treated by Brigadier-General Terry during the time our expeditions acted in conjunction. He not only did not assume command of my column, as he might have done, but shared everything he had with us.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE CROOK,

Brigadier-General U. S. Army, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.

6 D.—REPORT OF CAPTAIN MILLS.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT THIRD CAVALRY,
In Bivouac on Rabbitt Creek, Dakota, September 9, 1876.

Lieut. GEORGE F. CHASE,
Adjutant Battalion Third Cavalry:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the engagement of this date between my command and a village of thirty-seven lodges, under Brulé Sioux chiefs American Horse and Roman Nose, at Slim Buttes, Dakota Territory.

My command consisted of four officers and 150 enlisted men, all from the Third Cavalry, save Lieutenant Bubbs, Fourth Infantry, acting commissary subsistence and acting quartermaster to the general commanding the expedition, being fifteen men from each of the ten companies of the regiment serving with the expedition, selected with reference to both men and horses; one chief packer, Thomas Moore; fifteen packers, and sixty-one pack-mules.

Lieut. Emmet Crawford commanded the detachment of 75 men from Second Battalion, and Lieut. A. H. Von Luettwitz commanded the detachment of same strength from the First Battalion.

The detachment separated from the expedition on the night of the 7th, at camp on a branch of the North Fork of Grand River, with orders to proceed as rapidly as possible to Deadwood City, in the Black Hills, for rations, the expedition being then in almost a destitute condition.

Lieut. Frederick Schwatka was appointed adjutant to the detachment. The command marched south at 7 p. m., under the guidance of Mr. Frank Guard, chief of the guide, assisted by Captain Jack, 18 miles, and camped because of the utter darkness. Marched at daylight on the 8th through heavy rain and mud, when, at 3 p. m., the guide discovered, on the slope of Slim Buttes, some forty ponies grazing, about three miles distant. As the commanding general had instructed me to lose no opportunity to strike a village, the command was rapidly put out of sight, when I, with the guides, proceeded to ascertain, if possible, if there was a village, and its location. The approaches were so difficult, that it was impossible for us to learn anything without being discovered until dark, when I decided to move back about a mile and put the command in a deep gorge, wait there until 2 o'clock a. m., and attack at daylight. The night was one of the ugliest I ever passed—dark, cold, rainy, and muddy.

extreme. At 2 a. m. we moved to within a mile of the village, where I left the pack-train, one hundred and twenty-five horses, with twenty-five men to hold them, under the command of Lieutenant Bubb, and marched on. Crawford and Von Luettwitz, each with fifty men dismounted, and Schwatka with twenty-five men mounted, the plan being, if possible, for Crawford to close on one side of the village and Von Luettwitz on the other, when Schwatka was to charge through at the bugle's sound, drive off all the stock, when the dismounted men would close on them; but when we were within a hundred yards of the lower end of the village, which was situated on either side of a small creek called Rabbit Creek, a small herd of loose ponies stampeded and ran through the village. Grnard informed me that all chance for a total surprise was lost, when I ordered the charge sounded, and right gallantly did Schwatka with his twenty-five men execute it.

Immediately, the dismounted detachments closed on the south side and commenced firing on the Indians, who, finding the selves laced in their lodges, the leather drawn tight as a drum by the rain, had quickly cut themselves out with their knives and returned our fire, the squaws carrying the dead, wounded, and children up the opposite bluffs, leaving everything but their limited night-clothes in our possession, Schwatka having rounded up the principal part of the herd.

All this occurred about day-break. Lieutenant Von Luettwitz, while gallantly cheering his men, was severely wounded at almost the first volley, grasping my arm as he fell.

I then turned my attention to getting up the pack-train and led horses, which was quite a difficult task; and Grnard informing me from trails, the action of the Indians, and other indications that he was satisfied there were other villages near, I sent two couriers to General Crook, advising what I was doing, and requesting him to hurry forward as rapidly as possible.

The Indians, as soon as they had their squaws and children in security, returned to the contest, and soon completely encompassed us with a skirmish-line, and as my command was almost entirely engaged with the wounded, the held horses, and the skirmish-line, I determined to leave the collection of the property and provisions, with which the village was rich, to the main command on its arrival.

American Horse and his family, with some wounded, had taken refuge in a deep gorge in the village, and their dislodgment was also, from its difficulty, left to the coming re-enforcements.

The Indians were constantly creeping to points near enough to annoy our wounded, and Lieutenants Bubb and Crawford rendered themselves conspicuous in driving them each with their small mounted detachments.

The head of General Crook's column arrived at 11.30 a. m. and American Horse, mortally wounded, his family of some twelve persons, two warriors, a niece of Red Cloud, and four dead bodies were taken from the gorge; not, however, without loss.

About 5 p. m. the Indians resumed the contest with more than double their force, but were handsomely repulsed by our then strong command.

I learn from the prisoners that Crazy Horse, with the Cheyennes, a village of some three hundred lodges, was within eight or ten miles, and that the strength of the village taken consisted of about two hundred souls, one hundred of whom were warriors.

My loss was:

Killed.—Private John Winzel, Company A, Third Cavalry.

Wounded.—First Lieut. A. H. Von Luettwitz, severely; Sergeant John A. Kirkwood, Company M, Third Cavalry; Sergeant Edward Glass, Company E, Third Cavalry; Private Edward Kiernan, Company E, Third Cavalry; Private William B. DuBois, Company C, Third Cavalry; Private August Doran, Company D, Third Cavalry; Private Charles Foster, Company B, Third Cavalry.

It is impossible to estimate the enemy's loss, as they were principally carried away, although several were left on the field.

We captured a vast amount of provisions and property, over 5,500 pounds dried meat, large quantities of dried fruit, robes, ammunition, and arms, and clothing, and 175 ponies, all of which, not appropriated to the use of the command, was utterly destroyed. Among the trophies was a guidon of the Seventh Cavalry, a pair of gloves marked Colonel Keogh, 3 Seventh Cavalry horses, and many other articles recognized to have belonged to General Custer's command.

It is usual for commanding officers to call special attention to acts of distinguished courage, and I trust the extraordinary circumstances of calling on 125 men to attack, in the darkness, and in the wilderness, and on the heels of the late appalling disasters to their comrades, a village of unknown strength, and in the gallant manner in which they executed everything required of them to my entire satisfaction, will warrant me in recommending for brevet Lieutenants Bubb, Crawford, Von Luettwitz, and Schwatka; and for medals the following enlisted men, who also appeared to excel: Sergeant Galob Bigalski, Co. A, Third Cavalry; Sergeant Peter Forster, Co. I, Third Cavalry; Sergeant Edward Glass, Co. E, Third Cavalry; Sergeant W. H. Conklin, Co. G, Third Cavalry; Sergeant John A. Kirkwood, Co. M, Third Cavalry; Corporal Frank Askwell, Co. I, Third Cavalry; Corporal John Cohen, Co. F, Third Cavalry; Corporal

John D. Sanders, Co. D, Third Cavalry; Private John Hale, Co. C, Third Cavalry; Private Edward McKiernan, Company E, Third Cavalry; Private William B. DuBois, Co. C, Third Cavalry; Private Robert Smith, Co. M, Third Cavalry; also Mr. Thomas Moore, chief packer.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANSON MILLS,
Captain Third Cavalry, Commanding Detachment.

[First indorsement.]

CAMP ON WHITEWOOD CREEK, DAKOTA, *September 15, 1876.*

Respectfully forwarded.

A. W. EVANS,
Major Third Cavalry.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS BATTALIONS SECOND AND THIRD CAVALRY,
CAMP ON WHITEWOOD CREEK, DAKOTA,
September 15, 1876.

Respectfully forwarded. Captain Mills's report is supplemented as follows: My command, composed of two battalions of the Third Cavalry and one of the Second, arrived at the site of the Indian village after the engagement, but Private John M. Stevenson, Co. I, Second Cavalry, having responded when a call for volunteers was made to dislodge wounded Indians from a ravine, he was severely wounded in the left foot. Lieutenant Von Luettwitz subsequently lost his right leg by amputation. During the afternoon an attack upon the camp was made by Indians in increased force, and a skirmish-line established, which successfully resisted for several hours and repulsed the same. On the morning of the 10th instant, a desultory firing was maintained by the Sioux until after my command, under the instructions of the chief of cavalry, had left camp in charge of the pack-train. To cover this movement, Company I, Second Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. F. W. Kingsbury, was, for a short time, detached.

W. B. ROYALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel Third Cavalry, Commanding Battalions Second and Third Cavalry.

6 E.—REPORT OF LIEUT. COL. E. A. CARR.

OPERATIONS OF FIFTH CAVALRY NEAR SLIM BUTTES, DAKOTA.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CAVALRY,
Camp on Whitewood Creek, Dakota, September 15, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment on the 9th and 10th instants.

On the morning of the 9th instant, soon after leaving camp, I was directed to drop out of the regiment all the men with horses not able to go rapidly for seventeen miles, placing them in charge of an officer, and with the remainder proceed with the brevet major-general commanding the cavalry to the scene of Mills's engagement.

I marched with about 250 men and 17 officers, and we arrived at the village near Slim Buttes at 11.30 a. m., finding it in possession of our troops, and the command was bivouaced, this regiment in the right front as we marched. But there was still a number of Indians intrenched in a rifle-pit, and in the attempts to get them out we lost one private and one scout killed.

About 4 p. m., after the whole regiment had arrived, the pickets gave the alarm of "Indians!" when I sounded "To arms!" and "Forward!" and the companies formed and marched out beyond the horses very promptly and handsomely.

The horses of Company B stampeded and went outside the line, followed by parts of others, but were skillfully brought round by the herders, under the lead of Corporal J. S. Clanton, Company B, Fifth Cavalry. The companies remained in their positions firing at the Indians, who were circling round and crawling behind ridges and firing at us, till the infantry advanced on the left flank, driving them around to the right, when the battalion commanders advanced their battalions to the right, and the Indians were driven up and over the pass at the head of the valley and out of sight.

Next morning (10th) the Indians again appeared. The companies were sent out and engaged them, and when the time for marching arrived, by direction of General Merritt, they saddled by detachments, still holding the hills on the right of the infantry. I was ordered to place one battalion on the right, relieving the infantry skirmishers, and one in rear of the village, and for the regiment to form the rear guard on the day's march.

Upham's battalion was placed on the ridge in rear of camp, and Mason's on the right.

In this operation it was necessary to withdraw Upham's battalion under fire and replace it with part of Mason's, as well as to relieve the infantry skirmishers also under fire.

I was also ordered by General Merritt to release, upon leaving the site of the village, the squaws and children in our hands, and to see that all property was effectually destroyed, both of which orders were carried out.

After the column was well under way, I directed the battalion commanders to withdraw and follow, which was done slowly from ridge to ridge, the Indians following and pressing quite boldly till we were about two miles from camp.

Our loss in the two engagements was as follows:

Killed—1. Private J. W. Kennedy, Company C, Fifth Cavalry; 2. Scout Jonathan White.

Wounded—1. Sergeant Lucifer Schreiber, Company K; 2. Trumpeter Michael Donnelly, Company F; 3. Private Daniel Ford, Company F; 4. Private George Clotier, Company D; 5. Private William Madden, Company M.

The horses which made the rapid march were much jaded, the ground being very soft and slippery, and we lost about fifteen horses, unable to travel.

The officers and soldiers behaved with their usual courage and coolness.

The officers present, besides the colonel, Bvt. Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding all the cavalry, were:

Battalion commanders.—Maj. J. J. Upham, Fifth Cavalry; Capt. J. W. Mason, Fifth Cavalry.

Company officers.—1. Capt. Edward Leib, Company M; 2. Capt. Samuel S. Sumner, Company D; 3. Capt. Emil Adam, Company C; 4. Capt. Robert N. Montgomery, Company B; 5. Capt. Sanford C. Kellogg, Company I; 6. Capt. George F. Price, Company E; 7. Capt. Edward M. Hayes, Company G; 8. Capt. J. Scott Payne, Company F; 9. Capt. Albert E. Woodson, Company K; 10. Capt. Calbraith P. Rodgers, Company A.

1. Lieut. Alfred B. Bache, sick in hospital in camp, under fire; 2. Lieut. Bernard Reilly, jr.; 3. Lieut. W. C. Forbush, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, cavalry command, present, under fire; 4. Lieut. Charles King, acting regimental adjutant; 5. Lieut. William P. Hall, acting assistant quartermaster cavalry command, present, under fire; 6. Lieut. Charles D. Parkhurst, battalion adjutant, Second Battalion; 7. Lieut. Edward L. Keyes; 8. Lieut. Robert London; 9. Lieut. Noel S. Bishop, battalion adjutant, First Battalion; 10. Lieut. S. C. Plummer, Fourth Infantry, attached to Company I, and Acting Assistant Surgeon J. L. Powell, of Richmond, Va.

Private Patrick Nihil, Company F, shot an Indian from his saddle and got his pony.

According to the best and most reliable accounts we killed and wounded as many as seven or eight Indians.

I would add to this report, that on the 12th instant Major Upham was ordered, with 150 of the best mounted men of the regiment, to follow a trail leading down Avol Creek. He returned on the 14th, p. m., not having found a village. His men had no rations whatever, except about two ounces of dried buffalo-meat and one-fourth ounce of coffee per man, and what horse-meat the men had saved from the night before starting. It rained most of the time, making them constantly wet, and the ground very heavy and sticky, and they were without wood for two nights. Upon their return they were the worst tired men I ever saw. One of his men, Private Cyrus B. Milner, Company A, while out hunting from camp on Belle Fourche, was killed by two Indians, who approached him stealthily. The whole of his scalp was taken off, his throat cut from ear to ear, and his breast gashed. His horse was killed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. CARR,

Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Cavalry, Commanding Regiment.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Headquarters Cavalry Command,

Big Horn and Yellowstone Expedition,

Camp on Whitewood Creek, Dakota.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,

BIG HORN AND YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION,

Camp on Whitewood Creek, September 15, 1876.

Respectfully forwarded, approved. This report and that of Colonel Royall, Third Cavalry, cover so completely the ground of the day's operations, that there is nothing to add by the commanding officer of the cavalry.

W. MERRITT,

Colonel Fifth Cavalry, Bvt. Major-General, United States Army.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Omaha, Nebr., October 5, 1876.

Official copy respectfully forwarded to the assistant adjutant-general, Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Illinois, with the request that this report be filed with inclosure marked C, to annual report of the department commander, dated September 25, 1876.

By command and in absence of Brigadier-General Crook,

R. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

6 F.—REPORT OF MAJOR CHAMBERS.

HEADQUARTERS PRINCIPAL DEPOT GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE,
FORT COLUMBUS, NEW YORK HARBOR,
November, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the disposition of the troops of the infantry battalion on the afternoon of the 9th and morning of the 10th of September, 1876, at Slim Buttes, on Rabbit Creek, Dakota Territory.

Four companies—F, Capt. G. L. Luhn; D, First Lieut. Henry Seton, Fourth; H, Ninth, Second Lieut. Charles M. Rockefeller, and C, Fourteenth Infantry, Capt. D. W. Burke—under command of Capt. A. S. Burt, Ninth Infantry, took the commanding hills and bluffs to the south and southwest of the camp, driving away the Indians who were annoying the camp by a desultory fire at long range. This movement was made without casualty, with the exception of private Robert Fitz Henry, Company H, Ninth Infantry, slightly wounded.

Companies B, Capt. J. Kennington; F, Capt. Thomas F. Tobey, and I, First Lieut. Frank Taylor, Fourteenth Infantry, were posted on the south side of camp, concealed by bluffs, ready in case an attack should be made from that direction.

Companies C, Capt. Samuel Munson, and G, First Lieut. William L. Carpenter, Ninth Infantry, took a range of bluffs on north side of camp, driving away the Indians.

Company G, Fourth Infantry, Capt. William H. Powell, reported to General Crook to perform the duty of a complete destruction of the village.

These companies having performed the duties assigned them, were withdrawn after dark, and strong pickets posted.

Before daylight on the morning of the 10th, Capt. William H. Powell, with Company G, Fourth, and B, F, and I, Fourteenth Infantry, under their respective commanders, were moved to and occupied a strong position on the bluffs south and southwest of camp, skirmishing with Indians after daylight till the whole command was under march, when they joined the infantry battalion.

The report is made at this late day, owing to subreports having been lost and but recently found.

The officers and men of the command performed their duties in their usual gallant manner.

Attention is called to the inclosed subreports.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. CHAMBERS,
Major Fourth Infantry, Commanding Infantry Battalion.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Big Horn and Yellowstone Expedition, Omaha, Nebr.

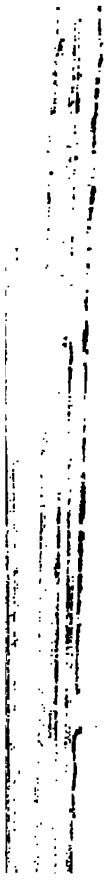
[1st indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Omaha, Nebr., Nov. 22, 1876.

Official copy respectfully forwarded to the assistant adjutant-general, U. S. A., Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill., with request that these papers may be forwarded for file with inclosure A to inclosure C of the annual report of the department commander, dated September 25, 1876.

In absence of Brigadier-General Crook,

R. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.



3 G.—REPORT OF LIEUT. COL. E. S. OTIS.

[NOTE.—This report is not printed in its proper place in General Sheridan's report for the reason that it was not received in time.]

HEADQUARTERS BATTALION TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY,
STATION NEAR GLENDIVE CREEK, MONT.,
October 27, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, as communicated in my letter of the 13th instant to the headquarters of the department, I commenced the trip to Tongue River with the supply-train upon the morning of the 14th instant. Forty-one of the citizen teamsters having become too greatly demoralized to continue service upon the road, were discharged, and the necessary places filled with enlisted men. The train consisted of 86 wagons, and the escort of Companies C and G, Seventeenth Infantry, and G, H, and K, Twenty-second Infantry. Details were made from these companies and left behind, with Captain Clarke, commanding Company I, Twenty-second Infantry, who was directed to remain at Glendive, and his command, thus re-enforced, consisted of 4 officers and 97 enlisted men. The train-escort consisted of 11 commissioned officers, (myself included,) and 185 enlisted men. We proceeded the first day twelve miles and encamped upon the broad bottom of the Yellowstone River without discovering a sign of the presence of Indians. During the night a small thieving party was fired upon by the picket, but the party escaped, leaving behind a single pony, with its trappings, which was killed.

At dawn of day upon the 15th, the train pulled out in two strings and proceeded quietly to Spring Creek, distant from camp about three miles. Then I directed two mounted men (Scout Robert Jackson and Sergeant Kelly, F Company, Twenty-second Infantry) to station themselves upon a hill beyond the creek and watch carefully the surrounding country until the train should pass through the defile. The men advanced at swift pace in the proper direction, and when within fifty yards of the designated spot they received a volley from a number of concealed Indians, when suddenly men and Indians came leaping down the bluff. The men escaped without injury to person, although their clothing was riddled with bullets. I quickly advanced a thin skirmish-line to the bluffs, which drove out forty or fifty Indians, and making a similar movement on the opposite flank, the train passed through the gorge and gained the high table-land. Here three or four scouts, sent out by Colonel Miles from Tongue River, joined us. They had been driven into the timber upon the previous evening, there corraled; had lost their horses and one of their number, and escaped to the bluffs under the cover of the darkness. The dead scout was found and buried. The train proceeded quietly along the level prairie, surrounded by the skirmish-line, and the Indians were coming thick and fast from the direction of Cabin Creek. But few shots were exchanged, and both parties were preparing for the struggle, which it was evident would take place at the deep and broken ravine of Clear Creek, through which the train must pass. We cautiously entered the ravine, and from one hundred and fifty to two hundred Indians had gained the surrounding bluffs to our left. Signal-fires were lighted for miles around, and extended far away on the opposite side of the Yellowstone. The prairies to our front were fired, and sent up vast clouds of smoke. We had no

artillery, and nothing remained to do except to charge the bluffs. G Company, Seventeenth, and H Company of the Twenty-second Infantry were thrown forward upon the run, and gallantly scaled the bluffs, answering the Indian yell with one equally as barbarous, and driving back the enemy to another ridge of hills. We then watered all the stock at the creek, took on water for the men, and the train slowly ascended the bluffs. The country now surrounding us was much broken; the Indians continued to increase in numbers, surrounded the train, and the entire escort became engaged. The train was drawn up in four strings, and the entire escort enveloped it by a thin skirmish-line. In that formation we advanced, the Indians pressing every point, especially the rear, which was only enabled to follow by charging the enemy and then retreating rapidly toward the train, taking advantage of all the knolls and ridges in its course.

The flanks were advanced about a thousand yards, and the road was opened in the front by repeated charges. In this manner we advanced several miles and then halted for the night upon a depression of the high prairie, the escort holding the surrounding ridge. The Indians had now attempted every artifice. They had pressed every point of the line; had run their fires through the train, which we were compelled to cross with great rapidity; had endeavored to approach under the cover of the smoke, when they found themselves overmatched by the officers and men, who, taking advantage of the cover, moved forward and took them at close range. They had met with considerable loss. A good number of their saddles were emptied and several ponies wounded. Their firing was wild in the extreme, and I should consider them the poorest of marksmen. For several hours they kept up a brisk fire and wounded but three of our men; two but slightly; and one, Private Donahoe, of Company G, Twenty-second Infantry, whom I was compelled to leave at Tongue River, but who will ultimately recover.

Upon the morning of the 16th the train pulled out in four strings, and we took up the advance, formed as upon the previous day. Many Indians occupied the surrounding hills, and soon a runner approached and left a communication upon a distant hill. It was brought in by the scout, Jackson, and read as follows:

YELLOWSTONE.

I want to know what you are doing traveling on this road. You scare all the buffalo away. I want to hunt on the place. I want you to turn back from here. If you don't I will fight you again. I want you to leave what you have got here, and turn back from here.

I am your friend,

SITTING BULL.

I mean all the rations you have got and some powder. Wish you would write as soon as you can.

I directed the scout, Jackson, to inform the Indians that I had nothing to say in reply, except that we intended to take the train through to Tongue River, and that we should be pleased to accommodate them at any time with a fight.

The train continued to proceed, and about 8 o'clock the Indians again began to gather for battle. We passed through the long narrow gorge near Bad Route Creek, exchanging but few shots, and soon reached the creek, where we again watered the stock and took on wood and water, consuming in this labor about an hour's time. When we had pulled up the gentle ascent the Indians had again surrounded us, but the lesson of the previous day taught them to keep at long range, and there was but little firing by either party. I counted 150 Indians in our rear, and

from their movements and positions I judged their numbers to be between three and five hundred. After proceeding a short distance a flag of truce appeared on the left flank, borne by two Indians, whom I directed to be allowed to enter the lines. They proved to be Indian scouts from Standing Rock agency, bearing dispatches from Lieutenant-Colonel Carlin, of the Seventeenth Infantry, stating that they had been sent out to find Sitting Bull, and to endeavor to influence him to proceed to some military post and treat for peace. These scouts informed me that they had that morning reached the camp of Sitting Bull and Man-afraid-of-his-horses, near the mouth of Cabin Creek; that they had talked with Sitting Bull, who wished to see me outside the lines. I declined the invitation, but professed a willingness to see Sitting Bull within my own lines. The scouts left me and soon returned with three of the principal soldiers of Sitting Bull, the last-named individual being unwilling to trust his person within our reach. The chiefs said that their people were very angry because our trains were driving away the buffalo from their hunting-grounds; that they were hungry and without ammunition, and that they especially wished to obtain the latter; that they were tired of the war, and desired to conclude a peace. I informed them that I could not give them ammunition; that had they saved the amount already wasted upon the train it would have sufficed them for hunting purposes for a long time; that I had no authority to treat with them upon any terms whatever, but that they were at liberty to visit Tongue River, and there make known conditions. They wished to know what assurance I could give them of their safety should they visit that place, and I replied that I could give them nothing but the word of an officer. They then wished rations for their people, promising to proceed to Fort Peck immediately, and from there to Tongue River. I declined to give them the rations, but finally offered them as a present one hundred and fifty pounds of hard bread and two sides of bacon, which they gladly accepted. The train moved on, and the Indians fell to the rear. Upon the following day I saw a number of them from Cedar Creek, far away to the right, and after that time they disappeared entirely. Upon the evening of the 18th I met Colonel Miles, encamped with his entire regiment on Custer Creek. Alarmed for the safety of the train, he had set out from Tongue River upon the previous day. I told him of the situation of affairs, and informed him that he would find the Indian camp either about the mouth of Cabin Creek or far away on his left, traveling in the direction of Fort Peck. He concluded to go on to Cherry Creek and there await my return from Tongue River; but having reached that point, he found the Indians engaged in hunting the large bands of buffalo which were roaming between that and Cedar Creek. His future operations, I believe, he has fully reported, and forwarded his dispatches by carriers.

I returned to this station with the train yesterday, the 26th instant, having consumed thirteen days in making the journey. The train was returned richer by two mules and two horses than when it started out, and suffered no loss.

In concluding this report, I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of both officers and men. The officers obeyed instructions with alacrity, and executed their orders with great efficiency. They fought the enemy twelve hours, and fired during that time upward of seven thousand rounds of ammunition. They defeated a strong enemy, estimated by many at from seven to eight hundred, which had defiantly placed himself across our trail with the deliberate purpose of capturing the train,

and gave him a lesson which he will heed and never forget. I was ably assisted by Lieut. O. M. Smith, my only staff-officer. All other officers were serving with the companies, and furnished to their men examples of fearless exposure and great endurance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. OTIS,

Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-second Infantry, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Headquarters Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,

Saint Paul, Minn., December 5, 1876.

Respectfully forwarded to the adjutant-general, Military Division of the Missouri, as an appendix to my annual report.

ALFRED H. TERRY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,

Chicago, December 13, 1876.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

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